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AN ECONOMIC SURVEY
OF THE
COLONIAL EMPIRE
(1935)

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PREFACE.

The present publication, which is the third edition of this work, is an attempt to assemble within a single volume all the essential facts relating to the economic situation of the Colonial Empire, that is of the non-self-governing Colonies, the Dependencies of certain of those Colonies, the Protectorates, the Protected States in Malaya and Borneo, and the Mandated Territories administered under the authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The word " Dependency " is used throughout the volume not in the restricted sense of " a Dependency of a Colony " but in the widest sense as meaning any one of the units set out above.

The information contained herein has been collected from a number of sources, Colonial Blue Books, Colonial Annual Reports, other official reports of Colonial Governments, publications of the Imperial Institute, the Imperial Economic Committee, and the Empire Marketing Board, and other sources, official and unofficial, both published and unpublished.

The work is divided into two Parts.

The first Part contains a series of memoranda on the economic situation of the individual Dependencies.

An endeavour has been made to prepare these memoranda on exactly uniform lines, so that the same essential facts may be given for each Dependency. Each memorandum is divided into ten Sections.

The first Section gives the geographical position and area of the Dependency, the salient facts regarding its climate and a brief account of the ownership of the land of the Dependency and the uses to which it is put.

The second Section gives the total population of the Dependency, the racial distribution and principal occupations of the inhabitants, so far as they are known, and the salient facts regarding immigration and emigration, if they are of importance in the economic life of the Dependency.

The third Section relates to finance and is divided into two sub-sections. The first gives a brief account of the currency system of the Dependency, a list of the banks doing business therein, and an account of work of a banking nature performed by the Government, if any. The second sub-section relates to public finance. It gives (*a*) a brief statement of the Public Debt of the Dependency, (*b*) an analysis of the Revenue of the Dependency for the latest year for which figures are available, showing the proportion of the Revenue derived from various sources, (*c*) an analysis of the Revenue derived from Customs showing, where the information is available, the proportion of the Revenue derived from imports from various countries, (*d*) an analysis of the Expenditure of the Dependency for the latest year for which figures are available classified under the following general heads :—

1. Deficit on the operations of self-balancing Departments, such as the Post Office, Government Railways, etc., if any.
2. Public Debt Service.
3. Administration.
4. Economic Development.
5. Social Services.
6. Defence.
7. Non-effective (Pensions and Gratuities).

(This basis of classification has been adopted to give a comparative view of the objects of Government expenditure in the various Dependencies, but the exact division between " Administration," " Economic Development " and " Social Services " is inevitably somewhat arbitrary.)

(*e*) A statement of the Reserve Funds of the Dependency, if any, (*f*) a statement of the financial assistance granted to the Dependency by His Majesty's Government in recent years either by direct grant or loan-in-aid or by grant or loan from the Colonial Development and Empire Marketing Funds.

The fourth Section is devoted to trade statistics and gives (*a*) the total value of the exports from and imports into the Dependency in the years 1913, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, (*b*) an analysis of the exports and imports for 1935 according to countries of destination and origin, and (*c*) a list of the principal exports and imports with quantities and values and the values for the principal countries of destination and origin. Imports and exports have been divided into the four Classes, which are used in the published statistics of the United Kingdom, viz. :—

Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco.
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.
Class IV.—Animals, not for food, and parcel post (Class V in the United Kingdom returns).

The fifth Section gives an account of the natural resources of the Dependency divided into six heads :—1. Agriculture, 2. Forestry, 3. Animal Husbandry, 4. Minerals, 5. Fisheries, 6. Miscellaneous, and an estimate of the extent to which the Dependency is self-supporting in foodstuffs.

The sixth Section gives an account of the industrial activities of the Dependency, if any.

The seventh Section gives an estimate of the importance of other economic activities, such as entrepôt trade and tourist traffic, in the economic life of the Dependency.

The eighth Section gives an account of the internal road, rail, and water communications of the Dependency, its overseas steamship communications, the amount of shipping entered at the ports of the Dependency and the port facilities.

The ninth Section gives a brief account of the Tariff of the Dependency stating whether a system of Imperial Preference is in force. (Details of the tariffs in force as notified up to July, 1934, are contained in the Non-Parliamentary Publication, " The Customs Tariffs of the Colonial Empire " (Colonial No. 97—1, 2 and 3), and amending leaflets published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.)

The tenth Section states whether the Dependency maintains Trade Representatives in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The second Part contains a series of memoranda on the products of the Colonial Empire, both those which are produced for export and those which are produced only for internal consumption.

It has proved impossible to devise any common form for these memoranda; there is a great difference between the importance of the various products and there are special features in certain cases to which attention must be drawn. In the case of the more important export products, however, the memoranda endeavour to give an account of the product, the manner in which it is produced and prepared for the market, the recognised grades into which it is divided for marketing purposes, the total annual production and the countries where it is produced, the principal consuming countries, and the salient facts about its production in the Colonial Empire. In the case of the principal export products the memoranda are accompanied by tables showing total exports from the Colonial Empire during the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Although the present edition appears only about a year after the second edition it relates to a period two years later. No edition has been published for the year 1934, but information relating to that year is available in the Colonial Office Library and can be supplied on demand.

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PART I.—THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEPENDENCIES

EAST AFRICA

KENYA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya extends roughly speaking from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to longitude 41° E. It is bounded on the north by Abyssinia and the Sudan, on the west by Uganda, and the south by Tanganyika Territory and on the east by the Indian Ocean and Italian Somaliland. It includes parts of the great African lakes; the land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area 5,230 square miles, making a total of 224,960 square miles. The greater part of the territory is within the Colony, the Protectorate being only a strip of land 10 miles deep along the coast.

In this memorandum the word "Colony" is used to describe the whole territory and not only the Colony proper.

The northern part of the Colony, comprising three-fifths of the whole, is arid and comparatively waterless. The southern strip, in which almost all economic production is centred, comprises a low-lying coastal area and a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 feet to 10,000 feet. This latter productive area includes Mount Kenya (17,040 feet), Mount Elgon (about 14,000 feet), the Aberdare Range (about 12,000 feet to 13,000 feet) and part of the Great Rift Valley which is some 30 to 40 miles wide and often 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet lower than the country bounding it on either side. The land in this southern strip is traversed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and is divided principally between Native Reserves and alienated land, i.e., European estates; most of the latter lie some considerable distance from the coast.

Of the total area of 140,627,200 acres of land surface only 6,721,920 acres are alienated. There are, in addition, 1,011,840 acres which have been surveyed into farms and are available for alienation. The remaining 132,893,440 acres may be described as follows:—

	Acres.
Native Reserves	30,885,760
Forest Reserves	2,979,200
Government Reserves (outspans, quarantine areas, etc.)	131,840
Township and Township Reserves	192,640
Northern Frontier Province, Turkana, and extension from Uganda ...	74,554,880
Areas still unclassified	24,149,120
	132,893,440

The recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission Report have not yet been entirely implemented. If carried out in full the effect will be to increase the areas of Native Lands by approximately 1,682,560 acres, making a total of 32,623,360, chiefly at the expense of "Forest Reserves" and "Areas still unclassified".

The area of Native Reserves occupied by Pastoral Tribes is approximately 12,963,200 acres and that occupied by Agricultural Tribes 17,977,600. The areas occupied by tribes which are partly pastoral and partly agricultural have been included in the agricultural group. To the pastoral group should be added the areas of Turkana, Northern Frontier Province and extension from Uganda—a total of 76,899,840 acres.

Climatic conditions vary very greatly between different parts of the Colony. The mean shade temperature varies from 58° to 65° F. in the highland areas to 80° F. in the coastal districts.

The rainfall varies from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern districts to an average of 86 inches in the vicinity of Victoria Nyanza. In the main agricultural areas, the average rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches. Generally speaking, in the productive areas east of the Rift Valley the rainfall is distributed in two short rainy seasons between the end of March and end of May, and again between the end of October and middle of December, so that annual crops are dependent on one or other of these rains (20 inches or 15 inches each) and cannot make use of both, whereas in and west of the Rift Valley there is also a considerable rainfall in July and August.

The following are the most significant figures for 1935 recorded at the stations shown:—

Station.	*Height above sea level.*	*Absolute maximum.*	*Mean maximum.*	*Mean minimum.*	*Absolute minimum.*	*Rainfall 1933.*	*Average over a period of years.*	*Number of years.*
	Feet.	*° F.*	*° F.*	*° F.*	*° F.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	
*Mombasa	53	93·0	86·2	74·2	66·0	50·92	47·00	45
*Kabete	5,987	81·1	72·6	55·1	44·8	34·02	39·23	7
*Machakos	5,400	—	—	—	—	34·50	36·48	41
*Limuru	6,300	—	—	—	—	52·74	48·87	25
Nakuru	6,024	88·6	79·3	50·1	41·0	26·63	35·41	27
Eldoret	6,824	83·0	76·7	48·7	39·0	43·98	39·82	5
Kitale	6,220	86·0	77·2	52·1	46·0	49·23	44·76	15
Kericho	6,700	92·0	78·7	48·9	42·0	73·58	71·22	23
Molo	8,500	—	—	—	—	51·22	52·39	25
Kisumu	3,733	94·7	81·3	64·0	57·2	46·89	44·69	32

* East of Rift Valley (with two rainy seasons).

II.—Population, etc.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made, and the basis on which estimates are framed admits a fairly wide margin of error, which it is, however, considered has been reduced in 1935 by the introduction of a standard method of estimating child population. On this basis the native population was estimated in 1935 at 3,012,421.

The following table shows the number of non-natives in the Colony at the census of March, 1931, and the estimated number at the end of 1935:—

	March, 1931.	*December*, 1935.
Europeans	16,812	17,997
British Indians	39,644	36,461
Goans	3,979	3,437
Arabs	12,166	12,599
Others	1,346	1,436
	73,947	71,930

If fluctuations due to immigration and emigration be disregarded, the tendency of all sections of the population is to increase.

The occupations of Europeans and other non-natives were classified as follows in the 1931 census:—

	Europeans.	*Other non-natives.*
Agriculture	2,522	640
Industry	991	6,446
Commerce	2,168	14,338
Government and Municipal	1,735	2,972
Professional	1,124	264
Personal or domestic	343	1,452
Retired, married women, and children ...	2,215	11,383
Others	5,714	19,640
	16,812	57,135

Only very imperfect statistics relating to the occupations of the native population are kept. The following table shows the approximate number of natives in *paid employment* in 1935:—

Government employment:—	
Railways and Harbours	12,400
Defence	1,570
Other Departments	8,500
Municipalities	1,500
Agriculture	90,000
Domestic Service	17,000
Other:—	
Mines	14,500
Building trade, Missions, in townships, etc.	9,530
	155,000

It may be assumed that the rest of the native population are principally occupied in agriculture and animal husbandry.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The unit of currency in Kenya is the East African shilling, divided into 100 cents. The coins in circulation are 1 shilling and 50 cents (silver), 10 cents, 5 cents, and 1 cent (bronze).

Notes are in circulation of the following denominations Shs. 5, 10, 20, 100, 200, 1,000, and 10,000.

The notes and coinage are issued by the East African Currency Board and the exchange value of the currency is maintained at a parity with sterling by the operations of that Board.

2. Three British banks maintain branches in the territory, namely:—

The National Bank of India, Ltd., at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, Nakuru, Kitale, Kakamega, Nanyuki (agency only).

Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial, and Overseas), at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru, Kakamega.

In 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank was formed with a capital of £240,000 which was increased to £500,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers repayable over periods up to 30 years on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.

Up to 31st December, 1935, the Bank had made 428 advances totalling £513,595.

Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934 provision was made for short term loans and up to 31st December, 1935, 32 such advances, totalling £7,170, had been issued.

A Government Savings Bank operates in the territory. On the 31st of December, 1935, there were 15,850 depositors and the amount including interest standing to their credit was £313,526.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

The public debt of Kenya includes moneys raised for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On the 31st December, 1935, the total public debt was £17,205,600 made up of £3,953,792 in respect of the Colony and £13,251,808 in respect of the Transport Administration. In the case of the Colony's Loans the annual charges for interest in 1936 will be £186,184 and the Sinking Fund contribution £39,537. The interest charges on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Loans are £685,012 and the contributions to Sinking Fund £132,519.

Total annual charges therefore amount at present to £1,043,252. The total value of the Sinking Funds on 31st December, 1935, was £1,508,703. See Appendix " A " for details regarding each loan.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

The estimated gross revenue for 1936 is £3,327,926. This figure is reduced to a net revenue for the Colony of £2,168,355, after deducting (*a*) reimbursements by the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Municipalities of expenditure on their behalf, (*b*) payments to the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory of revenue collected on their behalf, and (*c*) certain cross-entries.

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Posts and Telegraphs Department ...	£182,793	£130,672
Balance net surplus ... £52,121.		

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
Customs	680,000	33·37
Licences, Taxes, etc.	954,400	46·84
Fees and payments for specific services	111,530	5·47
Revenue from Government Departments, Government property, sales of land and other Government earnings	221,717	10·88
Interest	8,520	0·41
Miscellaneous	9,395	0·46
Surplus of self-balancing Department	52,121	2·57
	2,037,683	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against revenue	130,672	
	2,168,355	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties*, 1935.

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of customs. The gross Customs Revenue collected in 1935 amounted to £1,274,365. The net revenue amounted to £1,088,138 of which amount Kenya received £690,380.

Details of net revenue from principal imports during 1935:—

	£
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	331,991
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,655
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	700,670
Class IV.—Parcels Post	50,345

The following figures show the amount of duty collected on goods from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire, and foreign countries, in respect of the year 1935:—

Goods from—	*Gross Import duty collected.* £
United Kingdom	456,556
Rest of Empire	84,729
Foreign countries	729,183
Total	£1,270,468

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

The estimated gross expenditure for 1936 was £3,318,176. This figure is reduced to a net expenditure for the Colony of £2,158,605 after deducting expenditure against (1) reimbursements on behalf of the Kenya and Uganda Railway and the Municipalities, (2) the payment to the Governments of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory of their share of the cost of common services, and (3) certain cross entries.

	£	*Percentage.*
Debt Charges	201,409	9·93
Administration...	787,832	38·85
Economic Development	293,916	14·5
Social Services	447,138	22·05
Defence	83,419	4·11
Non-effective charges, i.e., Pensions and Gratuities	214,219	10·56
	2,027,933	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against revenue	130,672	
	2,158,605	

4. *Reserve Funds.*

At 31st December, 1935, the Kenya Government had no special Reserve Funds, but the surplus of general assets over liabilities was £258,881.

In July, 1934, a Standing Finance Committee was appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the annual and supplementary estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, and of advising upon such other financial questions as from time to time might be referred to it.

At the Session of Legislative Council held in December, 1934, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to make recommendations for additional measures of economy. This Select Committee reported at the end of June, 1935, and those of the recommendations which have been approved have been incorporated in the Provisional Estimates for 1936. The reason why the Estimates for 1936 are provisional is that the Secretary of State has recently appointed Sir Allan W. Pim, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.S.I., as Financial Commissioner with the following terms of reference:—

> "(1) To inquire into the whole field of Governmental expenditure in Kenya with particular reference to the cost of administrative and technical services and to report whether, in his judgment, the total of this expenditure can be legitimately reduced, whether by reorganisation or other means, without detriment to efficiency.
>
> (2) To examine into the present position of Kenya Government finances, having regard to the Revenue and Expenditure of the present and recent years and the prospective Revenue and Expenditure for 1936; and to advise whether any, and if so what, modification in the existing system of taxation in Kenya should be effected consistent with preserving the financial stability of Government."

5. *Grants-in-Aid, etc.*

No Grant-in-Aid has been given to Kenya since 1912. A sum of £50,000 was, however, voted by Imperial Parliament as a grant to be devoted to carrying out the recommendations of the Morris Carter Commission. Only £15,470 under this head was expended during 1935.

Up to the 31st December, 1934, grants amounting to £58,248 and loans amounting to £1,700 had been made from the Colonial Development Fund. During 1935 the actual expenditure on behalf of this fund amounted to £19,090. Particulars of last year's expenditure are given below.

	£
Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme	690
Live Stock Research Station, Naivasha	2,025
Tsetse Fly Control...	3,019
Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme	823
Coffee Investigation Work	74
Essential Oils and Pyrethrum Industry	125
Roads in Mining Areas	4,629
Lumbwa Kericho Roads	635
Perkerra River Irrigation...	498
Sisal Decorticating Machinery	2,500
Colonial Forest Services	1
Sisal Softening Factory	2,565
Hydro-Electric Power Investigation	1,506
Total	19,090

APPENDIX "A".

Public Debt on 31st December, 1935.

Legal Authority.	*Amount Raised.* £	*Rate of Interest.* Per cent.	*Value of Sinking Fund on 31st December, 1935.* £	*Remarks.*
Ordinance 39 of 1921	5,000,000	6	1,005,980	Trustee Security.
" 22 of 1927	5,000,000	5	262,762	" "
" 22 of 1927	3,500,000	4½	181,395	" "
" 43 of 1930	3,400,000	4½	53,083*	" "
" 25 of 1933	305,600	3½	5,482	" "

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics of Kenya and Uganda are kept in a single document and it is not possible to give the imports of Kenya separately. The combined figures are given below as well as the details of the principal domestic exports from Kenya, without countries of destination.

In addition to the foreign trade of Kenya and Uganda specified below, a considerable trans-frontier trade in domestic products exists between the two territories. During 1934 and 1935 the value of local produce exported from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £151,648 and £167,356 respectively. Conversely, Uganda produce to the value of £88,666 and £96,274 was consigned to Kenya, mainly for local consumption. The total trade of Kenya and Uganda for the years in question was therefore:—

	1934. £	1935. £
†Oversea exports from Kenya and Uganda	7,290,000	8,473,261
Kenya produce exported to Uganda	151,648	167,356
Uganda produce exported to Kenya	88,666	96,274
Foreign imports into Kenya and Uganda	5,708,025	6,641,345
	13,238,339‡	15,378,236‡

---

* Contributions to the Sinking Fund in respect of the 1930 Loan commenced in July, 1934.

† Exclusive of exports for Ships' Stores to the value of £215,142 and £223,205 respect vely.

‡ Exclusive of imported goods transferred from Uganda to Kenya amounting to appro mately £25,000 annually.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total exports of Kenya and Uganda (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913–14	686,643	118,451	677,782	1,482,876
1932	1,914,500	2,660,034	1,152,056	5,726,590*
1933	2,273,393	3,284,246	1,541,758	7,099,397*
1934	1,567,814	3,666,638	2,055,548	7,290,200*
1935	1,836,109	4,734,794	1,902,358	8,473,261*

(ii) *Domestic Exports of Kenya and Uganda by Classes,* 1935.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	852,848	604,723	3,252	1,052	199,770	1,661,645
India	8,845	2,685,051	15,658	278	—	2,709,832
Tanganyika Territory	220,467	20,413	35,228	213	—	276,321
Canada	247,078	13,786	330	—	—	261,194
Union of South Africa	106,947	20,983	10,923	22	—	138,875
Rest of Empire	102,380	40,941	30,106	609	—	174,036
Total Empire	1,538,565	3,385,897	95,497	2,174	199,770	5,221,903
United States of America ...	268,346	56,173	7,714	729	—	332,962
Belgo - Luxemburg Economic Union.	4,869	210,115	—	—	125	215,109
Italian Somaliland	91,499	35,010	6,960	7,189	—	140,658
Japan	178	22,202	104,203	130	—	126,713
Germany...	20,274	104,824	4	132	—	125,234
France	18,565	79,580	11	40	—	98,196
Netherlands	2,049	94,835	101	6	—	96,991
Other foreign countries... ...	112,404	93,124	23,297	273	7	229,105
Total foreign countries	518,184	695,863	142,290	8,499	132,	1,364,968
Ships' Stores	20,701	1,241	23	—	—	21,965
GRAND TOTAL	2,077,450	4,083,001	237,810	10,673	199,902	6,608,836

(iii) (*a*) *Principal Domestic Exports of Kenya,* 1935.

Articles.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class I.			£
Coffee, raw	cwt.	358,072	929,796
Tea	lb.	5,052,096	217,047
Maize	cwt.	1,198,605	184,965
Butter	,,	16,287	59,655
Sugar (refined)	tons	83,923	52,017
Wheat meal and flour	cwt.	77,561	49,731
Potatoes	,,	96,665	21,368
Class II.			
Sisal fibre	tons	31,115	412,758
Hides, dry and dry salted	cwt.	80,684	143,538
Cotton, raw	centals of 100 lb.	28,419	76,326
Wattle bark	cwt.	223,138	44,570
Wool	centals of 100 lb.	12,626	41,710
Seeds, Sesame	tons	1,959	20,917
Skins (sheep and goat)	no.	1,190,251	35,849
Skins, other animal	,,	7,231	1,528
Timber	cub. feet	89,019	16,333
Sisal tow	tons	1,023	10,354
Class III.			
Sodium carbonate	tons	38,723	175,899
Wattle extract	cwt.	101,888	58,992
Class V.			
Gold bullion	Oz. troy	27,556	164,997

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* Exclusive of Ships' Stores, the value of which was as follows:—

	£		£
1932	144,118	1934	215,142
1933	207,899	1935	223,205

(iii) (*b*) *Principal Domestic Exports* (*Kenya and Uganda*), 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with value in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Coffee—			
Hulled, parchment and unhulled.	483,778 cwt.	1,160,772	United Kingdom (455), United States of America (248), Canada (136), Union of South Africa (102).
Prepared...	1,811 „	5,127	Italian Somaliland (4).
	485,589 „	1,165,899	
Sugar (Jaggery and refined)	17,001 tons	221,339	United Kingdom (136), Tanganyika Territory (79), Italian Somaliland (4).
Tea	5,089,952 lb.	218,941	United Kingdom (176), Italian Somaliland (18), Tanganyika Territory (16).
Maize	1,198,609 cwt.	184,966	Canada (110), United Kingdom (32), United States of America (19), Tanganyika Territory (18).
Butter and substitutes ...	20,883 „	71,576	United Kingdom (45), Tanganyika Territory (8).
Wheat and Maize meal and flour.	184,823 „	69,795	Tanganyika Territory (51), Italian Somaliland (17).
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	1,041,387 centals	2,899,065	India (2,673), United Kingdom (117), Germany (38), Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (31), France (23).
Sisal Fibre	31,666 tons	421,213	United Kingdom (165), Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (140), Germany (28), France (23), Netherlands (18), United States of America (16).
Tow	1,044 „	10,645	United Kingdom (6), Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (2), United States of America (2).
	32,710 „	431,858	
Hides and Skins—			
Hides, dry and dry salted—			
Sun-dried	66,410 cwt.	108,653	United Kingdom (23), France (20), Germany (19), Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (13), Italy (9), Tanganyika Territory (7).
Shade-dried	28,350 „	61,082	France (11), Union of South Africa (11), United Kingdon (9), Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (8), Germany (8).
Skins, sheep and goat ...	1,323,048	40,491	United Kingdom (24), United States of America (14).
Skins, other	7,360	1,570	
		211,796	
Cotton seed...	51,887 tons	138,989	United Kingdom (134).
Tin Ore	550 „	78,215	Netherlands (49), Malaya (23), United Kingdom (5).
Wattle Bark	223,138 cwt.	44,570	United States of America (12), Netherlands (8), Japan (5), United Kingdom (4).
Wool	12,626 centals	41,710	United Kingdom (32), Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (8).
Sesame seed	3,579 tons	38,546	Italian Somaliland (20), Italy (8), Hadramaut (5), Aden (5).
Elephant Ivory	916 cwt.	28,817	Zanzibar (9), India (8), United Kingdom (5), United States of America (5).
Class III.			
Sodium Carbonate ...	38,723 tons	175,899	Japan (104), Australia (23), India (16), Union of South Africa (11).
Wattle extract	101,888 cwt.	58,992	United Kingdom (32), Japan (12), Germany (4).
Aluminium hollow-ware ...	87 tons	14,402	Tanganyika Territory (9), Belgian Congo (4).
Class V.			
Gold, raw	33,568 troy oz.	199,902	United Kingdom (199).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports into Kenya and Uganda* (*including Bullion and Specie*) *from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	907,410	433,437	807,190	2,147,937
1932	1,915,374	1,175,058	1,784,140	4,874,572
1933	1,875,113	1,231,611	1,791,998	4,898,722
1934	2,149,407	1,328,215	2,230,403	5,708,025
1935	2,457,468	1,460,821	2,723,056	6,641,345

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	264,778	5,735	1,884,358	224,260	2,379,131
Tanganyika Territory	557,451	241,729	7,053	2,190	808,423
India	80,687	9,437	265,665	15,035	370,824
Canada	2,980	1	106,087	638	109,706
Union of South Africa	10,588	79,300	12,102	7,180	109,170
Rest of Empire	10,991	2,526	21,394	2,915	37,826
Total Empire	927,475	338,728	2,296,659	252,218	3,815,080
Japan	4,758	16	1,001,108	1,500	1,007,382
United States of America ...	19,156	1,243	480,062	6,959	507,420
Germany	5,575	58	275,155	14,065	294,853
Iran	2	—	287,416	—	287,418
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1,493	—	115,562	697	117,752
Dutch East Indies	644	123	93,482	3	94,252
Other foreign countries	89,426	46,960	232,085	29,404	397,875
Total foreign countries	121,054	48,400	2,484,870	52,628	2,706,952
GRAND TOTAL	1,048,529	387,128	4,781,529	304,846	6,522,032

In addition £119,313 of bullion and specie were imported into the territories, of which £78,337 came from the United Kingdom; £24,872 from the rest of the Empire (almost all from Tanganyika Territory); and £16,104 from foreign countries.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935 (*excluding articles mainly imported for re-export*).

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars.	1,275,050 lb.	168,687	United Kingdom (98), Tanganyika Territory (62), Netherlands (16).
Spirits—			
Whisky	52,295 gal.	69,116	United Kingdom (69).
Other	21,326 „	21,191	France (11), United Kingdom (8).
	73,621 „	90,307	
Class II.			
Coal	91,100 tons	77,700	Union of South Africa (77).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Grey, unbleached ...	23,954,027 l. yd.	220,489	Japan (216), United Kingdom (3).
Dyed in the piece ...	10,067,464 „	196,889	Japan (114), United Kingdom (80).
Coloured	12,304,372 „	165,051	Japan (128), India (25), United Kingdom (8).
Printed (including Khangas).	12,818,417 „	155,747	Japan (112), United Kingdom (35).
Bleached	3,847,687 „	50,076	Japan (33), United Kingdom (14).
Total cotton piece goods.	62,991,967 „	788,252	
Blankets	1,475,277	89,027	Germany (31), Czecho-Slovakia (17), Netherlands (12), France (9), Japan (8).
Other		64,947	United Kingdom (44), Japan (12).
Total cotton-manufactures.		942,226	
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	11,331,119 gal.	201,177	Iran (121), United States of America (46), Dutch East Indies (33).
Fuel	16,909,161 „	195,051	Iran (147), Dutch East Indies (38), United States of America (10).
Lubricating	892,981 „	73,599	United States of America (52), United Kingdom (16).
Kerosene	4,236,218 „	72,119	Dutch East Indies (19), Iran (19), United States of America (16), Sarawak (14).
	33,369,479 „	541,946	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	1,239 vehicles	163,807	United Kingdom (65), United States of America (65), Canada (32).
Motor lorries and tractors	1,193 „	164,421	United States of America (81), Canada (39), United Kingdom (25), Germany (19).
Parts and accessories ...		78,083	United States of America (42), United Kingdom (20), Canada (10).
Tyres and tubes ...	43,340	67,465	United Kingdom (29), Canada (14), France (11), United States of America (10).
		473,776	

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Machinery and parts—			
Industrial	3,177 tons	240,481	United Kingdom (168), United States of America (35), Germany (17).
Agricultural	837 „	51,215	United Kingdom (27), Germany (15), Canada (5).
Other	1,162 „	133,727	United Kingdom (93), United States of America (14).
	5,176 „	425,423	
Iron and Steel manufactures			
Galvanised Sheets, corrugated and flat.	5,754 tons	78,283	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (67), United Kingdom (11).
Other	16,415 „	320,519	United Kingdom (226), Germany (27), Japan (25), Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (15).
	22,169 „	398,802	
Apparel (all kinds) ...		190,024	Japan (112), United Kingdom (39), Czecho-Slovakia (14).
Jute manufactures—			
Bags and sacks	487,580 doz.	139,981	India (139).
Other		25,368	India (23).
		165,349	
Silk and artificial silk manufactures—			
Artificial silk piece goods	3,144,102 lin. yd.	65,029	Japan (58), United Kingdom (4).
Silk tissues	1,152,608 „	46,072	Japan (38), China (6).
Other		1,759	Japan (1).
		112,860	
Paper manufactures—			
Stationery	9,122 cwt.	47,823	United Kingdom (38).
Other		62,943	United Kingdom (34), United States of America (8), Italy (5), Sweden (4).
		110,766	
Tools and Implements—			
Agricultural, etc. ...		49,369	Germany (25), United Kingdom (23).
Other		57,983	United Kingdom (35), Germany (12), United States of America (7).
		107,352	
Electrical goods and apparatus		75,274	United Kingdom (56), United States of America (7).
Tin manufactures ...	2,945 tons	70,671	United Kingdom (45), United States of America (16), Germany (9).
Cement, building and clinker	24,795 „	48,138	United Kingdom (40), Japan (7).
Drugs and medicines ...		47,789	United Kingdom (32), Germany (5), United States of America (4).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURAL.

The resources of the Colony are principally agricultural. Agriculture, including livestock rearing, is the principal occupation of both European settlers and the natives.

The area so far alienated is 6,721,920 acres. According to the most recent enumeration, that of February, 1934, the area occupied by Europeans engaged in agriculture was 5,128,324 acres. Of this 556,182 acres were under cultivation. The remainder was devoted chiefly to pastoral uses, including the maintenance of cattle, sheep and goats belonging to squatters in employment.

European Agriculture.—The chief crops grown in bulk by Europeans are coffee, maize, sisal, wheat, tea, sugar-cane, and coconuts, while fruit-growing, essential oil production, pyrethrum and potato cultivation are being developed. The European farming community is gradually turning over to a more mixed type of farming and many other crops common to farms in Europe are successfully grown for domestic consumption.

The local market for agricultural products is very restricted and usually a proportion of every crop is exported.

Farmers' Associations exist in all districts and do much to assist sound agricultural development. The Kenya Farmer's Association (Co-operative) Ltd. is the main co-operative organization. This Association, in addition to providing co-operative facilities for the purchase of farm requirements, markets most of the maize grown by Europeans and also pulse crops. It is the sole selling agency for wheat and for pyrethrum and is able to undertake similar work for other crops. The institution of maize and wheat pools by this Association has done much to minimize the effect of low export prices. The Kenya Planters Co-operative Association provides agricultural requirements for its members. Other organizations, not of a commercial nature, represent and advise on the problems of special industries. The principal ones are the Coffee Board of Kenya, the Tea Growers' Association, the Sisal Growers' Association, the Wheat Advisory Board and the Pyrethrum Growers' Association. The Coffee Board is a statutory body set up by the Government of Kenya, consisting of both officials and unofficials, with executive powers. The Board undertakes the advertisement of Kenya coffee and other steps for the extension of markets and any other services approved by Government for the promotion of the welfare of the coffee industry such as research directed to its more economic production and preparation. In addition to its local staff in Kenya it maintains a representative in London. It is financed by a cess on coffee exported, which is at present 6d. per cwt. and may be increased to a maximum of 1s.

Indian Agriculture.—A general census of Indian agriculture has not been taken since 1930 when the area in the occupation of Indian cultivators was 34,315 acres, of which two-thirds were in the Coastal belt, mostly under coconut palms, and the remainder in the Kibos-Miwani area (near Victoria Nyanza), where sugar-cane is the principal crop.

Native Agriculture.—Though precise statistical information is not available it is estimated that roughly 1,750,000 acres are under crops of one sort or another. The principal crops are sorghum, millets, maize, pulse crops, root crops (such as potatoes, sweet potatoes and cassava), bananas, wattle, cotton, sesame and groundnuts.

The last four are the chief cash crops exported from the reserves and, except for wattle, can only be grown in certain small and well defined areas generally of low altitude. Nevertheless the production of wattle bark has more than doubled during the last four or five years, while that of cotton has risen from less than 1,000 bales in 1930-31 to over 8,000 in 1934-35. The surplus production of the other (food) crops, such as maize, is also sold outside the reserves but the prices of these crops have remained very low in recent years. The surplus of maize sold on the local market is estimated at upwards of half a million bags annually. Generally speaking the more fertile areas of the Colony are at too high an altitude for the production of those relatively high priced export crops usually associated with native agriculture in other countries. Cash value of exports is therefore not high, but volume of exports from the reserves, which is a better index of native effort, is not unsatisfactory; much of the exports from the reserves is consumed by Europeans or by labour on European estates and at the mines.

In order to overcome this handicap of low priced crops, attention is being directed to the growing of coffee by natives. Large areas of some native reserves are suitable for coffee, but, in view of the difficulty of controlling pests and diseases in small and scattered native plantations and of the danger from these to an already established and profitable European coffee industry, considerable care has to be exercised in establishing coffee as a native industry. Experimental areas are being planted in a few districts and further coffee growing by natives will depend on the experience gained in these areas. A cashew nut industry is being developed in the coastal belt.

Native agriculture is now progressing under a sustained plan of development, based on a survey of the potentialities of each agricultural zone. The safeguarding of food supplies is being assured by the trial and distribution of improved varieties of crops, either introduced or locally selected. At the same time the growing of a large acreage of crops suitable for export is receiving the closest attention with a view to increasing the wealth of the native population. The output of cotton and wattle bark can be considerably increased, and appreciable progress is being made.

The principles of organized marketing are being applied to cotton, wattle bark and cashew nuts. Such marketing ensures fair prices being received by the growers. Legislation exists prohibiting the purchase or sale of inferior produce, and the inspection services which have been provided to implement this legislation have effected great improvements in the quality and prices of the more important native products. The recently enacted Marketing of Native Produce Ordinance will provide wider powers of control. Local Native Councils, with agricultural sub-committees, have been established in most administrative districts and contribute funds towards the furtherance of agricultural projects, particularly towards the operations of seed farms, established for trial of crops and multiplication of seed.

A brief account follows of the principal agricultural crops, roughly in order of importance.

Coffee is grown almost exclusively by Europeans, the variety grown being *Arabica*. Although so far as acreage is concerned coffee comes after both maize and sisal, the value of the annual crop much exceeds that of any other single crop.

More than half of the coffee crop is grown within a radius of 50 miles to the north and north-west of Nairobi at an average altitude of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. The development of such a large proportion of the coffee plantations in this area is due to the original coffee seed imported into the Colony having been planted near Nairobi and to the crop having been first proved successful there. Coffee is also produced in several areas further west between the Rift Valley and Lake Victoria and is proving distinctly promising, though, owing to a difference in climatic conditions, it may become advisable to grow a different variety from that grown near Nairobi. Much research and investigation is at present being carried on into methods of cultivation, pruning, seed selection, pests and diseases, manuring and soil improvement.

Coffee curing and cleaning factories exist at Nairobi, Kitale and Mombasa. In the past the greater part of the coffee crop has been shipped to London for sale at the public auctions, but recently the tendency has been, with the development of the local market, for a greater part of the crop to be sold in Nairobi for shipment direct to oversea markets and for less of the crop to go to London for re-export. London, however, remains the best market for the disposal of the finest types.

The total area under coffee in 1934-35 was 102,724 acres and the crop was 234,445 cwt. of clean coffee. The 1935-36 acreage is estimated at 103,405, and the crop is estimated at 286,592 cwt.

Owing to drought in 1935 much of the crop has been small and light, but the good rainfall in the latter part of the season enabled the trees to recover. The total amount of coffee of Kenya origin exported during recent years has been as follows:—

	Cwt.	£
1931	245,991	986,988
1932	275,916	1,213,715
1933	256,972	831,197
1934	186,759	491,759
1935	358,072	929,796

Coffee growing by natives is being commenced on an experimental scale in the Meru and Embu highlands and at Kisii.

Maize is the most widely cultivated crop both on European estates and in the Native Reserves, and it grows well in most parts of the Colony. The type of maize produced is a flat white dent such as is grown in South Africa. This type of maize commands a slight premium over yellow maize for certain special purposes (manufacture of starch, alcohol, etc.). The average acre yield of maize in the Colony is seven to eight bags of 200 lb. to the acre, but many estates produce fifteen bags or more. Since maize is a low priced crop, considerable attention is being given to increasing acre yields by improving methods of planting and cultivation, by better seed selection and by breeding new strains resistant to disease.

The native maize crop has in the past been almost entirely consumed locally; it is now, however, largely of exportable quality. Much of the European crop is exported, the amount depending on the supplies of native maize available for the local market.

Owing to low prices, droughts and fear of locust attacks the area under maize on European farms fell from 233,973 acres in 1929-30 to 112,949 in 1933-34 but recovered (according to the estimates of the Agricultural Department) to 123,155 acres in 1934-35. The following table shows the European production and the total exports during the past five years:—

	Production.			*Exports.*	
Season.	*Bags of 200 lb.*	*Equal to cwt.*	*Year.*	*Cwt.*	£
1931–32	762,622	1,361,825	1931	1,859,517	419,599
1932–33	1,139,616	2,035,029	1932	514,917	117,677
1933–34	746,893	1,333,737	1933	1,131,549	212,699
1934–35	969,486	1,731,225	1934	439,958	104,754
1935–36	1,150,125	2,053,795	1935	1,198,605	184,965

Sisal is grown only by Europeans on the plantation system and generally on a fairly large scale by companies owning their own decorticating machines, etc., since small-scale production is uneconomical.

The total area under sisal in 1932-33 was 139,834 acres and the crop was 17,369 tons; in 1933-34 the area was 141,495 acres, and the crop 20,127 tons. Figures are not available for 1934-35. The greater part of the acreage is in the Highlands, but some development has taken place in the coastal area. Sisal does not grow as rapidly in the Highlands as on the coast, the leaf is shorter and complete recovery of the fibre content perhaps more difficult. These features, coupled with the greater cost of transport to the port, place sisal from the Highlands at a disadvantage compared with that grown on the coast.

Considerable work is being done to improve the method of fibre-extraction, and the system of planting.

The price of sisal had for some years been unsatisfactory but in 1935 an improved demand, combined with the absence of any large unsold stocks, resulted in a sharp increase in price (from a minimum of about £14 to a maximum of over £28). The industry is for the time paying prosperously. The possibility of the use of sisal for other purposes than twine, small cords, and ropes, e.g., cloth, sacks, straw boards, and paper, is being examined.

The following table shows the total production up to the season 1933-34 and total exports of sisal and sisal tow during the past five years:—

Production.			*Exports.*	
Season.	*Cwt.*	*Year.*	*Cwt.*	£
1931–32	293,480	1931	319,880	232,564
1932–33	347,380	1932	307,700	186,575
1933–34	402,540	1933	397,000	249,868
		1934	480,320	311,371
		1935	642,720	423,112

In view of the change over from an annual to a biennial census no figures of production for this period are available. Rising prices have stimulated production to a great extent, as is evidenced by the export figures for 1935, and it is considered impossible to supply any estimate for this period.

Cotton is an important native crop in two somewhat restricted areas, the lower elevations in the Nyanza Province about Lake Victoria, where conditions are admirably suited to cotton, and in the Coastal Province. Further extension in these areas is taking place and new areas are being opened up in the lower parts of the Central Province. In the last few years the efforts for increased production have been highly successful as is indicated by the following table which shows the quantity of seed cotton purchased by the ginneries during the last five years.

Year.	*Total quantity of seed cotton purchased* *Tons.*
1930–31	443
1931–32	1,226
1932–33	2,493
1933–34	3,708
1934–35	5,196

The production of lint up to the season 1934-35, and the exports of Kenya grown raw cotton and cotton seed during the last five years are as follows:—

			Exports of raw cotton.		*Exports of cotton seed.*	
Season.	*Bales of 400 lb.*	*Year.*	*Centals of 100 lb.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £.*
1931–32	1,735	1931	3,131	6,588	—	—
1932–33	4,277	1932	4,516	8,589	170	533
1933–34	6,750	1933	10,660	23,584	103	309
1934–35	8,774	1934	11,748	28,483	291	694
1935–36	Not available	1935	28,419	76,326	1,202	3,210

Wheat has been cultivated principally by Europeans, though natives are beginning to grow a small quantity and may grow more when the crop is better understood. For the same reasons as in the case of maize, the area under wheat decreased from 82,951 acres in 1928-29 to a low point of 30,114 acres in 1932-33 but recovered by 1934-35 (according to estimates by the Agricultural Department) to 42,682 acres. The average yields per acre have been only between six and twelve bushels, due to rust diseases, drought, and locusts. The replacement of the old varieties of wheat with the new ones (now taking place) will undoubtedly result in a larger production of wheat and in a surplus for export above the local requirements which may amount to about 130,000 bags (say 12,000 tons). It is hoped that the increased yields will enable wheat to be grown at a profit even if a fair proportion has to be exported at low prices. Wheat is the main cash crop at the higher elevations of 7,000 to 9,000 feet and is an important one at certain lower altitudes which have a low rainfall.

Local prices of wheat are stabilised by legislation creating a statutory pool and requiring that all wheat be sold through a single selling agency appointed by the Government.

Tea is an important crop in the high rainfall area of Kericho in the Nyanza Province and at Limuru. The tea principally grown consists of Assam *jâts*, but experience has shown that local conditions require certain alterations of the usually accepted methods of cultivating, pruning, and fermentation. The rainfall is adequate but in the middle of the day or during periods of dry weather the leaf becomes flaccid or even "leathery".

The quality of tea produced is improving as plantations become older and as more experience is gained. Sufficient rainfall for successful tea growing falls over only a small area in Kenya but the prospects for a small remunerative industry are reasonably bright.

The area under tea increased from 10,052 acres in 1929-30 to 12,812 acres in 1935.

The Government has enacted legislation for the restriction of tea-growing, in accord with the other East African Colonies in which this crop is grown, under the international tea regulation scheme.

The greater part of the crop is now exported, mostly to the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total production and total exports over the last five years:—

	Production.		*Exports.*	
Season.	*lb.*	*Year.*	*lb.*	*£*
1930–31	930,209	1931	353,696	16,795
1931–32	1,500,249	1932	700,224	29,262
1932–33	2,421,056	1933	1,955,744	76,667
1933–34	3,063,687	1934	2,476,880	112,062
1934–35	4,478,838	1935	5,052,096	217,047
1935–36	Not available			

Wattle is becoming a crop of increasing importance. The area under wattle on European estates increased from 11,702 acres in 1930-31 to 17,788 acres in 1933-34 (no later figures are available), but by far the greater part of the wattle cultivation is carried on in the Native Reserves, particularly in the Central Province, where probably some 90,000 acres are under the crop. Wattle bark not only gives a useful cash return to the natives but the crop also acts as a restorer of soil fertility and the poles are useful for fuel, building and constructional purposes.

The present sound position and bright outlook for the native wattle industry is largely due to the organized marketing and inspection services recently instituted. The inspection services prevent the export of bark of low quality.

The wattle trade is in the hands of two firms, the bigger of which is the Natal Tanning Extract Co. Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Forestal, Land, Timber and Railways Co. Ltd., who have erected factories for the preparation of wattle extract. This firm has also a factory for chopping and packing bark for export.

All the bark produced is exported either as bark or wattle extract and the following table shows the quantity and value of exports during the past five years.

	Bark.		*Extract.*	
Year.	*Cwt.*	*£*	*Cwt.*	*£*
1931	192,368	67,203	6,073	6,028
1932	236,545	78,811	9,809	7,055
1933	216,081	46,614	28,759	20,150
1934	258,577	51,658	49,734	28,711
1935	223,138	44,570	101,888	58,992

Sugar-cane is grown chiefly in the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces and to a less extent in the coastal districts. The cultivation is carried out principally by Europeans, to a lesser extent by Indian farmers, and to a minor extent by natives. The total production of refined sugar in 1934-35 was 171,990 cwts.

Sugar is manufactured in Kenya (and also in Uganda) to supply the needs of the Colony and adjacent British territories, sufficient protection being afforded by tariff to assure these markets for the local industry. Production has now increased so as to provide a surplus over East African requirements and in 1935 4,196 tons were exported from Kenya. Other crops are comparatively speaking of minor importance.

Coconut palms are grown on land in European possession (about 8,000 acres), in Indian possession (perhaps about the same) and in the Native Reserves, but the output in fresh nuts and copra is inconsiderable.

Essential oil production is still in an early stage of development. *Geranium oil* is being produced by two estates and improved stocks have recently been obtained from Réunion and the South of France. The prospects of the industry are promising. Experimental trials are being made with *peppermint* and several varieties of *eucalyptus*, and it is hoped to develop *lavender oil*. *Lemon-grass oil* is another promising product as the grass grows prolifically. There seems to be some prospect of developing the production of *cedar-wood oil* from saw-mill waste, and *camphor* from the common weed *Ocimum commune*.

Pyrethrum grows well in certain areas and possesses a higher percentage of toxicity than that grown in Japan and other countries, which have hitherto been the world sources of supply. The industry is developing rapidly. Local requirements for insecticides are now satisfied and there is a growing export trade.

The other European and native grown crops are mostly used for internal consumption as food.

2. FORESTRY.

The total area of proclaimed Forest Reserves at the end of 1935 was 3,251,132 acres (5,080 square miles) made up of 4,837 square miles of Crown forest areas and 243 square miles of native forest areas. In addition general agreement had been obtained to the reservation of another 160 square miles of native forests. There are other forests in the Colony amounting to not less than 1,000 square miles which still await examination and survey before proposals for their reservation can be made. Native forests are those situated in Native Reserves and managed by the Forest Department on behalf of the local native community.

The apparent discrepancy between the figure of 3,251,132 acres (5,080 square miles) given above and the Forest Reserves area of 2,979,200 acres (4,655 square miles) given on page 1, is accounted for by the fact that the survey figures do not include the following areas:—

	Square miles.
Native Reserve Forests	243
Mangrove swamps	174
Forests in Townships	2
	419

and the remaining difference of 6 square miles is due to the natural errors inherent in figures dealing with areas which in many cases have been only approximately gauged.

Of the whole area of forest land, reserved and unreserved, it is estimated that the composition is approximately as follows:—

	Percentage.
Merchantable timber and fuel	26·4
Plantations	1·5
Timber not economically accessible	13·0
Bamboos	14·3
Protection forests	18·8
Bush	5·9
Moorland and grass	20·1
	100

Apart from Crown and native forests, areas totalling approximately 222 square miles have been included on alienated lands. These forests are for the most part being rapidly exploited and will cease to be of much economic importance in the course of a few years.

In the Forest Reserves cutting rights have been granted, under 19 saw-mill licences, over 435,648 acres but of this area it is estimated that not more than 190,000 acres carry timber in workable quantities. In addition numerous temporary licences for small areas, or individual trees, considerably increase the total output.

The timber trade is mainly concerned with local requirements. The export trade is at present small but, as the forests can produce a large surplus over local needs, efforts are being made to increase it.

In 1935, the total quantity of timber sold in the log from the Forest Reserves was 1,050,757 cubic feet, compared with an average of 865,263 cubic feet for the previous six years. No figures are available for the quantities cut in private forests, nor for the total consumption of sawn timber in the country.

The timber is used locally mainly for construction purposes but also for joinery and cabinet work, wagon building, etc., very little being imported for these purposes. There is a growing demand for box shooks though up to the present the local industry has found it difficult to compete as regards price or quality. Shooks to the value of £29,054 were imported in 1935.

The most important export product of the Kenya forests is cedar in the form of pencil slats of which the export in 1935 amounted to 25,652 cubic feet valued at £6,986; 69,772 cubic feet of other timber—mainly softwoods (Podocarpus)—were exported to neighbouring territories. The value of this timber was £9,385. The possibility of exporting certain hardwoods, such as East African olive and camphor, to Great Britain and elsewhere is under examination.

Very large quantities of wood fuel and poles are cut annually in the forests and plantations, mainly in the latter which now amount to 46,471 acres. There is a regular export of poles from the mangrove creeks on the coast which amounted in 1935 to 368,455 poles valued at £3,960.

A large bamboo paper pulp concession was granted in 1931. No work has yet been done on the area but considerable progress has been made by the licensee with preliminary investigations and plans for development.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Animal husbandry is the principal occupation of the pastoral tribes, notably the Masai, Nandi, Turkana, and the tribes of the Northern Frontier Province; it is also an important part of the activities of a number of European settlers.

The Colony is self-supporting in all animal products and has built up a certain export trade to neighbouring African territories and in the case of butter to the United Kingdom. The European industry is situated some distance from the coast with the result that freight charges are an important item.

With the assistance of a heavy protective duty on imports (in most cases 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a suspended duty of 10 per cent.) a high enough internal price level has been maintained to render possible a certain export trade in various dairy products, but the problem of disposing of surplus supplies of meat has yet to be solved.

Milk, cream, butter-fat, butter, cheese, bacon, ham, and wool are produced mainly by Europeans, while both Europeans and natives supply the market with mutton, beef, ghee, hides, and skins.

Mutton, beef, milk, ghee, and blood drawn from the living animal form the principal articles of diet of certain of the pastoral tribes.

The latest estimate of the live-stock population of the Colony was made in July, 1930, for native-owned live-stock; and in February, 1934, a census was taken for European-owned live-stock. The respective figures are as follows:—

	Owned by Europeans.	*Owned by non-Europeans.*
Cattle	256,167	4,950,000
Wool-bearing sheep	228,176	—
Native sheep	24,074	3,000,000
Goats	2,847	4,320,000
Pigs	14,973	70
Horses	2,299	140
Mules	330	150
Donkeys	1,051	215,000
Camels	—	180,000
Poultry	48,931	—

Most of the donkeys are in the Masai Province and most of the camels in the Northern Frontier Province.

The total amount of animal produce sold by Europeans during the years ended February, 1933, and 1934, was as follows:—

	1932–33.	1933–34.
Milk (whole)	1,138,743 gal.	939,434 gal.
Cream	73,387 „	85,678 „
Butter-fat	923,042 lb.	754,808 lb.
Butter	350,405 „	307,349 „
Ghee	47,110 „	35,708 „
Cheese	155,525 „	140,633 „
Wool	721,542 „	931,330 „

No comparable figures are available for any later date, but supplies to creameries for manufacturing purposes were:—

	Milk. Gallons.	*Butterfat. lb.*
1932–33	71,995	1,243,356
1933–34	90,011	1,113,656
1934–35	131,023	1,495,877

The principal exports from Kenya ports, all of which may be regarded as of Kenya origin, in 1935, were as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.* £	*Destination.*
Butter	16,287 cwt.	59,652	United Kingdom, Tanganyika Territory.
Ghee	4,532 „	11,638	Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar.
Cheese	756 „	3,318	Tanganyika Territory, India.
Bacon and Ham	989 „	6,369	Tanganyika Territory.
Wool	12,626 centals of 100 lb.	41,710	United Kingdom, Belgium.
Hides, dry and drysalted ...	80,684 cwt.	143,538	United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, Germany.
Skins, sheep and goat ...	1,190,251 No.	35,849	United Kingdom, United States of America, France, India.
Meat, fresh and preserved	1,842 cwt.	7,472	Tanganyika Territory, and Belgian Congo.

The hides and skins are mainly from Native Reserves. Their marketing has been the subject of intensive effort. A substantial premium is now being paid for better preparation and the proportion of shade-dried hides has risen substantially. The local market is now fully supplied with poultry and eggs.

There are five creameries and a well-equipped bacon factory in the Colony. The latter provides practically all the bacon exported to neighbouring countries and also has a large output of tinned products, most of which are consumed in Africa.

Mixed farming is developing in the Colony, and it is anticipated that live-stock will play an increasingly important part in the maize- and wheat-growing areas. An increased production of dairy products is to be expected and attention is being given to the prospects of producing poultry and eggs for export.

4. Minerals.

A start has now been made in the geological survey of Kenya and the Nyanza goldfields are being systematically surveyed by the Government geologists.

The geological work done by concessionaires in this province is of great assistance as is also the aerial survey map of some 2,500 square miles which has been supplied by them.

Gold. Six mines with modern milling plant are now in regular production in Kakamega, Lolgorien and South Kavirondo, others are being equipped with plant and machinery while almost 100 small producers contribute to the increasing production of gold.

The existence of gold in the primary ore has now been proved at diverse places throughout the goldfields though information is not yet available at depths below 500 feet. Indications are most promising and the progress in the fields has been rapid.

Surface evidence of payable gold has been found over a wide area in the Nyanza Province and in the adjoining portion of the Masai Reserve. Many years intensive prospecting are required to prove the full value of these fields whilst other potential mineral producing areas on the Coast, in Turkana and possibly in the Northern Frontier are as yet unexplored.

In economic quantities, gold is found closely associated with a "young granite", outcropping widely in the south-western quarter of the Colony. Both the granite and the rocks into which it is intrusive—in most cases, members of the Muva-Ankolean series—carry auriferous quartz veins and, more rarely, "replacement deposits".

The output of gold between the 1st January, 1926, and the 31st December, 1935, is as follows:—

Output of Unrefined Gold.

(In troy ozs.)

Year.	*North Kavirondo.*		*Central Kavirondo.*		*South Kavirondo.*		*Masai Province.*		*Total.*	*Total Output to Date.*
	Lode.	*Alluvial.*	*Lode.*	*Alluvial.*	*Lode.*	*Alluvial.*	*Lode.*	*Alluvial.*		
1926	—	—	—	—	667	—	—	—	667	667
1927	—	—	—	—	661	—	—	—	661	1,328
1928	—	—	—	—	707	—	—	—	707	2,035
1929	—	—	—	—	845	—	—	—	845	2,880
1930	—	—	—	—	1,789	—	—	—	1,789	4,669
1931	—	404	—	—	2,765	—	—	—	3,169	7,838
January–June, 1932 ...	—	2,009	—	—	2,030	—	—	—	4,039	11,877
July–December, 1932 ...	—	4,006	—	—	2,748	—	—	—	6,754	17,631
January–June, 1933 ...	1,384	1,902	—	—	2,682	5	—	—	5,973	23,604
July–December, 1933 ...	3,043	1,753	—	—	3,378	—	—	—	8,174	31,778
January–June, 1934 ...	3,366	1,613	—	—	2,988	—	—	—	7,967	39,745
July–December, 1934 ...	3,399	1,671	—	—	2,902	—	—	—	7,972	47,717
January–June, 1935 ...	4,857	1,800	1,779	156	1,732	—	457	—	10,781	58,498
July–December, 1935 ...	9,436	1,675	3,774	442	2,919	—	151	—	18,397	76,895

Production amounted to 66,896·827 fine ozs. valued at £386,135 3s. 7d.

The following economic minerals have been located:—

Refined Silver.—Production and exports during the period 1st January, 1926, and 31st December, 1935, amounted to 8,616·43 fine ozs. valued at £945 16s. 9d.

Asbestos.—Tremolite asbestos occurs at a certain horizon in the rocks of the basement complex and has been exploited to a small extent at its occurrence near Simba. It has also been found near Kacheleba and in the Lengishu Hills. An economic deposit of asbestos has also been opened recently in the vicinity of Mtito Andei and is now being actively developed. The asbestos is of the chrysotile variety and occurs as veins in altered peridotite. It has been superficially altered to magnesite which should also be of economic interest.

Baryte.—This mineral is found in the Coastal Province at Samaloweni, where it forms an important gangue mineral in a mixed sulphide lode.

Copper.—Apart from chalcopyrite being found as an accessory mineral in numerous auriferous lodes, small quantities of copper sulphide have been found in the country lying to the north-east of Embu, where it occurs in an amphibolite schist. It also occurs in a mixed lead-zinc-baryte vein at Samaloweni.

Diatomite.—Abundant outcrops of diatomite are found in the Rift Valley (e.g., between Gilgil and Elementeita) and in the lacustrine beds of the Highlands (e.g., on the road twenty miles east of Narok where it occurs at a height of 6,300 feet).

Lead.—Galena is found as an accessory mineral in a mixed sulphide-baryte vein at Samaloweni (Coastal Province).

Limestone.—Marine and terrestrial deposits of limestone are abundant in the Coastal Province, and in the Jarassic rocks found between the Simba Hills and the Coast, wide beds of pisolitic limestone are found.

In the basement complex, an enormous thickness of marble marks a constant horizon. Outcrops are found between Maktau and Voi, running in a north-westerly direction; near Kajiado, where the rock is burnt for lime and also used for cutting into ornamental stone; in the Loldaika Hills; and north of Kacheleba in the Suk district.

Manganese.—Massive psilomelane was recovered from drill-holes bored for water in the southern part of the Coastal Province. An examination of the occurrence has been arranged.

Tin.—Cassiterite is found in the streams draining the rocks of the Kisii series. It is found " in situ ", in a wide band of stanniferous gneiss which outcrops over great areas in the Ligari-Hoey's Bridge area. Individual samples have yielded assays in which the content of metallic tin rose to 3·8 per cent., but the average of many samples lies near 0·01 to 0·02 per cent. Sn.

Zinc.—Zinc-blende occurs as an accessory mineral in a mixed sulphide baryte vein at Samaloweni (Coastal Province).

Zircon.—This mineral, of universal distribution in small quantities, has been found in unusually large quantities in the stream-gravels of the Coastal Province, particularly where the sources of the drainage lies in those hills forms of the Simba grits.

The recovery of **sodium carbonate** from the Magadi Lake is a business of considerable dimensions. The exploitation is in the hands of a limited company, the Magadi Soda Company, Limited.

Total exports during the last five years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. Tons.	*Value.* £
1931	44,170	199,389
1932	37,263	169,972
1933	43,051	194,193
1934	30,832	140,564
1935	38,723	175,899

The principal customer is Japan, which took 23,150 tons in 1935; other countries taking more than 1,000 tons each in that year being Australia, India, the Union of South Africa, China and Brazil.

5. FISHERIES.

A considerable fishing industry is in being both on the coast and on Victoria Nyanza. Fish are supplied to Nairobi and other accessible towns from both these sources. No figures indicative of the volume of this trade are available.

A survey of sea fisheries was undertaken in 1928. It is believed that with the introduction of modern methods, this industry is capable of considerable development. Most of the fishing at present is done with boats and nets that are unable to face a rough sea.

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

So far as the food supply of the native population is concerned the Colony is almost entirely self-supporting. Though considerable quantities of European foodstuffs are imported the Colony could probably be completely self-supporting if the necessity arose.

Special efforts are being made to increase native production, and to improve the marketing of native-grown products.

Since the natives do not store sufficient food to meet their requirements over any considerable period of time, failure of the normal rains sometimes causes food shortage in certain areas. When the danger of a possible shortage of food in any area becomes apparent, steps are taken by Government to control the exports of food from that area. On the exceptional occasions when famine conditions arise relief measures are taken by Government. Of recent years a severe infestation of locusts has caused food shortages in some areas. Present indications are that the infestation, which has abated considerably in its severity, is almost at an end.

VI.—Industry.

No precise details regarding industrial activities in the Colony are available.

Most industrial establishments are operated in connexion with those branches of primary production with whose products they deal.

The most important are the coffee-curing works, creameries, and bacon factory to which reference has been made above, the sugar mills belonging to the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Refining Company, and other sugar companies in the Colony, the flour mills, the decorticating factories run in connexion with the sisal industry and the distilling plants for geranium and cedar-wood oils.

Industries not directly related to primary production are:—

(1) the Kenya Brewery, which in 1933 brewed 110,006 standard gallons of beer and stout of a sale value of approximately 4s. per gallon;

(2) The soap factories, which manufacture between 120,000 and 144,000 cases of common soap;

(3) the manufacture of aluminium hardware;

(4) various jam factories and two canning plants at Machakos and Kitale.

The Government has power to control the manufacture of sisal bags and reasonable protection to the local product, if and when manufactured, is provided by the Sisal Bag Industry Ordinance, 1932, which in Section 3 fixes minimum sale prices for certain bags and in Section 4 prescribes that the manufacture of sisal bags within the Colony cannot be undertaken without a licence issued under the Ordinance.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

ENTREPÔT TRADE.

For geographical reasons the ports of Kenya serve as ports of exit and entry for a substantial amount of the trade of neighbouring British territories, and of parts of the Belgian Congo.

Uganda lies inland of Kenya and almost the whole of its external trade passes over the Kenya and Uganda Railway, which is its only convenient line of communication with the world markets. Apart from this purely transit trade there is a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce. During 1935 the estimated value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £167,356, the principal commodities involved being wheat-meal and flour, maize-meal and flour, living animals for food, common soap, tea, butter, beer, bacon, ham, timber, and aluminium hollow ware.

For the north-eastern parts of Tanganyika, Mombasa is the most convenient port of exit and entry and a good deal of Tanganyika produce is exported by this route. As in the case of Uganda, there is a considerable trans-frontier trade in local produce. The estimated value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika in 1935 was £167,745 and local produce of Tanganyika to an estimated value of £157,016 was imported for consumption in Kenya and Uganda.

The Customs Agreement of 1927, whereby the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is allowed, has stimulated this class of trade, which now assumes very considerable proportions, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya and Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1935 amounting to £707,705 including specie valued at £102,155 and the total customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika under this agreement amounting to a total of £141,456.

Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £80,660 (including specie valued at £25,125), the customs duty involved being £11,478. Tanganyika produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £721,192.

TOURIST TRAFFIC.

The tourist traffic of Kenya is an item of fluctuating importance. Before the recent depression the visits of wealthy tourists generally in search of sport brought substantial sums into the Colony. A special representative of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours is established in the East African Dependencies Trade and Information Office to further the tourist traffic in the two territories. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Limited, have also established offices in Nairobi and Mombasa.

VIII.—Communications.

The main artery of communication in Kenya is the Kenya and Uganda Railway, a Government railway owned jointly by the Kenya and Uganda Governments, of which further particulars are given in the Appendix to this Section. This railway runs from Mombasa on the Coast to Kampala in Uganda through the main areas of European settlement, with a number of branches. One of these branches joins on to the Tanganyika Railways. The length of the main line from Mombasa to Kampala is 879 miles and the total length including all branches is 1,622 miles. This figure includes 91 miles of line owned by the Magadi Soda Company, but operated by the Railway Administration. It is of metre gauge throughout.

The Railway Administration is also responsible for a number of steamer services on Victoria Nyanza.

The railway system is supplemented by an extensive road system. The total length of public roads in the charge of the Public Works Department is approximately 10,600 miles. Of this some 2,830 miles are classified as principal arterial roads. Only about 816 miles have been laid down with hard surface, the remainder being earth roads which are not always passable after heavy rain.

A good deal of difficulty has been occasioned to the railway by privately-owned motor transport enterprises using the roads running parallel to the railway and "creaming" the traffic. The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1932, which supersedes the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, passed in August, 1931, to deal with this difficulty, prohibits (subject to certain exemptions) the carriage of goods by road along certain scheduled roads running parallel to the railway.

The external communications of the Colony are conducted by sea and air. The only important harbour in the Colony is Mombasa in which is included the new port of Kilindini. The other ports, which are concerned only in the coasting trade are, in order of importance:—Lamu, Malindi, Kilifi, Vanga, Funzi, and Kipini.

The total amount of foreign-going shipping entered at Mombasa in 1935 was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.		*Steamers.*	
	Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
British	—	—	216	897,269
Foreign	124	7,923	255	1,129,822
Total	124	7,923	471	2,027,091

The principal foreign ships were as follows:—

Italian	70
French	50
Japanese	49
Dutch	39
German	23
American	13

There is a substantial volume of coasting trade in the Colony, the total amount of shipping entered at all ports in the Colony in 1935 being as follows:

	Sailing Vessels.		*Steamers.*	
	Number.	*Tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Tonnage.*
British	2,858	44,300	176	72,262
Foreign	21	826	37	5,872
Total	2,879	45,126	213	78,134

Mombasa is well served with sea communications. The Union Castle Line and the British India Steam Navigation Company, maintain monthly services of passenger steamers from and to London. The Union Castle vessels run via either the Cape or Suez.

The Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles to Madagascar call fortnightly at Mombasa, homewards and outwards.

The Tirrenia have two lines calling monthly; one steamer running as far as Zanzibar, and back to Genoa; and the other as far as Durban, and also back to Genoa, calling at the principal ports *en route*, including those of Italian Somaliland.

The Navagazione Libera Triestina Line also maintains a north and south service with Italian ports.

The Clan Ellerman Harrison Line maintains a three-weekly service of fast cargo steamers from Liverpool; also a service from the United States of America and Canada.

The Holland Afrika Line maintains a fortnightly service from London and continental ports to South and East Africa, calling at this Port.

The Deutsche Ost Afrika Line maintains a three-weekly passenger and cargo service between Mombasa, Continental ports, and Southampton.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line connects monthly with Japan.

A fortnightly mail service to Bombay and Durban is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's passenger and cargo steamers. The north-bound ships connect at Bombay with the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamers to England.

A monthly passenger service is maintained with Batavia via southern ports by the Royal Packet Company of Holland.

The India Africa Line maintains a monthly service (Passenger and Cargo) from Rangoon to Durban calling also at Calcutta, Colombo, Madras and East and South African Ports and vice versa.

The American South African Line maintains a direct monthly service between East Africa, South Africa, Trinidad, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and vice versa.

The Robin Line runs a direct monthly service (Passenger and Cargo) between New York and South and East Africa calling at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Halifax, St. Johns and South and East African Ports and vice versa.

Communication between the coastal ports of the Colony is maintained by steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Line and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers.

The port facilities at the old port of Mombasa are small, there being merely a small pier for lighters only. At the new port of Kilindini there is now a quay 2,872 feet long with five fully-equipped berths, capable of taking vessels 500 feet long with a draught of 30 feet.

There is no dry or floating dock or patent slipway in the harbour, but there is a slipway for small steamers.

Kenya is now served by the regular weekly air services to the Union of South Africa maintained by Imperial Airways, Ltd. The foreign service statistics for 1935 were as follows:—

	Aircraft.	*Passengers.*	*Goods, value.*
			£
Arrivals	969	956	20,720
Departures	899	791	262,211

The exported goods included £250,904 of bullion.

The principal air-port of the Colony is Nairobi, where there are workshops and other facilities on the aerodrome. The other aerodromes in the Colony are Eldoret, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kisumu, Voi, Makindu, and Mombasa.

On the 18th August, 1932, an air-mail service was inaugurated by Wilson Airways, Ltd., linking Nairobi with Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar-es-Salaam. The service is run in connexion with the service of Imperial Airways, Ltd., from Cairo to Cape Town. From September to December, 1932, an experimental air service was operated three times weekly by the Air Survey Co., Ltd., between Entebbe and Kisumu.

APPENDIX.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours together with certain connecting motor and lake steamer services are administered by a High Commissioner for Transport (consisting of (*a*) the Officer administering the Government of Kenya; and (*b*) the Officer administering the Government of Uganda, acting, save where specifically otherwise provided, jointly or in conference) with the advice of a Railway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board.

Annual estimates are submitted to the Advisory Council and Board and are formally approved by the Legislative Councils of both territories. The resultant surplus or deficit is not, however, incorporated in the ordinary annual estimates of the territories, but is transferred to a combined net Revenue Account of the Railways and Harbours.

The estimates for 1936 as approved by the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Uganda envisage a surplus on the Railways and Motor Services of £107,026 and a loss on the Harbours of £68,914, a net surplus of £38,112, after provision has been made for all loan and sinking fund charges.

The capital of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours has been provided by loans raised on the guarantees of the territories concerned or by advances by the territories pending the raising of further loans.

Kenya (Colony and Protectorate) has guaranteed loans to the Railways, etc., of approximately £13,251,800 and in consequence provision of £817,531 to cover interest and sinking fund is included in the annual estimates of expenditure for 1936 of the Colony on account of Railway loans and is shown also as a revenue item on account of reimbursements by the Railways.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1930 as amended by Ordinances Nos. 4 and 30 of 1931, No. 33 of 1932, No. 24 of 1933, No. 42 of 1934 and No. 1 of 1935 brought into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet the present needs and conditions in the three territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

(i) *Import duties.*—There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying between 10 per cent. and as much as 62½ per cent. in the case of tobacco. All other goods, except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or at *ad valorem* rates, depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

Suspended duties at specific rates or at *ad valorem* rates varying between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. can also be imposed on certain goods. The items involved are the protected articles, such as bacon and ham, butter, cheese, wheat, rice, ghee, sugar, timber, etc.

(ii) *Imperial Preference.*—Kenya Colony and Protectorate is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, and in view of the international agreements relating thereto, it is not possible to adopt a policy of Imperial Preference.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2), was established in London in 1925, to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate its trade, by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee. An agent was appointed in 1933 to deal with Publicity and Settlement.

An Imperial Trade Commissioner, under the Department of Overseas Trade, is stationed in Nairobi. His sphere includes Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, as well as Kenya.

UGANDA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Uganda Protectorate lies approximately between latitude 1° S. and 4° N. and longitude 30° and 35° E., in the northern part of the great Lakes region of Africa. It has no sea coast, being bounded by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the north, Kenya Colony on the east, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi on the south, and the Belgian Congo on the west. The territory lies on a high plateau, the greater part lying between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, and includes parts of two great mountains, Ruwenzori and Elgon, and of three of the great lakes, Victoria, Albert, and Edward, as well as several smaller lakes lying wholly within its borders. Lake Victoria, out of which flows the Nile, is estimated to cover 26,828 square miles, nearly the size of Scotland, and is 3,720 feet above sea level.

The estimated area of the Protectorate is 93,981 square miles (60,147,840 acres) of which 13,610 are water. Only 6,402,987 acres have been alienated up to the end of December, 1935 (including 6,232,320 acres in free grants to natives under various agreements). There are no native reserves in the Protectorate, but it is understood that natives will not be disturbed in the occupancy of cultivated land.

On the 31st December, 1935, about 115,781 acres, in freehold and leasehold, had been alienated to non-natives. In addition grants of freehold to Missions, under agreements, have been issued for about 54,886 acres. The grant of freehold is now restricted to existing contracts but land may be leased from the Crown, where available in certain districts, for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of Sh. 1 per acre per annum revisable after 33 and 66 years. A limited area was granted in freehold in the early years of the Protectorate and parcels of such land occasionally come into the market.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 80° F. and the mean minimum 60° F. The highest " absolute maximum " registered during 1935 was 100°, and the lowest " absolute minimum " 41·0°. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the slopes of Mount Elgon. In the Nile valley near Lake Albert the mean maximum temperature is 85° F. and the mean minimum 71° F.

Normally, and with local variations, two rainy seasons are experienced in the Protectorate, one, the "long rains," from March to the end of June; and the "short rains," in September and October (and occasionally November). The total annual rainfall in 1935 varied at different stations between about 31 inches and 97 inches.

The following are the most significant figures for 1935 recorded at the stations shown :—

Station.	*Height above sea level. Feet.*	*Monthly Maximum*		*Monthly Minimum*		*Rainfall 1935. Inches.*	*Average over a period of years.*	*Number of years.*
		Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*			
Kampala ... (Kololo Hill)	4,306	83·7° Jan.	75·6° June	65·3° March	61·3° Aug.	52·26	46·12	4
Entebbe ...	3,878	82·1° Jan.	75·8° June	66·0° March	61·3° July	62·54	59·12	34
Jinja ...	3,879	86·5° Jan.	78·3° June	66·3° March	61·4° Sept.	44·33	45·20	31
Masindi ...	3,760	89·7° Jan.	79·4° June	64·2° March	60·0° Aug.	53·23	51·02	27
Fort Portal	5,050	81·9° Jan.	74·7° June	56·7° May	51·2° Jan.	58·21	56·88	32
Mbarara ...	4,734	83·0° Aug.	76·7° May	58·9° Mar. April Oct.	53·9° July	33·72	44·69	28
Kabale ...	6,139	77·9° Jan.	68·2° Nov.	52·5° May	44·1° July	41·84	35·11	14
Masaka ...	4,307	82·2° Jan.	74·1° June	62·2° March	53·6° Dec.	50·84	42·56	32

II.—Population, etc.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 in the census of 1931, and estimated to number 3,644,245 on 31st December, 1935, are broadly divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu tribes (including the important Baganda tribe) who live in the country south and west of the Victoria Nile and certain other districts of the Protectorate. The principal Nilotic tribes live in the north of the Protectorate, while the Eastern Province contains the most important of the Hamitic tribes.

The estimated numbers of non-natives in the Protectorate at the end of 1935 were: Europeans 1,994, and Asiatics 14,860.

Their occupations were classified as follows :—

	Europeans. Per cent.	*Asiatics. Per cent.*
Trade and Commerce	17·3	77·5
Industry	5·3	10·7
Government Service	33·0	9·3
Professional	37·0	2·3
Agriculture	7·4	0·2

The percentages given are based on the figures obtained from the 1931 census, but there is no reason to suppose that the various proportions have subsequently varied considerably.

The estimated numbers of natives employed in various occupations were approximately :—

Agriculture	833,000
Manufactures	45,000
Commerce	30,000

The approximate numbers of natives in *paid* employment in 1935 were :—

(*a*) Government employment—
    (i) Railways, 2,338.
    (ii) Public works, 7,306.
    (iii) Other, 9,050.

(*b*) Other industrial manufactures, 19,115.
    Building (excluding Government), 1,695.

(*c*) Domestic service, 7,764.

No accurate estimate of the number of natives in paid agricultural employment is available, but the number is large.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The unit of currency in Uganda is the East African shilling, divided into 100 cents. The coins in circulation are 1 shilling and 50 cents (silver), 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze).

Notes are in circulation of the following denominations :—Shs.5, 10, 20, 100, 200, 1,000 and 10,000.

The notes and coinage are issued by the East African Currency Board and the exchange value of the currency is maintained at a parity with sterling by the operations of that Board.

2. Three British Banks maintain branches in the territory, namely :—
    Barclays Bank, Limited (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas)—Kampala, Jinja.
    The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited—Kampala, Jinja.
    The National Bank of India, Limited—Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja.

The Government Savings Bank, under the control of the Post Office, had, at the end of 1935 249 European, 1,566 Asiatic, and 6,088 native depositors, and 54 Trust accounts, as compared with 230 European, 1,387 Asiatic, and 4,550 Native depositors and 33 Trust accounts at the end of 1934.

The total deposits were £71,592 in 1935, as compared with £65,890 in 1934.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

(1) *Public Debt.*

The Protectorate's public debt amounts to £2,235,600 in respect of loans authorized under the Specific Loan Ordinance of 1932. This includes moneys for the Kenya and Uganda Railways for whose debt charges the Railways and Harbour Administration is liable to the Uganda Government.

The loans are to be appropriated as follows:—

	£
Amounts required to repay Loans from His Majesty's Government	1,087,971
Jinja-Kampala Railway	523,000
Kampala Water Supply	122,029
Western Province Roads	260,000
Human Trypanosomiasis Institute	25,000
Kampala Industrial Fuel Supply	20,060
Substitution of iron for wooden telegraph poles	17,000
Drilling and Water Supply Schemes	55,000
	£2,110,060

The full amount authorized has been raised by the issue of £2,000,000 5 per cent. stock in January, 1932, and £235,600 3½ per cent. stock in February, 1933.

The interest payable on these loans amounts to £108,246. Contributions to the sinking funds commenced on the 1st September, 1935, in respect of the £2,000,000 Loan, and amounted to £10,089 on the 31st December, 1935. The Railway Administration will contribute at the rate of 1 per cent. to the Sinking Fund on its share of the Loan (£882,905), and will place any further sums to a Supplementary Sinking Fund as and when funds are available. The Protectorate contribution to the Sinking Fund will be at the rate of 1·407 per cent., which is estimated to be sufficient to repay the balance of the liability (£1,117,095) at the time of maturity. Contributions to the Sinking Fund for the £235,600 Loan commence on the 15th August, 1936, at the rate of 2·017 per cent.

By the repayment to His Majesty's Government of the sum of £1,087,697, all the Protectorate's previous public debt has been extinguished. The Uganda Government has accepted a contingent liability in respect of the service of part of a loan of £3,393,477 raised by the Government of Kenya for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Jinja Water Supply	3,600	2,909
Kampala Water Supply	11,800	8,818
Posts and Telegraphs	54,516	54,184
	£69,916	£65,911

Net Surplus ... £4,005.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
Customs and Excise	400,000	27·3
Licences and other internal Revenue ...	773,200	52·8
Fees of Court or Office	118,261	8·1
Revenue from Government Departments	94,727	6·5
Interest	52,066	3·6
Miscellaneous	22,078	1·5
Surplus on self-balancing Departments ...	4,005	0·2
	1,464,337	100·0
Revenue from self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure	65,911	
Receipts from Colonial Development Fund	358	
	£1,530,606	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties,* 1935.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs. The gross Customs revenue actually collected in 1935 amounted to £1,274,365 of which Uganda received £436,436 gross with a net revenue of about £418,570 after deducting proportionate expenses. For further particulars see the memorandum on Kenya.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	£	*Percentage.*
Debt charges	135,325	8·4
Administration	673,619	41·8
Economic Development	236,323	14·7
Social Services	421,344	26·2
Defence	50,594	3·1
Non-effective Charges	94,000	5·8
	£1,611,205	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	65,911	
Expenditure on account of Colonial Development Fund	1,099	
	£1,678,215	

(4) *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the beginning of 1936 Uganda possessed a Reserve Fund of £484,963 and surplus balances amounting to £1,073,146 giving a total of £1,558,109.

(5) *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

No grant-in-aid has been given to Uganda since 1915.

The following free grants have been made from the Colonial Development Fund: £12,161 for wireless facilities at Kampala in connexion with the Cape to Cairo Air Service; £3,298 for anti-tsetse-fly measures and £913 for additional quarters at the Wireless Station, Kampala. The accounts in respect of the first and third of these projects have now been closed. In addition to the free grants mentioned, the following schemes have received partial assistance from the Fund: Veterinary Scholarships £840, Agricultural Scholarships £427, the training of a Forest Utilization Officer £500, and Electric Supply, Investigation of Ripon Falls £1,050. These comprise all grants from the Fund from 1930 in which year the first grant was made, up to the end of 1935.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics of Uganda and Kenya are kept in a single document and it is not possible to give the imports or exports of Uganda separately. The combined figures are shown in the Kenya Memorandum, but the details of the principal domestic exports from Uganda without countries of destination and of the principal imports into Uganda for home consumption without countries of origin are given below.

EXPORTS.

Principal Exports of Domestic Produce, 1935.

Article.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£
Class I.			
Coffee, raw	cwt.	125,706	230,976
Sugar, refined	tons	12,698	168,358
Tobacco—			
Manufactured and unmanufactured ...	lb.	488,232	17,057
Cigarettes	„	110,916	13,649
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	centals of 100 lb.	1,012,968	2,822,739
Cotton Seed	tons	50,685	135,779
Tin Ore	„	550	78,215
Hides and Skins—			
Hides	cwt.	14,076	26,197
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	132,797	4,642
Rubber, raw	centals of 100 lb.	8,314	20,394
Ivory, Elephant...	cwt.	588	18,440
Sesame Seed	tons	1,620	17,629
Groundnuts	„	1,370	16,460
Class V.			
Gold Bullion	oz. troy	6,012	34,905
Total domestic exports (including all other articles)			£3,630,529

IMPORTS.

Principal Imports for Home Consumption, 1935.

Article.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£
Class I.			
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	lb.	97,881	16,329
Manufactured...	„	298,037	46,484
Unmanufactured	„	173,804	7,760
		569,722	70,573
Rice	cwt.	32,634	25,929
Spirits—			
Whisky, rum, brandy and gin	proof galls.	13,141	15,948
Other	Imp. galls.	148	350
			16,298
Salt	cwt.	127,666	9,505

Principal Imports for Home Consumption, 1935—*continued.*

Article.	*Unit.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece-goods—			
Grey, unbleached	yds.	9,467,075	88,939
Bleached	„	2,065,943	26,304
Printed—			
Khangas	„	16,128	259
Other	„	6,022,406	69,588
Dyed in the piece	„	3,432,709	64,726
Coloured	„	6,959,968	96,243
Blankets			35,146
Thread...	lb.	52,583	4,321
Other			9,179
			394,705
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	No.	571	60,633
Motor car parts and accessories			22,033
Motor lorries	No.	353	47,119
Motor lorry parts and accessories			6,390
Motor tractors	No.	9	2,658
Motor tractor parts and accessories ...			717
Tyres and tubes	cwt.	3,123	31,968
			171,518
Oils—			
Motor spirit	Imp. galls.	2,385,334	81,742
Illuminating	„	855,753	24,244
Lubricating	„	183,606	17,955
Fuel	„	359,366	4,987
		3,784,059	128,928
Iron and Steel manufactures	tons	5,749	98,551
Machinery—			
Agricultural	„	321	10,474
Industrial	„	639	51,168
Other	„	235	35,591
		1,195	97,233
Cutlery, hardware, etc....			72,280
Apparel and hosiery			57,640
Jute manufactures—			
Bags and sacks	doz.	124,673	33,006
Bagging and sacking	yds.	1,115,269	11,033
			44,039
Artificial silk piece-goods	„	1,899,541	39,438
Cycles, parts, tyres and tubes			38,054
Paper manufactures			35,259
Class IV.			
Parcel Post			66,586
Class V.			
Bullion and Specie			85,332
Grand Total (including all other articles)			1,783,417

In addition Bullion and Specie on private account to the value of £85,953 was transferred from Tanganyika Territory.

The value of Kenya produce imported into Uganda for consumption during 1935 was £167,356.

The value of Uganda produce exported to Kenya for consumption in the Colony during 1935 was £96,274.

In addition produce from Tanganyika Territory imported into Uganda in 1935 was valued at £84,270, while Uganda produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £108,576.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The resources of the Protectorate are principally agricultural. Agriculture, including the rearing of live-stock, is the principal occupation of both natives and European settlers.

In 1935 the total acreage of crops under cultivation by natives was approximately 5,255,816 acres ; much the greater part (approximately 3,500,000 acres) was under food crops for purely domestic consumption ; 1,366,974 acres were under cotton, and the rest under such products as coffee, tobacco, maize, rice, chillies, sugar-cane, etc.

The prosperity of Uganda has been closely bound up with the cotton crop and the extension of roads and railways, expansion of towns and development generally can be accounted for by the rapid progress made in this industry during the past 20 years. With the exception of India, Uganda is the largest cotton-growing country within the Empire. Of late years, however, the danger of Uganda remaining a one-crop country has been realized and the natives have been encouraged to grow other crops, such as coffee, tobacco, etc., for export.

The chief crops grown by Europeans in the Protectorate are coffee, tobacco, tea, and rubber. In 1935 the total acreage under cultivation on European estates was 22,564 acres, of which there were 12,928 acres of coffee, 9,932 acres of rubber and 1,620 acres of tea. The largest areas of European cultivation were in the Mengo District (Buganda Province), 12,492 acres; in the Toro District (Western Province), 2,797 acres; in the Bunyoro District, 2,404 acres; and in the Entebbe District (Buganda), 2,170 acres.

The acreage under cultivation by Indians in 1935 was 21,306 acres. Of this area 13,587 acres were under sugar cane, 1,905 acres under para rubber, 4,800 acres under sisal and 769 acres under coffee (213 *Arabica* and 556 *Robusta*).

Agricultural production in the Protectorate is subject to certain general handicaps. Climatic conditions are often erratic, for example, the rains may come too early or too late; the crops are also liable to attacks from pests and diseases of various kinds. The Protectorate is liable to periodical visits by locusts, the extermination of which presents great difficulties.

A further difficulty is the heavy expense of transport for exports, due to the long haul to the seaboard and, in the case of exports to Europe, the addition to sea freights due to the Suez Canal charges. In view of this the principal export crops which have been developed are those of which the value per unit of weight is high.

The greater part of native agricultural production is of foodstuffs for local consumption. The crops of importance for export are as follows:—

Cotton is the principal export product of the Protectorate. It is almost exclusively grown by natives on many thousands of small plots scattered throughout the country. It is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro District of the Western Province. The crop is planted during the months May to September and is marketed during the early months of the following year. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below.

Season.	*Acres.*	*Exports in Bales of 400 lb.*	*Value of lint exports at Mombasa during Calendar year.*
			£
1930–31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931–32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932–33	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933–34	1,090,502	285,642	2,927,796
1934–35	1,185,599	253,242	2,822,739
1935–36	1,366,974	305,000 (Estimated).	—

Many thousands of English-made ploughs are in use by natives in the Eastern Province and the numbers increase yearly but there are extensive areas where for a variety of reasons ploughing is not practicable. The quality of cotton is maintained by careful control of the seed supply. The staff of the Department of Agriculture is continually at work on this important branch of the industry. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling. The Government has established two cotton-selection stations where improved varieties are produced, tested, and subsequently introduced into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. Prior to the opening of the 1934 cotton buying season the cotton growing areas of the Protectorate were divided into Zones and the movement of seed cotton out of the Zones so created was prohibited. Provision was made in the zoning legislation for the fixing by Government of minimum prices payable to growers and for the fixing of a maximum charge for the ginning and baling, by ginners, of seed cotton owned by middlemen.

The object of this legislation is to retard the spread of insect and fungus pests, more particularly pink bollworm and to prevent the mixing of cottons of different staple lengths and quality. It is hoped also that, while the zoning policy has been adopted primarily for Agricultural and pest reasons, ginners will be afforded an opportunity to re-organize and effect economies in the marketing and ginning of the crop. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate. The whole crop of lint is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate the economic zone for the exports of cotton-seed has been widened. The average f.o.b. value per ton of cotton seed exported during 1933 was £3 5s. 0d. compared with £3 0s. 0d. during 1932, and exports amounted to the record figure of 81,274 tons compared with 56,311 tons in 1932. Both value and exports fell heavily in 1934, but recovered in 1935. Exports of cotton-seed during recent years are as under:—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1931	45,435	149,224	1934	35,689	85,947
1932	56,311	168,366	1935	50,685	135,779
1933	81,274	262,539	1936	90,000 (Estimated).	—

Coffee.—European planters have concentrated mainly on coffee and rubber. Both the Arabica and Robusta varieties of coffee are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. The majority of the estates are situated in those parts of the Protectorate west of the Nile, in the Bugañda, Western, and Northern Provinces. Coffee cultivation is also making strides as a native industry.

The total acreage of this crop under cultivation both by non-natives and natives is estimated to be:—

	Arabica Coffee.			*Robusta Coffee.*		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Non-natives	8,337	6,445	6,367	6,961	6,946	7,330
Natives	9,523	11,371	14,306	17,260	19,278	21,141
	17,860	17,816	20,673	24,221	26,224	28,471

In the Bugishu District where some 5,027 acres of Arabica were cultivated in 1935 by natives in small plots, steps have been taken to organize the marketing of the crop in order to secure the best price to the producer and to standardize and improve the quality of the exports. It is hoped that in time a co-operative marketing society will be formed. Pulping stations at convenient centres in the District and a central coffee factory have been erected.

Other important coffee districts are Ankole, with some 3,791 acres in 1935 grown by peasant farmers; the Toro District, where 2,421 acres of Arabica were cultivated by Europeans; and the Mengo District, where 6,563 acres of Arabica and Robusta combined were cultivated by Europeans. In all areas where coffee is grown by peasant farmers the Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee have been:—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Cwt.	£		Cwt.	£
1931	69,990	161,389	1934	154,298	293,313
1932	87,077	223,162	1935	125,706	230,976
1933	100,444	210,638			

Tobacco is grown both by natives and Europeans. The greater portion of the crop grown by the former is purchased for use at the factories at Jinja and Kampala, but steps are being taken to explore the possibilities of the overseas markets.

In Bunyoro District the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. The Government supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth from the establishment of seed-beds, to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf. The native-grown area amounted to 1,685 acres in 1933, 2,600 in 1934 and 2,300 in 1935. The total European acreage in Bunyoro was 30. A packing factory has been established at Masindi where the tobacco is graded, conditioned, and packed for export.

The exports of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco in 1935 were 110,916 lb. and 9,012 lb. respectively. In addition 479,220 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco were exported. A very large proportion of the exports were to Kenya and Tanganyika.

The exports of tobacco for the last five years have been:—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£		lb.	£
1931	180,071	17,530	1934	987,491	39,396
1932	227,447	26,160	1935	599,673	30,788
1933	530,025	31,128			

Rubber.—About 9,932 acres were under rubber grown by Europeans in 1935. Owing to low prices tapping was suspended for a few years and the export of this product decreased from 280 tons valued at £16,814 in 1930 to 60 tons valued at £2,291 in 1931 and then ceased altogether. The increase in the price of rubber in 1933 was followed by the recommencement of tapping on several estates, and exports have been rising rapidly since 1933, as the following figures show: 1933, 356 centals valued at £268; 1934, 3,269 centals valued at £7,111 and in 1935, 8,314 centals valued at £20,394.

Tea.—An increasing interest in the cultivation of tea is being shown by non-native planters and the acreage increased from 360 in 1930 to 1,690 in 1935. The export has grown from 26 cwt. value £130 in 1931 to 338 cwt. value £1,894 in 1935, but the production of tea will, in the main, be aimed to meet the requirements of the local market. 1,950 cwt. of tea were produced in Uganda during 1935 of which 338 cwt. were exported, the balance being for local consumption. In 1934 a scheme recommended by the Conference of East African Governors and approved by the Secretary of State for the restriction of tea planting in East Africa came into operation. So far as Uganda is concerned the scheme provided that new plantings shall not exceed a maximum of 2,000 acres by the 31st March, 1938.

Sugar.—A large estate and factory in the Mengo District at Lugazi has been developed by an Indian firm. The factory has a distillation plant for the production of power-alcohol. A second sugar factory is situated at Kakira in the Busoga District. The total acreage cultivated by Asiatics under sugar-cane was estimated to be 13,587 acres in 1935. Sufficient white sugar is produced to satisfy all local requirements and the surplus is exported to the surrounding territories or to the United Kingdom. The total manufacture of sugar by the two Uganda factories during 1935 was 25,394 tons, of which 12,697 tons were exported.

The exports were as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Cwt.	£		Cwt.	£
1931	44,995	46,576	1934	294,685	240,953
1932	41,049	45,012	1935	253,951	168,358
1933	144,229	128,802			

Sisal.—An estate of 5,000 acres, of which 4,800 acres have been planted, is being developed under this crop in Bunyoro. During the last few months of 1935 small quantities of fibre and tow were exported. The total for the year was 551 tons of fibre valued at £8,455 and 21 tons of tow valued at £291.

Food Crops.—The areas under the principal food crops were in 1935 (approximately):—

	Acres.		*Acres.*
Plantains	984,930	Beans and Peas	399,455
Millets	1,175,243	Simsim (Sesame)	210,215
Sweet Potatoes	492,817	Groundnuts	145,264
Cassava	319,043		

Plantains and sweet potatoes are the staple foods in the Buganda Province, and millets and cassava in the drier parts of the Eastern Province. These foodstuffs are the foundation of the native economy and in Buganda the natives attach great importance to the maintenance of the banana plantations. In the grain districts there are local central granaries for the storage of grain, chiefly *eleusine coracana*, against time of famine.

There is little export of any of these crops except groundnuts and sesame, of which there is a small and varying surplus for export. The Government has encouraged the production of groundnuts for export and it is anticipated that exports will increase during the next few years. The exports of these two crops during the past five years were:—

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Groundnuts ...	tons	215	1,455	325	288	1,370
	£	2,076	16,232	3,096	2,583	16,460
Sesame Seed ...	tons	350	3,597	2,659	1,375	1,620
	£	3,799	43,363	30,382	14,264	17,629
Sesame Oil	gallons	320	688	2,049	3,938	6,200
	£	48	80	219	385	753

The only other export of any importance of native-grown products is that of *chillies*. Exports which were 6,174 cwt. (value £26,133) in 1929, fell to 1,291 cwt. (£2,234) in 1935.

Other potential export crops with which the Department of Agriculture is experimenting are shea nuts, essential oil crops such as geranium, lemon-grass and patchouli, oil palms, sunn hemp, and manilla hemp.

2. FORESTRY.

The total area of closed forests amounts to 1,916 square miles, of which 838 square miles are at present merchantable, and 1,078 square miles unprofitable or inaccessible.

In addition there are over 1,400 square miles of savannah containing valuable and merchantable timber. Part of this area is included in approximately 3,000 square miles of savannah which is under investigation with a view to additional reservation.

Private forests comprise only 70 square miles. They are for the most part being rapidly exploited.

Exploitation of timber from Crown Forests or lands is all in the hands of private enterprise: chiefly of firms working areas under exclusive licences. There are five such areas in Iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*) savannah, totalling approximately 200 square miles. There are two in the Bunyoro Forests. The latter represent the most valuable closed forests at present accessible. They contain Uganda Mahogany (*Khaya anthotheca*), Budongo Mahogany (*Entandrophragma angolense*), other mahoganies and species of economic importance.

Considerable areas of mixed evergreen and deciduous forest remain available for exploitation in different parts of the Protectorate.

A rough estimate of the permissible annual cut is as follows:—

Species.	*Estimated Annual Supply as Standing Trees.*
	Cubic Feet.
Iroko (Muvule—*Chlorophora excelsa*)	300,000
African Mahogany (Munyama—*Khaya anthotheca*)	300,000
Other Mahoganies (Miovu, Mukusu, Mufumbi—*Entandrophragma* spp.) ...	450,000
Other Hardwoods (Muhimbi, *Cynometra alexandrii*, Nkunya, Mumara, etc.)	600,000
Light Hardwoods (Mujua, *Alstonia congensis*, Musisi, *Maesopsis eminii*, Musodo, *Ricinodendron africanum*, etc.).	350,000
	2,000,000

These are conservative estimates of sustained yield except in the case of Iroko which suffers fire damage annually and should be utilised as early as possible.

The sawmilling industry has made big strides in the last four years and most mills are equipped with modern machinery, capable of high class production. Its interests are safeguarded by a Lumbermen's Association.

The following are the figures of utilisation of forest produce for the years 1934 and 1935:—

(a) *Timber* (*Expressed as Converted Cubic Feet*).

Year.	*Local Cut.*		*Imported.*		*Exported.*		*Home Consumption.*	
	Cubic feet	*Value.*	*Cubic feet.*	*Value.*	*Cubic feet.*	*Value.*	*Cubic feet.*	*Value.*
		£		£		£		£
1934	263,032	39,454	28,440	3,578	37,938	8,499	253,534	34,533
1935	300,620	45,093	49,126	6,768	47,646	10,411	302,150	41,450

(b) *Fuel* (*Expressed as Stacked Cubic Feet*).

Year.	*Firewood.*		*Charcoal.*		*Total.*	
	Stacked Cubic Feet.	*Value.*	*Stacked Cubic Feet.*	*Value.*	*Stacked Cubic Feet.*	*Value.*
		£		£		£
1934	4,537,356	15,881	18,925	567	4,556,281	16,448
1935	5,380,176	18,830	23,570	703	5,403,746	19,533

Markets are mainly local but with increasing exports to other territories in East and Central Africa. Overseas exports at present consist mainly of Uganda Iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*) with small quantities of mahogany.

Small quantities of softwoods are imported but no hardwoods. Softwood imports consist largely of *Podocarpus spp.* from Kenya and cheap deals from Northern Europe.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

With the exception of one or two dairy herds owned by European firms, supplying milk chiefly to the European population of Kampala Township, the stock in Uganda is entirely native owned.

Their methods of stock raising are still fairly primitive, but steady propaganda on the part of the Veterinary Department with regard to selection and castration, together with the rapid increase in the slaughter stock trade should show in course of time, owing to this weeding-out process of surplus and unproductive stock, a marked improvement in the quality of the native herds.

The bush clearing operations in connection with anti-tsetse investigations in southern Ankole are now almost completed and a considerable amount of success has been obtained.

The internal trade in cattle, sheep and goats is increasing steadily year by year, the prices obtained, although low compared with European standards, show a high average for native stock compared with the value of animals of a similar type in neighbouring territories.

The hide and skin industry has suffered from the low prices ruling in the world's markets and exports have declined. In 1929 35,099 cwt. of hides and 258,045 skins of a total value of £165,444, were exported. Exports in the last five years have been:—

		Exports.				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Hides	Quantity, Cwt.	19,789	15,222	13,325	16,036	14,076
	Value	£36,696	£27,682	£20,196	£27,295	£26,197
Skins	Quantity, No.	131,247	173,509	79,700	83,399	132,797
	Value	£5,268	£6,626	£2,150	£1,937	£4,642

The latest estimate of the live-stock population of the Protectorate at the end of 1935 is as follows:—

Cattle	2,186,718	Donkeys	24,060
Sheep	1,051,291	Horses	14
Goats	2,328,123	Mules	2
Swine	631		

4. MINERALS.

A Geological Survey of the Protectorate is in progress and approximately 3,853 square miles of the territory has been geologically surveyed in some detail up to the year 1935.

Many minerals are known to exist but tin-ore and gold alone have as yet been commercially exploited and exported. Prospecting for tin, gold and copper is in progress. On 31st December, 1935, 56 Exclusive Prospecting Licences were in operation, covering 800 square miles.

Tin is mined at Mwirasandu in Ankole, under a mining lease of 381 acres and from small workings in Ankole and Kigezi Districts where 96 and 26 non-precious mineral claims respectively were current on 31st December, 1935. Tin-ore has been exported as follows:—

	Tons.	£
1931	170	24,436
1932	335	47,168
1933	428	57,503
1934	440	63,320
1935	552	86,027

Gold.—Alluvial deposits have been found in Ankole, Kigezi, Toro, Budama, and Chua. Exports have been as follows:—

	Troy oz.	£
1931	71	401
1932	586	3,274
1933	1,261	7,361
1934	6,373	40,161
1935	6,329	40,021

Copper.—At the Kilembe (Ruwenzori) prospect of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., an intensive programme of underground work is being initiated with a view to proving the indications furnished by a recent geophysical survey.

Salt is won by native agency solely for local native consumption. Production (in long tons) has been as follows:—

1933, 1,492 tons; 1934, 2,435 tons; 1935, 1,565 tons.

Clay and sand are produced locally for building purposes and stone for road making; and limestone is obtainable in certain areas. Figures are not available.

5. FISHERIES.

Fisheries are mostly in native hands, and are developing steadily. There is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes.

There are certain restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessels which may be employed and upon the mesh of the nets used and the size of certain species which can be lawfully taken, but otherwise the industry is not controlled. Various lakes in the Western Province and Buganda have been stocked with economic species (*Tilapia*). Brown trout in shoals to cater for anglers were introduced into some of the Ruwenzori streams in 1932, but what has happened to them is uncertain.

A fishing survey of Lake Victoria was made by Mr. Michael Graham in 1927-28, and a report subsequently published. The Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes, 1930-31, also made investigations and a report on the Fisheries of Uganda by Mr. E. B. Worthington has been issued.

The number of persons engaged in the lake fishing industry is estimated to be approximately 10,000.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

So far as the food supply of the native population is concerned the Protectorate is self-supporting.

The Protectorate is occasionally subject to periods of famine but it has always proved possible up to date to import the necessary foodstuffs from the adjoining territory of Kenya.

Every effort is made by the Agricultural Department to increase the agricultural production of the native and particular attention is paid to the principle that increased production by the native of agricultural products for export should not be at the expense of the food supply.

VI.—Industry.

Industrial establishments are practically confined to the factories, etc., necessary for the preparation of the local agricultural products for export or for local consumption. These include:—

(1) 194 cotton ginneries (134 working in 1936).
(2) 2 sugar factories, one including a distillation plant.
(3) a number of oil crushing mills.
(4) a number of coffee factories.
(5) a tobacco factory erected by the British American Tobacco Company, Limited, at Jinja; one at Kampala belonging to the East African Tobacco Company, Ltd., and several much smaller concerns.

There are also two small engine workshops run by the Kenya-Uganda Railways and a motor repair depot at Masindi.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(1) ENTREPÔT TRADE.

Owing to its geographical position, Uganda has practically no entrepôt or transit trade, although there may be some small trade of this sort with the neighbouring parts of the Belgian Congo.

(2) TOURIST TRAFFIC.

The tourist traffic of Uganda is in normal years of some importance but it is naturally liable to fall off during periods of depression. It is not possible to give the cash value of this traffic to Uganda though it must be fairly substantial.

Each year an increasing number of visitors makes the spectacular trip to the Murchison Falls.

The attraction of Uganda for tourists lies largely in the variety and interest of its scenery and of its wild animals (including elephants, giraffes, white rhinoceros, buffaloes, hippopotami, etc.) and certain areas have been set aside as game reserves. The animals are carefully protected under the provisions of the Game Ordinance, but game licences may be obtained at costs varying from £50 (which is the price of a Visitor's Full Game Licence valid for twelve months from the date of issue) to Sh. 10 (the fee for a Bird Licence). In addition a Visitor's 14 days Game Licence costs £15. The holder of a Full Game Licence is permitted to take out a licence at a further fee of £20 to shoot three elephants if he so desires.

VIII.—Communications.

The internal communications of Uganda are by rail, water, road, and air.

Railways.—Of the Kenya and Uganda Railway system, which serves both Kenya and Uganda, 332 miles lie within Uganda, consisting of 208 miles of the main line to Kampala, 100 miles from Tororo to Soroti in the Eastern Province, 17 miles from Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kioga, and 7 miles connecting Kampala with Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The railways are all of metre gauge.

Water.—The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration also operate Steamer Services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, the Albert Nile to Nimule on the Sudan border and on the Kagera River to Nyakanyassi which lies across the south-west border in Tanganyika. The principal ports served on Lake Victoria are Port Bell, Jinja, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Busungwe. On Lake Kioga the chief ports are Namasagali, Bugondo, Lalli, Sangai, Atura, and Masindi Port from which a road motor service runs via Masindi to Butiaba the chief port of Lake Albert. On Lake Albert and the Albert Nile the principal ports are Butiaba, Pakwach, Mutir, Rhino Camp, and Nimule.

Roads.—Uganda is particularly well served with roads. Radiating from Kampala the road system covers practically the whole country and gives communication between all the principal centres. The roads, which are for the most part constructed of murram, or ironstone, are narrow, but are well constructed and maintained, and all the main routes are suitable for motor traffic at all seasons. At the end of 1935 there were 2,499 miles of roads in the Protectorate classified as—

Class I	... 1,189½ miles	Class II	... 525½ miles	Class III	... 784 miles

In addition there were 4,800 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, suitable in most seasons for motor traffic up to two and a-half tons gross weight.

Trunk roads from Kampala run

(*a*) east via Jinja and Busia to Kenya Colony and thence northward via Tororo, Soroti, Lira and Kitgum to the Sudan;
(*b*) north via Masindi to Butiaba on Lake Albert;
(*c*) north-west via Mubende to Fort Portal;
(*d*) south-west via Masaka, Mbarara and Kabale to Rutchuru in the Belgian Congo.

There is a good road connecting Fort Portal with Mbarara, with a branch road via Katwe salt lake to the Congo border near Kasinde.

The tin-mining area round Mwirasandu is connected with Nyakanassi Port on the Kagera River, and with Mbarara, and there is a branch road from Mwirasandu to the Ruanda—Irundi border.

Communication with the Belgian Congo is also established by a road from Rhino Camp on the River Nile via Arua to Aru.

Air communications in Uganda are maintained by Imperial Airways, Entebbe being a port of call on the South African air route. There are also landing grounds at Jinja, Tororo, Gulu, Masindi and Mbarara and seaplane bases at Entebbe, Port Bell, Jinja and Butiaba. The foreign service statistics for 1935 were as follows:—

	Aircraft.	*Passengers.**	*Goods Value.* £
Arrivals	268	183	9,183
Departures	268	260	3,838

Exported bullion and Gold and Silver Coin ... ... £42,164.

External communications are mainly by the Kenya and Uganda Railway to Mombasa and thence by sea; but a small traffic passes by lake steamers and road to the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, while the steamer service on Lake Victoria connects with the Tanganyika railway system at Mwanza.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1930 brought into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet the present needs and conditions in the three territories of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

(i) IMPORT DUTIES.

There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying between 10 per cent. and as much as 62½ per cent. in the case of tobacco. All other goods, except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or at *ad valorem* rates depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

Suspended duties at specific rates or at *ad valorem* rates varying between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. can also be imposed on certain goods, but, so far as Uganda is concerned, are imposed at present on bacon and ham and wheat only. The items involved are the protected articles such as bacon, ham, butter, cheese, rice, wheat, ghee, sugar, and timber, etc.

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* Exclusive of passengers in transit.

(ii) IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Uganda is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, and in view of the international agreements relating thereto, it is not possible to adopt a policy of Imperial Preference.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2), was established in London in 1925 to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate its trade by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The Office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

An Imperial Trade Commissioner, under the Department of Overseas Trade, is maintained at Nairobi and is responsible for Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (MANDATED TERRITORY).

I.—Situation, etc.

Tanganyika Territory (Mandated Territory) consists of that part of former German East Africa which is administered under a Mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The Territory lies between the Great African Lakes and the Indian Ocean, approximately from latitude 2° to latitude 11° South and longitude 30° to longitude 40° East. Its neighbours are Kenya and Uganda on the north, the Belgian Congo on the west, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the south-west and Portuguese East Africa on the south-east.

Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from the general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika 2,590 feet, Nyasa 1,607 feet) which mark the great Rift Valley extending northwards to Lake Naivasha (Kenya). The highest points in the Territory are in the north-east, where are the extinct volcanoes, Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,720 feet and is snowcapped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone Mountains where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

Portions of Lake Victoria, the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika and the northern and north-eastern shores of Lake Nyasa are included in the Territory. A number of rivers flow into the Indian Ocean or into one of the three lakes but they are for the most part not of any importance for purposes of navigation. The most important are the Rovuma (the southern boundary) the Rufiji and its tributaries, the Ruaha and the Kilombero, and the Pangani, which rises on Mount Kilimanjaro.

There are two main highland areas, in the north-east around Moshi and Arusha and in the south-west in the Iringa Province, and it is in these areas that the principal European development has taken place. Most of the land is in native occupation, but there are no "Native Reserves" so-called.

The total area is about 360,000 square miles (230,400,000 acres); the land surface is about 217,527,232 acres (say 339,000 square miles), of which 2,708,811 acres are alienated. A large, but at present undetermined, part of the "unalienated" land is occupied and cultivated by the natives as tribal lands. Forest areas are:—reserved forests, 2,573,327 acres; forest awaiting reservation 57,263 acres: privately-owned forest 40,000 acres.

Climatic conditions vary very considerably in different parts of the territory; the main features are the warm and rather damp coast region (average yearly temperature 78° F.) up to 300 feet above sea level; the moderately warm and moist zone of the eastern slopes of the ranges which bound the central plateau (1,600-6,500 feet) the cool and moist zone of the sub-alpine heights (6,000 to 10,000 feet) and the cold and dry alpine zone above 10,000 feet.

The rainfall varies from an average of 35 inches in the sea coast areas to 97 inches in the Highlands. The rainy season varies in different parts of the territory. Three types of general climate are to be distinguished: (1) the Indian or trade-wind type, which prevails over the greater part of the country, with one rainy season (December to April); (2) the monsoon type, which prevails in the north-east, with two rainy seasons (the heavy rains from March to May, and the short rains October to November); (3) the equatorial type which prevails in the north-west, with a rainy season from October to May, divided into two parts by a short abatement about January.

The following table shows the most significant figures for 1935, at the stations shown.

Station.	*Altitude.*	*Monthly Maximum.* *Highest.* (° *Fahrenheit*).	*Monthly Maximum.* *Lowest.* (° *Fahrenheit*).	*Monthly Minimum.* *Highest.* (° *Fahrenheit*).	*Monthly Minimum.* *Lowest.* (° *Fahrenheit*).	*Rainfall.* *1935.* *ins.*	*Rainfall.* *Av.* **1929–35.** *ins.*
	ft.						
Dar-es-Salaam	30	89·4 Jan.	82·6 May	77·8 Jan.	65·7 July	44·6	41·7
Kondoa Irangi	4,615	86·5 Nov.	76·0 June	63·5 Nov.	51·1 July	24·7	26·9
Dodoma	3,675	88·5 Nov.	78·2 July	66·3 Jan.	53·8 July	20·6	22·0
Moshi	2,649	93·8 Jan.	77·5 June	65·8 Mar.	57·1 Aug.	37·1	34·5
Iringa	5,365	82·1 Nov.	71·3 July	59·9 Nov.	51·0 July	33·3	28·7
Mbeya	5,995	79·7 Nov.	68·5 May, July.	57·0 Jan.	43·6 July	35·2	37·4

II.—Population.

The following table shows the number of non-natives in the territory at the census taken in April, 1921, the comparative figures for 1931 and the estimated number at the end of 1935:—

	1921.	*Percentage.*	1931.	*Percentage.*	1935.	*Percentage.*
Europeans ...	2,447	14	8,228	20	8,455	20
Indians	9,411	54	23,422	57	33,447	80
Goans	798	5	1,722	4		
Arabs	4,041	23	7,059	17		
Others	741	4	589	2		
	17,438		41,020		41,902	

In the case of Europeans 29 per cent. of the male adults are engaged in agriculture and 19 per cent. are Government servants. Most of the Indians and Arabs are engaged in commercial and agricultural occupations. The Goans are mainly engaged in clerical work.

A census of the native population was made in 1931. It must, however, be emphasized that it is impracticable to attempt the taking of a general census as accurate and detailed as can be taken in Europe. The German census of 1913 recorded a total of 4,063,300. The following table shows the figures of the 1931 census and the estimated native population as at the end of 1935:—

	1931.		1935.
Men	1,484,849	Male	2,457,114
Women	1,656,387		
Children—Male	943,367	Female	2,639,064
Female	938,037		
Total ...	5,022,640		5,096,178

The density shown by these figures is only 14 per square mile.

Some 220,000 natives were in paid employment (112,000 in agriculture 24,000 in mines, 25,000 in Government employ and 20,000 in domestic service).

The principal town is Dar-es-Salaam (population 30,000) the capital and chief port. Other important towns are Tanga, a port 136 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam, and the terminus of the railway from Arusha and Moshi; Tabora (population 25,000) the junction for the branch line to Mwanza on Lake Victoria; Dodoma, where the main north and south road crosses the railway and a station of the East African air route; and Moshi and Arusha, the centres of the coffee-producing area on Mount Kilimanjaro and Meru in the Northern Province.

The number of immigrants in 1935 was 721 Europeans, 885 Asiatics and 131 others, a total of 1,737.

There is little or no native immigration or emigration.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency in Tanganyika is the East Africa shilling, divided into 100 cents.

The coins in circulation are 1 shilling and 50 cents (silver), 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze).

The notes in circulation are of the following denominations Shs.5, 10, 20, 100, 200, 1,000, and 10,000.

The estimated value of the notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1935, was £1,896,513.

The notes and coinage are issued by the East African Currency Board and their exchange value is maintained at parity with sterling by the Board.

2. Three British Banks maintain branches in the territory, namely:—

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., with branches at Arusha, Bukoba, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi, Morogoro, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, and Tanga;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Ltd. with branches at Arusha, Bukoba, Dar-es-Salaam, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza, Tanga, and Tabora;

The National Bank of India, Ltd., with branches at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga.

The Banque du Congo Belge Société Anonyme is also established at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma.

A Government Savings Bank is also situated in the Territory. On the 31st December, 1935, there were 5,343 depositors and the amount standing to their credit was £73,391.

3. The Government has no interest in any banking institutions other than the Post Office Savings Bank referred to above.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The public debt of Tanganyika Territory includes loans raised for the Tanganyika Railways, Ports, and Harbours, etc.

On the 31st December, 1935, the total public debt was £8,717,031 divided as follows:—£2,937,379 in respect of the Territory and £5,387,465 for the Railways, Ports and Harbour. The balance of £392,187 represents expenses of issue and discount.

The debt charges for the financial year ended 31st December, 1935, in the case of the Territory amounted to £124,871 and for the Railways and Harbours to £306,282.

The total debt charges for the period therefore amounted to £431,153. The total value of the Sinking Funds on the 31st December, 1935, was £426,804. The estimated debt charges* for 1936 are £433,820. For details regarding each loan see Appendix " A ".

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	£	£	£
Railway	646,585	701,204†	– 54,655
Posts and Telegraphs	82,439	86,997	– 4,558
	729,024	788,237	– 59,213

Net deficit, £59,213.

General Revenue.

	£	*Per cent.*
I. Customs and Excise	614,000	34·0
II. Hut and Poll Taxes	645,000	35·8
III. Other Taxes, Licences, etc.	188,350	10·5
IV. Fees of Court, etc.	172,713	9·5
V. Rents and Miscellaneous Revenue	184,070	10·2
	1,804,133	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure	729,024	——
Total	2,533,157	

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

It is not possible to give accurate figures of the amount of duty collected on goods imported from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries but the following table shows the amount of duty collected according to classes.

	£
Class I	156,281
Class II	1,895
Class III	444,406
Class IV	9,714
Total ...	612,296

Of the value of the goods imported during the year, 29 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 18·6 per cent. from the rest of the Empire, and 52·4 per cent. from foreign countries.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

	£	*Per cent.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Departments (See 2 (A)) ...	59,213	3·3
II. Debt Charges	137,458‡	7·7
III. Administration	830,999	46·6
IV. Economic Development	241,614	13·5
V. Social Services	326,362	18·3
VI. Defence	102,006	5·7
VII. Pensions and Gratuities	86,750	4·9
	1,784,402	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	729,024	——
Total	2,513,426	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st December, 1935, the Tanganyika Government had no reserve fund or other special funds. The excess of general assets over liabilities taking into account the accumulated Railway deficit of £211,185, was £697,573. Of this £38,711 was held in long term investments and £467,163 represented cash held locally by agents and on deposit with the Joint Colonial Fund.

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

No grant-in-aid has been given to Tanganyika Territory since 1922.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have been authorised as are set out in Appendix " B ".

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* These are made up as follows: Interest, £335,818; Sinking Fund, £96,308; Management Expenses, £1,694.

† Includes debt charges amounting to £317,822.

‡ Exclusive of charges in respect of Railway Loans £317,822 debited to the Railway Accounts.

APPENDIX A.

PUBLIC DEBT ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Legal Authority.	*Amount raised.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Value of Sinking Fund.*	*Remarks.*
	£		£	
—	3,121,031	Various	204,499	Imperial Exchequer Loan.
Ordinance 16 of 1928	2,070,000	4½ per cent.	133,613	Trustee Security. Guaranteed by United Kingdom Treasury.
Ordinance 15 of 1931	3,000,000	4 ,,	81,484	do. do.
Ordinance 10 of 1932	500,000	4 ,,	6,494	do. do.
—	26,000	5 ,,	714	Colonial Development Fund Loans.
	£8,717,031		£426,804	

APPENDIX B.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

No. and Item.	*Amount Received up to 31st December, 1935.*	*Expenditure.*		*Total.*	*Charged to Revenue.*	*Claims Outstanding.*	*Grants Over-issued.*
		Up to 31st December, 1934.	*During 1935.*				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
INTEREST GRANTS.							
9. Tablet Working System	2,000*	2,403	403†	2,000	—	—	—
11. Air Surveys	3,364*	2,651	672	3,323	—	—	41
12. Triangulation Surveys	5,121	3,442	1,679	5,121	—	—	—
13. Engare-Nairobi Railway ...	2,600*	4,899	2,250†	2,600	—	—	—
LOANS AND FREE GRANTS.							
14. Tuberculosis Investigations ...	9,950	8,648	1,552	10,200	—	250	—
51. Colonial Veterinary Scholarships	1,284	3,521	540	4,061	2,777	—	—
52. East African Railway Gauge Investigations.	965	1,630	300	1,930	965	—	—
53. Establishment of Stations at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya.	11,789*	11,789	—	11,789	—	—	—
53b. Improvements to Aerodromes and Landing Grounds.	10,000*	9,960	—	9,960	—	—	40
53b. Medium Wave Apparatus at Moshi and Dodoma.	1,570	48	1,303	1,351	—	—	219
117. Malarial Research	20,500	22,786	6,324	29,111	—	8,611	—
118. Tea Cultivation Investigation ...	728*	728	—	728	—	—	—
171. Wool Production Research ...	1,979*	1,979	—	1,979	—	—	—
183. Coffee Research Station ...	11,000	6,590	4,770	11,360	590	—	230
184. Tsetse Research	5,000*	5,000	—	5,000	—	—	—
210. Tsetse Research	46,000	33,755	15,051	48,807	1,500	1,306	—
211. Central Quarantine Station, Amani.	3,492	3,491	1	3,492	—	—	—
212. Research into Virus Diseases of Plants.	1,100	1,079	76	1,155	—	55	—
221. Contribution to Royal (Dick) Veterinary College Scholarships.	1,995	1,695	300	1,995	—	—	—
255. Sleeping Sickness Research, Tinde.	3,400	1,693	1,840	3,533	—	133	—
284. Colonial Agricultural Scholarships.	546	632	1,006	1,638	1,092	—	—
292. Sisal Research (Experimental Station).	1,000	325	1,817	2,142	1,071	71	—
293. Road Transport Unit	—	—	1,437	1,437	—	1,437	—
294. Sisal Research (Overseas)... ...	720	—	1,200	1,200	480	—	—
295. Geological Survey	—	—	2,935	8,856			
295a. Topographical Survey	7,200	—	4,082		—	1,656	—
— Triangulation Survey	—	—	1,839				
296. Rest Camps at Serengeti Plains ...	—	—	285	285	—	285	—
297. Water boring	5,000	—	3,432	3,432	—	—	1,568
357. Development of Native Co-operative Societies.	—	—	18	18	—	18	—
358. Kwamkoro Estate, Development of	—	—	1,004	1,004	—	1,004	—
TOTAL	158,303	128,697	50,809	179,506	8,475	14,826	2,098

* Loans and Grants fully received. Other schemes still in progress.

† Over issues refunded.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1921	204,795	971,180	343,287	1,519,262
1932	641,217	916,141	844,540	2,401,898
1933	681,316	1,038,638	1,052,902	2,772,856
1934	727,115	1,221,571	959,203	2,907,889
1935	1,584,322	1,473,901	1,252,935	4,311,158

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

To	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Class V.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	48,569	653,657	8,006	16	369,742	1,079,990
Kenya and Uganda*	541,862	238,517	6,298	423	—	787,100
India	9	319,884	26	129	—	320,048
Zanzibar...	23,478	20,332	371	46	—	44,227
Union of South Africa	1,898	25,455	16,025	5	—	43,383
Rest of Empire	2,682	64,342	18,496	—	—	85,520
Total Empire	618,498	1,322,187	49,222	619	369,742	2,360,268
Belgium	5,903	337,440	—	—	—	343,343
Germany	40,463	209,422	113	—	—	249,998
United States of America ...	457	122,141	7,718	811	—	131,127
France	—	126,849	23	—	—	126,872
Holland	170	66,814	2	—	—	66,986
Other foreign countries... ...	9,406	138,324	18,819	—	—	166,549
Total foreign countries ...	56,399	1,000,990	26,675	811	—	1,084,875
GRAND TOTAL	674,897	2,323,177	75,897	1,430	369,742	3,445,143

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin, with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Coffee—			
Hulled	236,640 cwt.	289,760	Kenya and Uganda (261), Germany (10), United Kingdom (9).
In Parchment	124,300 „	189,576	Kenya and Uganda (127), United Kingdom (33), Germany (29).
In Cherry	10,780 „	7,323	Kenya and Uganda (7).
Ground or roasted ...	40 „	183	
	371,760 „	486,842	
Rice	98,475 „	66,917	Kenya and Uganda (66).
Tobacco—			
Manufactured	266,585 lb.	38,615	Kenya and Uganda (38).
Unmanufactured ...	363,581 „	6,188	Kenya and Uganda (3), United Kingdom (3).
Cigarettes	22,167 „	3,423	Kenya and Uganda (3).
	652,333 „	48,226	
Ghee	12,141 cwt.	24,477	Kenya and Uganda (21).
Class II.			
Sisal fibre and tow ...	82,676 tons	1,134,732	United Kingdom (325), Belgium (324), Germany (161), United States of America (114), Holland (57), France (32).
Cotton, raw	223,547 centals	569,547	India (305), United Kingdom (118), Kenya and Uganda (95), Germany (17), Japan (12).
Groundnuts	16,429 tons	210,018	United Kingdom (126), France (48), Union of South Africa (18), Germany (8).
Hides and Skins—			
Hides, dry and dry salted	3,131 „	131,265	Kenya and Uganda (38), France (32), United Kingdom (17), Italy (12), Germany (10), Belgium (4).
Skins, sheep and goat ...	952,494	21,867	Kenya and Uganda (10), United Kingdom (5), France (4).
Other	6,847	6,541	United States of America (4), Kenya and Uganda (2).
		159,673	

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* Exports to Kenya and Uganda consist mainly of merchandize for shipment at Mombasa. The ultimate destination of these exports is not recorded in Tanganyika Territory.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class II—continued.			
Seeds—			
Sesame	4,127 tons	43,606	Kenya and Uganda (14), Zanzibar (6), United Kingdom (5).
Cotton	4,907 ,,	8,859	United Kingdom (5), Kenya and Uganda (3).
Other	131 ,,	371	
	9,165 ,,	52,836	
Beeswax	531 ,,	46,260	United Kingdom (38).
Copra	4,050 ,,	38,247	Kenya and Uganda (25), France (7).
Tin Ore and Concentrates...	178 ,,	24,068	Kenya and Uganda (24).
Gums—			
Arabic	775 ,,	14,679	India (11).
Copal	73 ,,	2,696	United Kingdom (1), Zanzibar (1).
	848 ,,	17,375	
Elephant Ivory	456 cwt.	17,275	Kenya and Uganda (7), Zanzibar (7), United Kingdom (2).
Class III.			
Cordage, rope, twine, etc., of hemp or like materials.	40,961 cwt.	52,074	Union of South Africa (18), United Kingdom (8), United States of America (8).
Salt	3,170 tons	18,681	Belgian possessions (17).
Class V.			
Gold, raw	64,134 oz. troy	369,742	United Kingdom (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1921	332,065	1,058,004	41,299	1,431,368
1932 ... ...,	697,870	409,194	896,078	2,003,142
1933	693,611	385,609	994,057	2,073,277
1934	843,224	460,859	1,236,577	2,540,660
1935	1,145,444	549,635	1,574,485	3,269,564

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total.* £
United Kingdom	130,151	2,884	700,794	32,131	865,960
Kenya and Uganda	228,359	15,185	32,491	9,223	285,258
India	30,967	3,604	106,114	4,293	144,978
Union of South Africa	4,934	26,970	3,901	1,712	37,517
Rest of Empire	5,051	820	73,335	2,676	81,882
Total Empire	399,462	49,463	916,635	50,035	1,415,595
Japan	742	110	654,973	—	655,825
Germany	11,190	368	303,297	2,864	317,719
United States of America... ...	4,921	734	192,021	—	197,676
Holland	14,994	21	29,097	—	44,112
Belgium	796	30	39,275	139	40,240
France	7,643	10	14,210	5,685	27,548
Other foreign countries	26,384	46,116	216,826	1,559	290,885
Total foreign countries ...	66,670	47,389	1,449,699	10,247	1,574,005
GRAND TOTAL	466,132	96,852	2,366,334	60,282	2,989,600

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £279,484 was imported from the United Kingdom and £480 from Belgium.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin, with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Wheat meal and flour ...	59,549 cwt.	37,136	Kenya and Uganda (31), India (3).
Maize meal and flour ...	110,238 „	21,033	Kenya and Uganda (19).
Maize	124,366 „	20,015	Kenya and Uganda (20).
Grain, other	42,033 „	15,788	India (9), Kenya and Uganda (6).
Pulse	12,150 „	5,242	India (3), Kenya and Uganda (2).
Meal and flour, other ...	1,269 „	660	
	349,605 „	99,874	
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	430,405 lb.	70,776	United Kingdom (59), Kenya and Uganda (11).
Unmanufactured ...	430,780 „	12,468	Kenya and Uganda (12).
Manufactured	45,307 „	7,050	Holland (5).
Other	2,482 „	759	
	908,974 „	91,053	
Sugar, refined	5,324 tons	82,399	Kenya and Uganda (81).
Spirits—			
Whisky	19,912 gal.	28,334	United Kingdom (all).
Brandy	2,704 „	4,136	France (4).
Gin and Geneva ...	3,988 „	2,929	United Kingdom (2).
Other	503 „	776	
	27,107 „	36,175	
Ale, Beer, etc.	85,098 „	18,459	United Kingdom (6), Germany (6), Kenya and Uganda (3).
Class II.			
Coal	25,191 tons	26,870	Union of South Africa (26).
Wood and Timber ...	156,600 c. ft.	20,143	Kenya and Uganda (8), Czecho-Slovakia (4), Sweden (2).
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Printed—			
Khangas	3,670,243 lin. yd.	74,576	United Kingdom (56), Holland (14), Japan (3).
Other	7,115,941 „	105,229	Japan (97), India (5), United Kingdom (2).
Dyed in the piece ...	13,093,365 „	170,488	Japan (150), United Kingdom (18).
Grey, unbleached ...	12,728,898 „	133,417	Japan (120), India (12).
Coloured	4,955,995 „	74,548	Japan (56), India (8), United Kingdom (5).
White, bleached ...	3,617,818 „	26,646	Japan (19), United Kingdom (4).
Total piece goods ...	45,182,260 „	584,904	
Blankets	324,459	21,645	Germany (6), Holland (4), Czecho-Slovakia (4), Japan (4).
Thread	154,362 lb.	15,038	United Kingdom (12).
Other		19,056	Japan (10), United Kingdom (6).
Total cotton manufactures.		640,643	
Motor cars, etc. and parts—			
Motor cars	544 vehicles	62,191	United States of America (22), Canada (21), United Kingdom (18).
Motor and steam lorries and tractors.	750 „	111,752	United States of America (38), Canada (36), United Kingdom (33).
Parts and accessories ...		41,077	United States of America (16), Canada (10), United Kingdom (10), Germany (4).
Tyres and tubes ...	3,197 cwt.	30,107	United Kingdom (11), France (8), Germany (4), United States of America (3).
		245,127	
Machinery and parts—			
Industrial	1,789 tons	129,252	United Kingdom (58), Germany (37), United States of America (23).
Electrical	404 „	44,594	United Kingdom (41), Germany (3).
Agricultural	108 „	11,494	Germany (9).
Other	526 „	57,497	United Kingdom (38), Germany (16).
	2,827 „	242,837	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class III—continued.			
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	2,260,502 gal.	135,993	Dutch East Indies (83), United States of America (32), Iran (17).
Kerosene, etc.	1,296,164 „	47,938	Iran (17), Dutch East Indies (15), United States of America (11).
Lubricating	392,200 „	31,781	United States of America (19), United Kingdom (9).
Fuel, etc....	1,828,995 „	27,037	Dutch East Indies (20), United States of America (5).
	5,777,861 „	242,749	
Iron and Steel Manufactures—			
Galvanised Sheets, flat or corrugated.	2,330 tons	31,752	Belgium (21), United Kingdom (8).
Other	6,598 „	123,753	United Kingdom (58), Germany (43), Japan (10) Belgium (5).
	8,928 „	155,505	
Apparel—			
Hosiery (all kinds) ...	102,274 doz.	20,940	Japan (19), United Kingdom (1).
Boots and Shoes ...	27,244 doz. pr.	19,256	Japan (11), United Kingdom (2).
Hats and Caps	37,990 doz.	12,852	Japan (6).
Other		66,738	Japan (41), United Kingdom (12), Kenya and Uganda (5).
		119,786	
Implements and tools—			
Hoes (Jembes)	1,717,345	35,541	Germany (31), United Kingdom (4).
Axes, adzes, spades, etc.		13,698	United Kingdom (8), Germany (5).
Artisans' tools		11,800	Germany (6), United Kingdom (5).
Other		7,344	Germany (3), United Kingdom (3).
		68,383	
Electrical goods and apparatus.		51,165	United Kingdom (40), Germany (5).
Jute bags and sacks ...	171,360 doz.	42,665	India (42).
Silk and Artificial Silk manufactures—			
Silk piece goods ...	211,716 lin. yd.	11,860	Japan (9).
Silk, other		924	
Artificial silk piece goods	1,667,639 „	27,485	Japan (26).
Artificial silk, other ...		2,033	Japan (2).
		42,302	
Cement	15,128 tons	40,556	United Kingdom (25), Japan (8), Germany (7).
Drugs and Medicines ...		31,780	United Kingdom (18), Germany (10).
Paper manufactures—			
Stationery		14,354	United Kingdom (9), Germany (3).
Other		15,220	United Kingdom (7), Germany (2).
		29,574	

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

General.

Agriculture, including stock rearing, is much the most important source of wealth of the country and is the principal occupation of European settlers and natives.

About 2,500,000 acres have been alienated for European settlement. The chief crops grown by Europeans are sisal, coffee, tea, tobacco, coconuts, cotton, wheat, barley, and maize. Vegetables and fruits are minor crops, and progress is being made in the growing of Derris and Pyrethrum. Lemon-grass oil and bitter orange oil are being produced commercially.

The chief crops grown by natives may be divided into two categories: cash crops and food crops. In the former are cotton, coffee, groundnuts, tobacco, sesame and beeswax, while in the latter are rice, millets and sorghums, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes and pulses.

In 1934 and 1935, figures of export for sisal, coffee and cotton were records for these crops.

The principal natural difficulties affecting agriculture in Tanganyika, in addition to pests and diseases of individual crops, are

(i) drought, to counteract which little can be done until irrigation can be further developed;

(ii) locusts, of which, although not indigenous to the Territory, there are frequent visitations from the Sudan and Abyssinia or from West Africa. Active steps are taken by the Administration to apply such measures of prevention and destruction as are possible and the whole question of locust infestation throughout the world is under close study by the Locust Control Committee, working through the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

During 1935, the Territory enjoyed a respite from locust infestation: many swarms were destroyed by large flocks of birds and by disease, and at the end of the year there were no swarms of any magnitude to report.

The development of crops for export is hindered in many areas by the fact that the main railway communications run from east to west and were built for strategic and political purposes and are not well sited with regard to the productive areas. In the southern highlands of the Iringa Province, as the only means of communication are roads, the practicability of European settlement depends on the possibility of growing crops of which the value per unit of weight is high, e.g., tea, coffee, and tobacco. In the northern highland area (Moshi and Arusha) the agriculturists are better placed with regard to communications; here the principal crops grown by Europeans are coffee, and, along the railway line towards the sea, sisal.

Most of the produce of Tanganyika is exported via the Suez Canal and the transport charges are therefore relatively high owing to the dues which shipping has to pay to the Canal authorities.

The efforts of the Administration, and in particular the Agricultural Department, are being concentrated on increasing the output of the Territory and improving the quality of the crops produced. So far as education of the native producer is concerned the main activities at present are:—

(1) The establishment of model native peasant holdings, which are, for the present, under the guidance of the Department of Agriculture. These peasant holdings will be up to twenty acres in extent and by development will be capable of supporting the family and its livestock in much better condition than obtains at present.

(2) The taking over by the Department of Agriculture of the Nyakato School at Bukoba as a coffee training centre. Other Departments of the Government help with the work of this school, which is becoming a valuable instrument in the development of Bukoba.

The Government has also embarked on two schemes of agricultural research, a Coffee Experimental Station and a Sisal Experiment and Research Station, to which further reference is made below.

Attention has also been devoted to the development of agricultural co-operation. Legislation relating to the constitution and regulation of Co-operative Societies was enacted in 1932, and in that year the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Limited, a successor to the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association which came into being during 1922, was formed. The main factor in establishing co-operative organization under such legislation is the establishment of primary societies, and therefore the first thing to be done in reorganizing the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association under the Ordinance was to decentralise control and establish primary societies. Fortunately, the structure of the Association made this a comparatively simple matter, and 19 societies have now been formed each with its own Chairman, Committee and Secretary. Each society is a member of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Limited, on which it is represented by its Chairman, and from amongst the representatives are elected annually the President and Committee of the Union.

The working of this Co-operative Union has been highly successful, resulting in a much higher quality of produce and a corresponding rise in values. Despite the fact that it was in 1935 extremely difficult to dispose of mild coffee, the Union sold three-quarters of its crop forward on the basis of the previous year's samples.

In the Southern and Lake Provinces important tobacco industries have been established, the tobacco is grown, graded, cured, baled and marketed under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture. This scheme is working satisfactorily but as the industries continue to expand, natives themselves will have to take charge and finance the industries; Co-operative Societies are contemplated for both these areas on the same lines as the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Limited.

The Department of Agriculture supervises the grading of various kinds of native produce, mainly tobacco and coffee. Particularly in the case of coffee, grading has led to a higher quality product and meets with the full approval of merchants.

Information as to the principal individual crops is appended. The principal export crops are mentioned first and then the crops produced mainly for local consumption. No agricultural census has been taken in Tanganyika so that in many cases exact information is not obtainable.

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani.

The East African Agricultural Research Station is located at Amani, which is some 50 miles from Tanga. It is some 3,000 feet above sea level; the land attached to it, lying on the slopes of the Eastern Usambara Mountains, provides a wide range for testing the adaptability of plants to various altitudes.

The original Amani Institute was founded by the Government of German East Africa in 1902 as an Institute for scientific research, with a botanical, chemical, and zoological laboratory. The work of the Institute included the introduction and cultivation of foreign tropical plants or trees of economic value, scientific investigations in the interests of East African plantations, the study of plant pests and diseases and of methods of fertilization, the analysis of soils, etc. At the close of the war the German staff were repatriated, and for a number of years the Institute was maintained by the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture on a minimum basis. In 1927 it was reconstituted as a link in an Imperial chain of Central Research Stations, the establishment of which was approved by the Imperial Conference of 1926. The capital expenditure required for this purpose was provided in an agreed proportion by the East African Governments concerned, with the assistance of a grant of £2,000 from the Colonial Research Fund. A scheme for the provision of recurrent expenditure was adopted under which the East African Governments contributed in the following proportions.

	£		£
(*a*) Tanganyika ...	6,000	(*d*) Zanzibar ...	1,200
(*b*) Kenya ...	1,700	(*e*) Nyasaland ...	300
(*c*) Uganda ...	1,800	(*f*) Northern Rhodesia...	300

In addition, the Empire Marketing Board agreed to contribute a sum not exceeding £6,000 per annum for three years from 1927-28 onwards. From 1930-1 onwards the Board contributed a block grant at the rate of £6,000 a year towards the maintenance of the Institute. Since the abolition of the Board in 1933 the grant has been continued on the same scale by His Majesty's Treasury.

The broad function of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani is to undertake research into the agricultural problems of Tropical Africa for the benefit of the British Dependencies in Tropical Africa and other parts of the Empire. The present programme of research is based upon recommendations of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, and a Conference of Directors of Agriculture of the Eastern and Central African territories held at Amani in February, 1931.

The work at Amani is directed to "long range scientific investigation" and includes studies of problems facing the coffee and sisal industries in East Africa, pathological problems connected with economic crop plants and soil investigations. Work of practical value has already been accomplished for the coffee, sisal, and tea industries, and in connexion with phytopathological matters. Research work in hand promises to produce further results of value to agriculturists in Eastern Africa and the scientific staff at the Station co-operate with the officers of Departments of Agriculture and visit from time to time the several East African territories in connexion with their research investigations, and are freely consulted by the local Departments of Agriculture and by agriculturists alike.

Export Crops.

Sisal.—The production of sisal is undertaken only by non-natives, mostly Europeans, on plantations, and generally by companies with fairly large capital on an extensive scale, as sisal production requires machinery, such as decorticators, etc., and light railways or tram-lines for transporting the sisal leaves to the factory. Small scale production is not economic except perhaps when the leaves can be sold to a neighbouring large scale establishment.

Some 276,500 acres were estimated to be under sisal in 1935. By far the greater portion of the crop is grown in the coastal zone, the main area being around Tanga; Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi come next, with a smaller quantity from Mikindani and a little from Moshi and Mwanza.

When sisal prices fell four years ago to an unprofitable level, it was feared that a serious check would be given to new plantings and the development of the industry generally. This did not occur however, and the exports of sisal have increased since 1932 by some 10,000 tons each year to the record figure of 82,676 tons valued at £1,134,732 for 1935: in addition, 2,048 tons of manufactured sisal ropes and twine valued at £52,074 were exported. During the years of low prices the industry thus placed itself in a position to reap the due reward of the rise in price which occurred in 1935; the year opened with sisal at £15 per ton and at the close the price stood at £28. It remained at or about this level during the first half of 1935.

A considerable amount of research work is being carried on in regard to sisal, financed partly by a cess levied on exports of sisal and sisal manufactures from Tanganyika Territory and Kenya, and partly by grants from the Colonial Development Fund. Cultural research is centred at the Sisal Experimental Station at Mlingano, Tanganyika Territory, while industrial research, more particularly into new uses and the like is carried out, by arrangement with the Linen Industry Research Association, at Lambeg, Northern Ireland.

Exports during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	55,939	707,177
1932	60,554	698,202
1933	69,600	881,772
1934	72,510	847,562
1935	82,676	1,134,732

Cotton.—Cotton as a planters' crop is not making great headway but as a native crop it is gaining in importance. In 1935 for the first time cotton lint was the second most important export of the Territory, judged by value. The crop gives a low yield per acre and attempts to secure a higher yield by cultural operations have not been altogether satisfactory. The selection of suitable strains for local conditions is of importance and attention is being devoted to this problem. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation assists the Department of Agriculture in its endeavours to improve cotton. The growing of cotton is controlled by various Ordinances. Action has been taken to prevent the mixing of seed by movement of seed cotton from district to district, to curtail the excessive transport of seed cotton within and without the district in which it is grown; to give the established ginner a greater responsibility for the promotion of the crop in his zone, or where zoning is not applied, in his district; and by means of a fair price scale and supervision and check weighing, to protect the native grower against unfairly low returns. No new ginneries may be erected until the size of the crop warrants such action, but old ginneries may be re-sited. There are 41 ginneries in the country of which 31 were licensed in 1935.

The export of cotton lint during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *cwt.*	*Value.* £
1931	48,526	119,752
1932	64,180	183,747
1933	101,500	276,864
1934	112,899	326,613
1935	199,600	569,547

There are also exports of *cotton seed*, but neither the quantity nor the value are important (4,907 tons valued at £8,859 in 1935).

Coffee is grown extensively both by Europeans and by natives. The former chiefly grow the *Arabica* variety; the natives grow mainly *Robusta*, but also considerable quantities of *Arabica*, especially in the Kilimanjaro area. Coffee, unlike sisal, is well suited for cultivation in suitable areas by small-holders, as well as by larger concerns, although in the past there has been a tendency to attempt to cultivate too great an area for proper supervision.

The bulk of the Tanganyika coffee is exported through Mombasa (Kenya) and a good deal of the crop is also cured in Kenya. The erection of coffee-curing works and factories in Tanganyika is subject to licence under the Coffee Factories Ordinance.

The main producing areas are the Bukoba District, the Northern Province and the south-western Highlands of Rungwe, Mbosi and Mbeya. The growing of coffee is expanding both by native and non-native enterprise, and the crop is now the third most important export crop in value, and second in bulk.

The area of greatest production is the Bukoba District where the crop is practically all grown by natives. Both Arabica and Robusta are grown. The coffee is dried in the cherry and the coffee bean removed by hullers which are generally of a home-made type. The increase in production has been due to the supervision and propaganda work carried out by the Administration and the Department of Agriculture. A system of grading and inspection was introduced at Bukoba in 1932; this has progressed well and compulsory grading will come into force in 1936.

The production of coffee in the Northern Province (which includes the Usambara Mountains, Moshi and Arusha) is practically all of the Arabica type with small amounts of Robusta in the areas of high rainfall in the Eastern Usambaras where conditions have proved unsuitable for the successful growing of Arabica. This Robusta crop is all sold for local consumption.

The Moshi native-grown crop was marketed by the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Limited, on behalf of members of the twenty-three societies which constitute the Union, the majority of the crop being shipped to London for sale. In addition to the marketing of their members' coffee, the officials of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union and of the smaller societies are keenly alive to the necessity of giving more assistance with cultural matters, particularly in the case of plots of abandoned coffee plants and to pest and disease control. Most of these societies now have permanent offices and stores equipped with sprays and spraying material.

Native Authority Coffee Rules are in force in the Moshi, Usambara and Arusha Districts and elsewhere. Under these rules all new plantings are strictly controlled and no haphazard or careless plantings are allowed. Where considered necessary, plots must be terraced or contour-hedged before planting.

In the Northern Province and also in the Southern Highlands much greater attention is now being given to cultivation and to such matters as the prevention of soil erosion, contour-terracing, cover-cropping and to a saner pruning programme with the object of maintaining a good leaf area on the plants.

The main coffee producing areas of the Southern Highlands are Rungwe, Mbosi and Mbeya. In Rungwe and Mbeya the coffee grown is all Arabica and is mainly of non-native production.

The manifold problems connected with coffee growing have led to the establishment of a Coffee Research Station. This station is situated on the slopes of Kilimanjaro at Lyamungu some twelve miles from Moshi. The station is 300 acres in extent and it is investigating the more pressing problems of coffee growing in East Africa generally. The influence of this station has been extended to Bukoba, and it is hoped to have a similar station in the Southern Highlands.

The exports of coffee during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *cwt.*	*Value.* £
1931	185,020	247,037
1932	227,240	463,597
1933	254,360	429,523
1934	295,320	495,237
1935	371,760	486,842

Groundnuts occupied approximately 290,000 acres in 1935; they are grown mainly for local consumption and the surplus available for export, though considerable, fluctuates considerably.

Groundnuts are an important native-grown crop. In 1931 the exports fell very much owing to the almost complete failure in the Mwanza-Tabora area, one of the chief centres of production. This was ascribed to the absence of good planting rains. Planting also decreased as a result of poor prices offering and in the Lindi area rosette disease was prevalent. The efforts made to stimulate production for export in 1932 and 1933 met with great success, but the low price in 1933 adversely affected the production in 1934 as is shown by the figures set out below:—

Exports.

1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
3,070	£28,706	15,873	£182,010	19,177	£166,223	8,036	£60,145	16,429	£210,018

Coconuts are grown mainly by natives along the coastal belt of the Meru, Tanga, and Pangani areas; there are also Indian and Arab plantations. The greater proportion of coconuts and copra produced is used locally for food and in the manufacture of soap, but between 4,000 and 8,000 tons per annum of copra have been exported in recent years. Prices have fallen greatly since 1929 and the maintenance of some of the plantations has been neglected. The Plant Pest and Disease (Coconut) Regulations have been more strictly enforced and there are now signs of cultural improvement. The methods of production of copra are crude, but efforts are being made to effect improvements, including the introduction of kiln drying. Tanganyika copra falls in the commercial grade of "Fair Middling".

The following figures show the copra exports for the past five years:—

Year.	*Quantity* cwt.	*Value.* £
1931	144,680	62,209
1932	145,300	64,694
1933	163,140	62,160
1934	114,600	32,596
1935	81,000	38,247

Rice.—The production of rice is slowly but steadily increasing under the stimulus of a campaign undertaken by the Department of Agriculture. Much the greater part of the production is consumed locally but a considerable export is developing. Exports increased from 52,000 cwt. in 1929 to 126,000 cwt. in 1933, but dropped below 100,000 cwt. in 1935. In the same period imports fell from 98,000 cwt. to 7,000 cwt., indicating that the internal market is now substantially captured. Selections and trials of local varieties are being carried out in Musoma and attention is being paid to the propagation of the Burgala variety.

Exports of rice during recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* cwt.	*Value.* £
1931	95,095	51,209
1932	107,700	62,939
1933	125,858	62,382
1934	125,173	76,626
1935	98,480	66,917

Sesame seed (simsim).—This crop is produced mainly in the Lindi area where it is still a popular crop with the natives. Methods have been devised to ensure supplies of pure white seed commanding a premium over the coloured kinds. Mwanza and Kilwa are two other fairly important areas where it is grown.

The export figures are as follows:—

1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
3,825	£36,715	4,811	£50,130	4,441	£41,845	3,740	£31,150	4,127	£43,606

Tobacco.—The Department of Agriculture continues its efforts to foster the production of fire-cured tobacco by native growers; in Songea, Masasi and Biharamulo Districts this industry is progressing satisfactorily, and co-operative societies are contemplated for these areas. In the Iringa Province both Turkish and Virginia tobacco is grown by Europeans on the plantation system. The production of fire-cured tobacco during the past five years has been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* lb.
1931	19,360
1932	101,530
1933	87,736
1934	245,000
1935	437,000

A tobacco experimental station has been established by the Department of Agriculture in the centre of the tobacco-growing area of Iringa where experiments are being carried out. Until the industry is established, the Department will supervise the curing and grading of the native crop before export.

The area under tobacco in 1935 was about 5,000 acres.

Tea shows signs of becoming a crop of increasing importance in the Territory. It is grown by Europeans on the plantation system, though the plantations vary a good deal in size. One of the difficulties encountered by the planter is the provision of capital for the erection of the necessary factory or factories. The crop is being developed in the Usambaras, Mufindi, and Rungwe areas. The prospect of developing tea cultivation in the Territory has been the subject of examination by Dr. H. H. Mann and his report* indicates that suitable soils and climatic conditions prevail in these areas for tea cultivation.

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* Report on Tea Cultivation in the Tanganyika Territory and its Development, by H. H. Mann, Ph.D. (Crown Agents for the Colonies, 5s. net).

In 1933 the area under tea was about 1,800 acres. In 1934 Tanganyika Territory like the other East African Dependencies became a party to the international scheme for the regulation of tea production. In accordance with the agreement made with the International Tea Committee the additional area to be put under tea by May, 1938, is limited to 2,900 acres. It is expected that a good proportion of the production will by that time be consumed locally.

In 1935, 104,398 lb. of tea were produced in the Territory.

Beeswax has been an export of minor importance for a number of years. In 1933 increased interest in this commodity owing to its continued high price in comparison with other cash crops, together with very favourable climatic conditions, resulted in a record output of 680 tons. Trained African Instructors have toured a number of areas where the output in previous years has been small, to show the inhabitants how to prepare their wax for sale, and to encourage the erection of beehives in the most suitable places. Stress is being laid on the necessity for the producer offering for sale wax as clean as possible. The granting of exclusive buying licences is contemplated in new areas in order to control the quality of the wax being sent out, and so prevent any poor consignments in the early stages from giving a bad name to the areas which would be difficult to alter subsequently. Towards the end of 1935 rules were framed which specify the ports and marks for export, and movements of wax are controlled in a manner considered to give sufficient protection to the good name of Dar-es-Salaam wax without need for inspection or grading.

Exports of beeswax for the past five years have been as follows:—

Year	*Quantity.* *cwt.*	*Value.* £
1931	12,143	47,010
1932	7,820	31,965
1933	13,600	52,751
1934	8,140	32,707
1935	10,620	46,260

Minor Export Crops.—There are a number of other crops in which a small export trade exists or might be developed. Crops grown at present primarily for local food supply but of which there are some exports are dealt with below. Others include:—

(i) Spices, especially pepper; cardamoms; nutmegs; small chillies, now being successfully grown by one European planter; large chillies, which are more suitable for native production; ginger, of which a good quality is being produced by natives of the Ulugurus.

(ii) Areca or betel-nut, grown by natives and Europeans in the coastal areas.

(ii) Cinchona (quinine) bark, suitable for extension by Europeans in the Eastern Usambaras.

(iv) Scents and essential oils, which are mainly suited for European cultivation, e.g., "Petit-grain" oil distilled from the leaves of the seville-orange tree, which has been highly rated by comparison with the Paraguay product and might be a useful side-line for sisal estates; ecquellor-oil (made from the orange itself); peppermint oil, patchouli, pelargonium, etc.

(v) Cashew nuts, which can be grown extensively in the coastal area and of which trial consignments are being made to India. The question of the marketing of cashew nuts is under consideration, and considerable increase in planting has taken place.

(vi) Castor seed. Attempts to develop the export of this seed in the past have failed through lack of adequate marketing arrangements. With a view to ensuring a fair market and thus encouraging cultivation the issue of exclusive licences to prepare castor seed is under consideration.

Food Crops.

Millets are the most important of the native food crops and occupy a greater area than any other crop. Exact figures are not available but the total area under millet appears to be about 2,000,000 acres, and the total crop approximately 500,000 tons. Exports are negligible in proportion to the total crop, having been 5,270 tons (value £20,710) in 1931, 3,528 tons (value £14,911) in 1932, and 263 tons (value £1,005) in 1933, 2,735 tons (value £12,260) in 1934 and 3,597 tons (value £15,273) in 1935. Many introduced varieties have been tested and have failed, and the work initiated in the isolation of strains is being developed. Such work would have more than local value.

Maize is the next important food crop, occupying some 800,000 acres in 1935. Until 1932 the local production did not quite meet the local demand and there was a net import of maize and maize-meal, although it was small compared with the total consumption. In 1932 exports (56,000 cwt.) exceeded imports (8,500 cwt.) but in subsequent years owing to drought and other causes, imports have again exceeded exports. While the Department of Agriculture is seeking to encourage the cultivation of maize, as of other native crops, no special research work is being carried out.

Beans and pulses are another important food crop, occupying some 600,000 acres in 1935. There are some small and spasmodic exports and some varieties, e.g., Madagascar beans, are suitable for development as an export crop by both natives and Europeans. Attention to grading would, however, be required.

Root crops for local consumption include cassava (about 400,000 acres), sweet potatoes (240,000 acres), ordinary potatoes, and yams. The area under root crops in 1935 was approximately double that of 1933.

Bananas are grown over a wide area (some 250,000 acres) but there is at present no export.

Sugar.—The area under sugar is returned as about 20,000 acres, and four small sugar factories for the production of jaggery, practically wholly for local use, have been in operation for some years; but the bulk of the sugar consumed in Tanganyika at present comes from Kenya and Uganda. The importation of new sugar machinery is only permitted under Government licence. A new factory was erected in the Northern Province in 1935, and its output is estimated at 4,000 tons in 1936. It is intended to ship raw sugar at 96° for refining in Europe.

There is, of course, a very large production of miscellaneous fruit and vegetables for local consumption, and a small production of wheat the acreage of which in 1935 was about 9,000 acres, mainly in the Iringa province. The production of these foodstuffs could no doubt be developed.

2. Forestry.

The total area of forest lands at the end of 1935 was as follows:—

	Acres.		*Square Miles.*
Reserved forests	2,517,741	or	3,934
Forests awaiting reservation	67,053	or	105
Privately-owned forest	40,000	or	63
	2,624,794	or	4,102

	Acreage under Commercial Timber.	*Other Forest Land.*	*Total.*
Reserved forest	1,048,537	1,469,204	2,517,741
Forests awaiting reservation	11,163	55,890	67,053
Privately-owned forest	31,500	8,500	40,000
	1,091,200	1,533,594	2,624,794

There are nine sawmills at work in the Territory; one of these is on private land using timber growing on private estates and three are very small concerns. The largest timber concern in the Territory, which had suspended activity for four years, has been re-opened under new management and with improved methods. Apart from sawmills there are two concessions in mangrove woods on the coast, which are in operation producing building poles, fuel, and tanning bark. The market for the last-named product has improved. It was reported at the end of 1932 that, as a result of the continued trade depression, the local timber industry had almost ceased to exist and that the export of forest produce had decreased compared with the previous year, but there was a substantial revival in 1933, which has been well maintained to date.

An encouraging feature of the trade has been a considerable increase in the amount of Mvule (Iroko) timber and Sandalwood exported to Europe and India respectively, and it is anticipated that the trade in these timbers will continue to improve.

The total recorded exploitation of forest produce sold and issued free is given below for 1934, 1935 and the peak year 1929:—

Kind of Produce.		1929.	1934.	1935.
Timber, c. ft. to nearest 100 c. ft.		381,700	273,500	282,300
Fuel, stacked c. ft. to nearest 1,000 c. ft.		10,608,000	3,368,000	3,734,000
Poles, to nearest 100		1,820,200	1,213,000	1,135,000
Bamboos, to nearest 100		139,800	709,000	351,100
Withes, to nearest 1,000 (Mangrove and Wattle mostly) ...		3,166,000	4,800,000	4,885,000
Mangrove Bark	tons	3,408	1,815	2,893
Lianas, for native hut building	,,	166	332	258
Raffia fibre	,,	6·25	9·5	8
Seed	cwt.	56·5	41	39
Gum Copal	tons	299	84	73
Gum Arabic	,,	1,016	1,040	775
Sandalwood and other woods for distillation	,,	—	—	115

Consumption of timber in the Territory has risen sharply during the years 1934 and 1935, the actual figures being 1933, 3,835 tons; 1934, 6,506 tons and 1935, 8,777 tons. Local timbers form 65 per cent. of the last two years' totals.

3. Animal Husbandry.

Two-thirds of Tanganyika Territory are at present unsuitable for stock-raising owing to the existence of tsetse flies. Within the remaining one-third the distribution of domestic animals is remarkable; some areas, usually the driest, are so heavily stocked that during some months of each year the cattle are starved, whereas other parts, often well-watered and well-grassed, carry very few animals; the result in each case is an insufficient supply of milk to meet the full dietary requirements of the owners throughout the dry season, and it is only during a few months of the year that surplus milk is available anywhere for the production of ghee for sale.

The reason for this is simple: More than 99 per cent. of the stock are native-owned, and the native husbandman is only capable of maintaining healthy flocks and herds on land the vegetation of which is indicative of arid or sub-arid conditions and therefore unsuited to ticks, flies and worms, against the ravages of which he is helpless without European aid. Because of this and because the native stock-owner likes to possess large numbers, the inevitable trend of unaided native animal husbandry is towards extremes of over-stocking and under-stocking. It is the main aim of the Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry to correct this extremely uneconomic distribution by checking the ravages of disease in the under-stocked areas and by encouraging the free marketing of surplus animals in the over-stocked districts.

The latest stock census figures are: cattle 4,792,780; sheep, 1,911,641; goats, 2,566,277; pigs, 8,343; donkeys, 49,812; horses, 92, and mules, 41. Compared with previous figures these suggest that the rapid increase which took place after the war has ceased; in fact, these figures have remained fairly steady for the last four years.

Even as things are, animal husbandry fills a very important place in the lives of the natives of many tribes; to nomadic pastoral people such as Masai, stock are the sole form of wealth, and the direct source of most articles of diet, while to many others who combine pastoral pursuits with agriculture, animals play a large part in tribal ceremonies and mitigate food shortage when crops fail. By the sale of animals and animal-products, native stock-owners are able to obtain the cash necessary for their needs. Even to-day, the trade is of considerable magnitude, as the following export figures show:—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
		£		£		£		£		£
Hides ...	1,950 tons	74,653	2,622 tons	95,939	3,880 tons	153,898	3,149 tons	121,562	3,156 tons	129,366
Skins ...	165 „	11,305	100 „	4,698	260 „	11,484	310 „	12,807	904,791 No.	20,425
Ghee ...	5,862 cwt.	11,549	7,171 cwt.	16,848	9,604 cwt.	19,586	13,233 cwt.	26,926	12,405 cwt.	24,974
Sheep and Goats ...	4,225	1,903	4,831	1,763	2,884	768	2,979	778	5,162	1,991
Other Animals	1,008	3,925	781	1,757	65	121	193	453	657	1,400

Thus in 1935, £178,000 was obtained for exported animal produce, of which sum more than half went to the native producer. But the value of internal trade, by means of which cash passes from densely populated consuming areas to the stock-raising districts, is probably even greater. In all important cattle areas there exist markets which are appointed and supervised by the Veterinary Department, and during 1935, approximately 133,000 head of cattle, as well as sheep, goats and donkeys, were sold on these markets.

The development of this internal marketing system is one of the most important functions of the department concerned; what is aimed at being the provision of cheap healthy meat to all, and provision of essential cash to all pastoralists. A large turn-over, which tends to reduce numbers in over-stocked areas, rather than high prices, is aimed at. The average price of slaughter cattle marketed in 1935 was only about Sh.17·88c. each.

Considerable attention is being given to the improvement of hides and skins: the native is being taught to avoid indiscriminate branding, to remove the hide carefully immediately after death, and, if possible, to dry the hide in the shade. The chief way in which these lessons are taught is by grading hides before they are sold in the more important markets, and explaining to disappointed sellers the reasons why their hides were put into 3rd and 4th grades. Increased facilities are being given for shade-drying of hides, and the percentage of exported hides which are shade-dried, although still less than 10 per cent., is steadily rising.

Improved production and marketing of ghee proceeded apace during 1935. Particular attention is being paid to opening up Native Authority ghee factories where standardized methods produce an article of high quality, from milk brought each morning by children of neighbouring native stock-owners. These children take back the skim milk, and the certified product has so far found a ready sale among the Europeans and Indians of the Territory.

The Territory is self-supporting in fresh meat, fresh milk, poultry and eggs, but considerable quantities of butter, cheese, hams, bacon, tinned milk and tinned meat are imported. The replacement of these by home-grown articles offers a certain amount of inducement to Europeans to embark on stock-farming. To assist these pioneers with practical advice and provision of stock, the Government is carrying out much research in breeding and feeding cows, pigs and fowls.

Many diseases exist to harass the stock-owner, although, as has been pointed out, these are more prevalent and serious in under-stocked than in over-stocked areas, doing practically nothing towards reducing the ills of over-stocking but accentuating the poverty resulting from under-stocking. The cattle diseases of outstanding importance are rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, East Coast Fever, trypanosomiasis and anthrax, but only against the first two is continuous and unrelenting warfare waged at present.

4. MINERALS.

A general systematic geological survey of Tanganyika Territory has not yet been completed, but the topographical survey of mineralised areas, in preparation for geological survey, is gradually being extended. The Geological Division of the Department of Lands and Mines have published bulletins and short papers on the Ruhuhu Coalfield; on the Lupa, Saragura and Musoma Goldfields, and on the Kimberlites of Shinyanga and Singida; and preliminary short papers on the diamond fields. Gold, salt, tin, mica, and diamonds are being exploited, and coal, nickel, manganese, graphite and asbestos are known to exist.

Gold.—Tanganyika is perhaps the largest undeveloped goldfield known in the world to-day. Production of unrefined gold bullion has been:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Oz.	*Value.* £
1931	15,200	60,183
1932	30,881	149,864
1933	39,533	201,866
1934	54,702	291,112
1935	62,613	371,218

This production is from less than 10 per cent. of the known occurrences. With improvement in communications capital is being attracted. The gold occurs in several administrative districts:—

Musoma District.—There are no big ore bodies but small and medium-sized mines are developing.

Mwanza District.—Some big pyritic ore bodies are being developed in the banded ironstones near the shores of Lake Victoria. This field is little prospected and there is ample scope for further discovery. Geita Gold Mine in this District is the most important property developing in the Territory.

Kwimba District.—Here, too, little prospecting has been done hitherto and there is ample scope for further discovery.

Mkalama District.—The old Sekenke mine is being re-equipped, and new occurrences are being reported near the railhead of the Kinyangiri branch line.

Mbeya District.—This contains the well-known Lupa Goldfield. There are still prospects for diggers with some capital and a knowledge of dry-blowing. For the reef mines there are hundreds of square miles of promising country open to pegging. A new road from Tabora has greatly cheapened supplies; and internal roads on the field are accelerating development. Several mining companies are acquiring and developing mines in this field.

Gold prospects are also being examined in Shinyanga, Dodoma, Rungwe, and Morogoro Districts.

Diamonds are found in Mabuki and Shinyanga, where operations are carried on by several European companies. Production and exports have been declining in recent years.

Salt.—Considerable quantities of salt are collected by natives from the saline deposits of Singida, Balangda, Eyasi, and other lakes. In 1932 production included 3,600 tons by Nyanza Salt Mines, Limited; and 3,007 tons by numerous salt works on the coast. In 1933, 7,209 tons were produced of which 6,664 tons were sold for £32,262. Production in 1934 amounted to 7,344 long tons of which 7,301 long tons were sold for £38,620, and in 1935 production was 6,807 long tons and 6,938 long tons were sold for £39,347.

Tin.—Tin is found in the Bukoba District, alluvial deposits being worked by small producers. Exports have increased from year to year as the following figures show. In 1931, 21 tons were exported, valued at £1,780; in 1932, 70 long tons, valued at £6,893; in 1933, 80·5 long tons, valued at £12,213; in 1934, 142·5 long tons valued at £23,892; and in 1935, 194 tons valued at £30,893. Most of this ore goes to Singapore for smelting. Investigations of the tin areas are being carried on by the Central African Exploration Company.

Mica.—The mining of mica in the Uluguru Mountain, the chief source of this mineral in the past, was practically at a standstill during 1931 but the export of mica increased during 1932 to 12·04 long tons (value £3,808); in 1933 it dropped to 10·69 long tons (value £2,629). In 1934, 8·75 tons of mica sheets, valued at £1,369 and 22·5 tons of mica waste valued at £235 were exported and in 1935 exports were 25·25 tons of mica sheet, valued at £4,828 and 21·4 tons of mica waste valued at £215. Other known mica fields are Sibwesa in Kigoma Province, and Mkulwe in Mbeya District.

5. FISHERIES.

A considerable fishing industry exists in the Territory which is conducted almost entirely by natives. The number of persons and vessels engaged are only approximate as only canoes and persons fishing from declared ports are now required to be registered, and it is therefore difficult to obtain reliable information regarding numerous villages along the coast.

The number of persons engaged in fishing during 1935 is natives 607 and foreigners 3; the number of vessels used includes 200 canoes, 85 boats and 37 dhows. In 1935, approximately 708 tons of fish were landed at all coast ports (excluding Dar-es-Salaam) valued at £12,122. Bêche-de-Mer caught at Kilwa, Mafia, and Mikindani is exported to Hong Kong.

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Territory is self-supporting, so far as essentials are concerned, with the exception of a few items mainly for non-native consumption such as wheat, butter, potatoes, sugar, and tea, but in times of drought or visitations from locusts there is sometimes famine in certain areas and food has to be imported. It could be made self-supporting (except for sugar) in one season by organization, without any serious dislocation of the economic life of the community. All the supplies mentioned above are readily obtainable from Kenya.

The value of such food imports in 1935 amounted to over £211,000 as under:—

		Quantity.	£
Wheat Grain	cwt.	7,887	4,210
Wheat Flour	„	59,549	37,136
Maize	„	124,366	20,015
Maize Meal and Flour	„	110,238	21,033
Rice	„	7,517	5,547
Ham and Bacon	„	749	4,506
Butter	„	1,506	8,421
Cheese	„	436	2,274
Coffee	„	90	359
Fresh Fruit	...	—	2,128
Ghee	cwt.	1,740	5,697
Garlic and Onions	„	9,921	4,135
Potatoes	„	11,849	2,233
Spices	„	5,591	10,043
Sugar	„	108,629	83,399
			£211,137

A good deal of the food imported, such as sugar, butter, bacon, ham, rice, ghee, etc., comes from the neighbouring territory of Kenya or from India.

VI.—Industry.

No exact details regarding industrial activities in the Territory are available but below are given such particulars as are available. The list does not include coffee or coffee-curing establishments which are mentioned under Agriculture.

Industry.	*No.*	*No. of persons employed.*
Cotton Ginneries	35	3,921
Oil Mills(*a*)	36	202
Rice Mills	18	316
Flour Mills	53	358
Soda and Ice Factories	43	295
Lime Burning Factories	8	131
Furriers	2	24
Saw Mills(*b*)	19	841
Salt Works	11	1,218
Furniture Makers	31	363
Printing Presses	9	185
Sugar Factories	3	265
Manufacturing Jewellers	21	104
Soap Factories	14	191
Tobacco Factories	6	211
Vulcanising Factory	1	4
Brick Works(*c*)	3	15
Meat Factories	4	7
Tea Factories...	3	66
Sisal Factories	93	18,937
Ghee Factories	31	47
Brewery	1	40
Cordage Factories	3	275
Tannery	1	50
Dairies and Creameries	29	120
Power Stations	3	853
Bakeries	17	110
Bacon Factory	1	10

With the exception of the cotton, coffee, and sisal industries the bulk of the commodities concerned are for local consumption.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(i) ENTREPÔT TRADE.

There is a little entrepôt trade with Zanzibar and other East African territories and the Belgian Congo and until recently there was a very considerable transit trade with the Belgian Congo by the Central Railway through Dar-es-Salaam. Under the Anglo-Belgian Convention of 1921 (Cmd. 1327) the Belgian Government has leased sites at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma over which this traffic passes without interference by the Tanganyika Customs. This transit trade had fallen off owing to the opening of the Benguella Railway, by which much of the copper from the Belgian Congo is now shipped, and to the reduced output and trade depression in that territory, but there have been signs in 1934 and 1935 of a revival.

Figures are:—	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Transit trade	464,366	115,120	12,798	68,627	112,625
Re-exports	245,441	166,794	182,716	211,306	278,545
Bullion and specie	63,658	44,956	46,978	51,300	587,470
	309,099	211,750	229,694	262,606	866,015

(ii) TOURIST TRAFFIC.

Tanganyika is admittedly one of the finest hunting grounds for big game in the world, and contains an abundance of game of all species. With the advance of civilization, however, the tendency of the game is to withdraw to areas less accessible to man or unsuitable for cultivation, and it is within those natural parts that the Government hopes to preserve the fauna for posterity. Quite apart from the excellent and intriguing bush-shooting and the fine heads that can be obtained, a special feature of the Territory has been made the subject of world-wide publicity. This feature is the Serengeti Plains of the Territory which extend roughly from the great Rift Wall westward towards Mwanza. The Tanganyika Big Game and Tourist Organization has organized a regular service from Arusha to show tourists the vast Ngorongoro Crater and the Serengeti Plains, where wild lions even may be seen and photographed coming to feed on call. Full particulars of time and cost can be obtained from the above Organization (Ray R. Ulyate, P.O. Box 88, Arusha).

The game laws are administered by a Game Warden, with headquarters at Arusha in the Northern Province, and his assistants. Game and birds, which are protected by law, may only be shot under licence; a resident's full licence for one year costs £10, and a visitor's £75. Licences valid for 14 days are granted to visitors for £10. Special licences are required to shoot elephant and giraffe. The number of head and species which may be shot on a licence is liberal.

(*a*) In some cases includes Soap Factories. (*b*) In some cases includes Furniture Makers.
(*c*) Includes cement-block making.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) *Internal Communications.*—The railways of Tanganyika Territory (all Government-owned) are of metre gauge and consist of:—

(*a*) The Northern Railway running from the port of Tanga to Arusha (273 miles). This line connects at Kahe with the Kenya and Uganda Railways;

(*b*) The Central Line, from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, with a branch from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria and another branch from Manyoni northwards to Kinyangiri in the Mkalama plateau (1,103 miles in all).

The Tanganyika Railway Administration and Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Congo Superieur aux Grands Lacs Africains operate steamer services on Lake Tanganyika, the Tanganyika Railways to the south (Northern Rhodesia) and Usumbara (north) and the Belgian Administration to Albertville and the north (Usumbara).

Lake Victoria is served by steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

The road system consists of:—

	Miles.
(1) Township Roads	198
(2) District Headquarter Roads	96
(3) Main Roads	2,649
(4) District Roads Grade A	985
(5) District Roads Grade B	9,889·5
Total	13,817·5

The maintenance of roads under Classes (1), (2), (3) and (4) is carried out by the Public Works Department while roads under (5) are maintained by the District Administrations. The differentiation, however, between main roads and Grade A district roads is based more on the lines of future development than on difference in the quality of the road surfaces, the general policy being to aim at providing main roads with permanent bridges up to a twelve ton standard (moving load) and a good and permanent culvert and drainage system while leaving district roads, for the present at any rate, with temporary bridges of timber. Both main and district roads are mostly earth roads unsurfaced and transport over them is liable to interruption during heavy rains. There are no macadamised roads except in townships.

The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, 1931, which sought by means of high-priced licences to afford some measure of compensation to Government for the loss of revenue to the railways resulting from the licensed traffic and at the same time to discourage such competition, was an experimental measure which proved unsuccessful. The Ordinance was repealed in 1934 and there was substituted for it the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance 1934, which is designed to prohibit absolutely the competition of motor traffic with the railways on certain scheduled roads. This Ordinance will expire at the end of 1935 unless it is renewed, and a full enquiry into the whole question of competition between road and rail transport and the possibility of co-ordinating the various forms of transport in the Territory is being held in the meantime.

Air services are being increasingly used in internal communications and aerodromes have been established at all the more important centres. Wilson Airways Limited of Nairobi operate a regular weekly service from Nairobi to Dar-es-Salaam and Mafia Island in connexion with Imperial Airways Services, and maintain at Dar-es-Salaam two aeroplanes which are in constant employment both by the Government and the public. The total number of miles flown within the Territory increases from year to year as the following figures show: 1933, 215,000; 1934, 265,000, and 1935, 398,600.

(ii) *External communications* are mainly by water and air, although a certain amount of motor traffic passes southwards to the Rhodesias and South Africa and northwards through Kenya to the Sudan by the Great North Road which crosses the territory from south-west to north-west.

The principal seaports are Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga, other ports being Lindi, Kilwa, Mikindani, Mafia, Bagamoyo, Kwale, Pangani, and Tirene Bay. Kigoma is the port and railway terminus on Lake Tanganyika.

Dar-es-Salaam is a regular port of call for the vessels of all the shipping lines serving the East Coast of Africa. The Union Castle Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company each operate a four-weekly service to and from the United Kingdom while the latter maintain a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban. Dar-es-Salaam is also included in the services of the Messageries Maritimes (Weekly), the German East African Line, the Holland Africa Line and the Italian Line (each monthly). There are services to the Dutch East Indies by the K.P.M. Line; to Japan by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; to the United States of America by the Ellerman and Bucknall Line, the Robin Line and the American S.A. Line (monthly); and there is an irregular service of vessels of the Indian African Line.

Tanga is also a port of call for most of the above lines and calls are made at Lindi and Mikindani by cargo steamers when there is sufficient cargo offering.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintain a coastal service by small steamers between Lindi, Mikindani, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, and Mombasa.

Both Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga are lighterage ports; they are under the control of the Railway Administration and landing and shipping services are performed by contractors under agreement. At Dar-es-Salaam there is a lighterage wharf 1,446 feet long, equipped with cranes and transit sheds with a total floor area of 99,283 square feet. Of the new 682 feet length of wharf a length of 100 feet gives a depth of 12 feet at L.W.O.S.T. and allows small coastal vessels to berth alongside. There is also a 50-feet passenger pier and a 160-feet dhow jetty. At Tanga there is a 600-feet wharf equipped with cranes and shedding 38,837 square feet in area, while surveys have been completed for further extensions there.

The number and tonnage of Steam Vessels entering the coastal ports during the year were:—

	Entered.	
	No.	*Tonnage.*
Dar-es-Salaam	654	1,649,798
Tanga	414	830,506
Lindi	102	140,456
Mikindani	62	65,579
Other ports	455	135,525
Total	1,687	2,821,864

The foregoing includes the coasters calling at Moa, Rufiji Delta, Kilifi, Mohoro, Kipumbwe, Ruvu, Mbwera and Ndundu.

Air communications are maintained by Imperial Airways bi-weekly service to and from South Africa, Moshi, Dodoma, and Mbeya being points of call. A feeder service is also operated between Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam and Mafia Island connecting with the main weekly arrivals from England. The following are the statistics of aircraft arrivals and departures from and to other countries during 1935.

	Aircraft.	*Passengers.*	*Goods and Mails, lb.*
Arrivals	690	1,794	34,798
Departures	687	1,781	24,566

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1930 brought into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet the present needs and conditions in the three territories of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda.

(i) *Import duties.*—There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying between 10 per cent. and as much as 62½ per cent. in the case of tobacco. All other goods except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or *ad valorem* rates, depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

Suspended duties at specific rates or at *ad valorem* rates varying between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. can also be imposed on certain goods and are so imposed at present. The items involved are the protected articles, such as bacon and ham, butter, cheese, rice, ghee, sugar, etc.

(ii) *Imperial Preference.*—Tanganyika is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, and in view of the international agreements relating thereto, it is not possible to adopt a policy of Imperial Preference. Moreover Article VII of the Mandate requires the Mandatory to ensure to all nationals of States members of the League of Nations complete economic, commercial, and industrial equality.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, established at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, is charged with the dissemination in the United Kingdom of information regarding East Africa, including Tanganyika, and the stimulation of East African trade in the United Kingdom. The office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee, and is under the joint control of the Governments of the East African territories.

The United Kingdom Government has a Trade Commissioner in East Africa who is responsible for Tanganyika as well as for Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

Situated in the heart of Africa, Northern Rhodesia lies on the watershed of the Congo and the Zambesi.

The country comprises an area of about 290,323 square miles (185,807,100 acres) and is bounded on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate, on the south by Southern Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the mandated territory of South West Africa, and on the west by Portuguese West Africa (Angola). It lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33′ E. and between latitudes 8° 15′ S. and 18° S.

Northern Rhodesia has three large rivers, the Zambesi, the Kafue, and Luangwa, the three valleys of which lie between 1,000 and 3,000 feet above sea level. In addition, the head waters of the Congo are in the country, where they are known successively as the Chambehi and the Luapula.

With the exception of the Luangwa Valley which lies between 1,000 and 2,000 feet and the Zambesi and Kafue Valleys the whole of the territory is above 4,000 feet. Parts of it, namely the Tanganyika plateau and the plateau lying between Serenje and Mpika, are over 5,000 feet above sea level.

Of the total area (185,807,100 acres) of land surface only 8,763,634 are alienated, 71,532,000 are native reserves and 100,499,776 unalienated. The figures of alienated land include 6,400,040 acres granted under the concession to the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910), Ltd., and the British South Africa Company's Tanganyika Estate in the Tanganyika Province 2,758,400 acres. The native reserves figures include approximately 1,094,475 acres in the Tanganyika Estate (British South Africa Co.), approximately 2,227,000 acres in the North Charterland Concession and 36,819,200 acres in Barotseland. The figures for forest area are:—

Total acreage 112,640,000 acres, of which 14,080,000 acres are estimated to be under commercial timber.

There are considerable climatic differences between various parts of the Protectorate. In parts of the Zambesi and Luangwa Valleys during the hottest season of the year in October and November before the rains break, extreme heat is the rule. On the highest parts of the plateau near Abercorn the thermometer seldom reaches 100° F. and during the cold season frosts are sometimes experienced. Generally speaking the climate is extremely pleasant and healthy at all altitudes over 4,000 feet.

The rainy season usually begins in November and continues till March, the wettest months being January and February. April produces less severe storms and it is not at all uncommon for rain to occur in May. June, July, August, and usually September are rainless months. In September or October a few thunder-storms occur in preparation for the long rains in November. The annual rainfall varies from place to place but is nowhere very large. The usual figures are between 25 and 50 inches *per annum.*

The following table shows the most significant figures for 1935, at the stations shown:—

Station.	*Height above sea level.*	*Monthly maximum.*		*Monthly minimum.*		*Rainfall*
		Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	
	Feet.	*Fahrenheit*		*Fahrenheit*		*inches.*
Livingstone	3,160	95·9 Oct.	74·2 June	67·4 Nov.	43·9 June	16·64
Broken Hill Observatory	3,920	88·9 Oct.	71·7 June	64·7 Nov.	47·3 July	28·09
Mazabuka Research Station ...	3,385	92·7 Oct.	75·0 June	68·7 Oct.	49·6 June	18·08

II.—Population.

The following table shows the number of non-natives in the Protectorate at the census of the 5th May, 1931, with the comparative figures for 1921:—

	1921.			1931.		
	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Europeans	2,263	1,371	3,634	8,766	5,080	13,846
Asiatics	55	1	56	144	32	176
Coloured	77	68	145	208	217	425
	2,395	1,440	3,835	9,118	5,329	14,447

Occupations of adult male Europeans were classified in the 1931 census as follows:—

Agriculture	544	Commerce	608
Mining and quarrying ...	825	Metal-working	999
Transport, etc.	730	Industrial	1,368

At the end of 1935 the European population was 9,913 approximately. The estimated Asiatic and coloured population at the same date was 600.

The census did not extend to the native population. The estimated native population at the 31st December, 1935, was 1,366,425. In the report of the Census Commissioners in 1921, the native population was stated to be 979,704.

During the year ended 31st December, 1935, 1,352 immigrants entered the Territory as compared with 1,726 in 1934. There is no record of the number of emigrants from the Territory.

A comparison of the number of the persons in paid employment in 1921 and 1931 is given below:—

Nature of Employment.	1921.	1931.
Domestic	3,815	11,471
Farm	13,843	14,158
Factory and workshop	178	1,567
Building and allied trades	1,149	6,658
Shop, Store, Office	513	3,049
Hotel and Boarding House	—	1,104
Railways	1,417	5,473
Mines	2,534	20,734
Saw-mills and Timbers	131	2,805
Government Service	2,108	6,896
Teachers	1,122	1,393
Sundry	7,883	3,958
	34,693	79,266

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, and Proclamation No. 1 of 1935 established the following currencies as legal tender throughout the Protectorate at par:—

(*a*) Promissory notes of the Bank of England payable on demand.

(*b*)Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) payable at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

(*c*) The standard coinage from time to time in use in England.

(*d*) Silver coins issued by the Government of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia, for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling in value.

(*e*) cupro-nickel coins issued by the above Government for any amount not exceeding one shilling.

2. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) operate in the Territory and have branches or agencies in the following towns:—

(*a*) Standard:—Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Mazabuka, Nkana, Luanshya, Mufulira.

(*b*) Barclays:—Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Fort Jameson, Luanshya, Nkana, Mufulira.

A Government Post Office Savings Bank was instituted in 1925 and at the 31st December, 1935, there were 1,492 depositors, the total amount standing to their credit being £30,131.

The Government has made advances to Municipalities and Management Boards, etc., for various local undertakings such as light and water schemes, native compounds, sanitation, etc. The net amount of such advances outstanding on the 31st of December, 1935, was £44,691.

Certain advances have also been made to approved settlers to assist cotton, tobacco, and general agricultural development.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

Inscribed stock was issued in 1932 and 1933, viz.:—

(*a*) £1,250,000 5 per cent. repayable 1950-1970. Issued January, 1932.

(*b*) £1,097,000 3½ per cent. repayable 1955-1965. Issued February, 1933.

These are Trustee securities subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

Interest payable in 1935 amounted to £100,895 subject to certain anticipated Interest Grants from the Colonial Development Fund and Beit Railway Trustees. Sinking Fund Deposits, at 1 per cent. per annum, began in 1935, £6,250 being provided in that year.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue £	*Expenditure.* £	*Balance Surplus + or Deficit—*
Post Office	47,900	52,939	— £5,039
Ndola Electricity and Water Undertakings	19,100	16,207	+ £2,893
	Net Deficit £2,146.		

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs and Excise—			
Import duties	260,000		
Export duties	300		
Excise	19,600		
Other	100		
		280,000	37·9
2. Native Tax		119,000	16·2
3. Income-tax		165,000	22·4
4. Licences and other internal revenue		54,400	7·4
5. Miscellaneous and other revenue		118,820	16·1
		737,220	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against expenditure		67,000	
Receipts from Colonial Development Fund		10,153	
		£814,373	

(B) Approximately half the customs and excise revenue is collected by His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa at the Union ports of entry and remitted to the Protectorate Government. It is therefore impossible to analyse this revenue.

3 *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Departments	2,146	·3
2. Debt charges	119,776	16·2
3. Administration	299,607	40·6
4. Economic Development	69,267	9·4
5. Social Services	161,286	21·9
6. Defence	20,493	2·8
7. Pensions and gratuities	64,613	8·8
	737,188	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	67,000	
Expenditure on account of Colonial Development Fund ...	10,153	
Reserve Fund	30,000	
	844,341	

4. *Revenue Funds, etc.*

The excess of Assets over Liabilities amounted to £142,026 at 31st December, 1935.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*

(*a*) Grants-in-aid were paid by the Imperial Treasury up to 1925. The grants made have been repaid and no further assistance has been or is expected to be necessary.

(*b*) Grants received from the Colonial Development Fund during the year 1935 were as follows:—

	Amount of Grant.	*Description.*
	£	
Ecological Survey	835	Free Grant.
Colonial Veterinary Scholarships	100	,,
Colonial Agricultural Scholarships...	52	,,
Forestry Staff...	400	,,
Locust Destruction	122	,,
	1,509	

IV.—Trade Statistics.

(*Note.—Northern Rhodesia being divided into two different areas for customs purposes, the Congo basin area and the Zambesi basin area, it is not possible to arrange these statistics in the standard form.*)

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1931	321,607	282,732	606,448	1,213,831*
1932	781,777	294,021	1,629,887	2,705,685
1933	1,190,234	214,851	2,342,269	3,747,354
1934	1,954,619	213,582	2,372,194	4,540,395
1935	2,461,794	313,301	2,023,443	4,798,538

(ii) (*a*) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	£
Class I	50,029
Class II	157,207
Class III	4,454,219
Class IV	366
Class V	6,049
Total	4,667,870

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* Includes exports by Parcel Post, not shown in previous columns, to the value of £3,044.

(b) *Countries of Destination of Domestic Exports,* 1935.

	£
United Kingdom	2,460,368
Union of South Africa	162,300
Southern Rhodesia	26,768
Rest of Empire	5,761
Total Empire	2,655,197
Germany	1,147,947
Italy	553,075
Belgium	159,534
United States of America	108,105
France	34,852
Other foreign countries	9,160
Total foreign countries	2,012,673
Grand Total	4,667,870

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,207,297 lb.	43,220	United Kingdom (18), Union of South Africa (17), Southern Rhodesia (8).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Unmanufactured—			
Railway sleepers ...		74,476	Union of South Africa (72).
Other	267,697 c. ft.	25,931	Union of South Africa (21), Southern Rhodesia (5).
		100,407	
Copper Ore and Concentrates	3,295 tons of 2,000 lb.	39,054	United States of America (39).
Class III.			
Copper—			
Blister	133,722 ,,	3,321,953	United Kingdom (1,772), Germany (1,139), Italy (314), Belgium (57), United States of America (39).
Electrolytic, Wire bars ...	17,431 ,,	516,757	United Kingdom (317), Italy (174), Union of South Africa (25).
Electrolytic, Cathode form	3,678 ,,	98,740	United Kingdom (80), Italy (18).
	154,831 ,,	3,937,450	
Zinc Ingots	394,159 centals	295,092	United Kingdom (207), Italy (47), Union of South Africa (23).
Cobalt Alloy	905 tons of 2,000 lb.	132,646	Belgium (99), United States of America (30), United Kingdom (3).
Vanadic Oxide	130 ,,	45,522	United Kingdom (40), Germany (5).
Fused Vanadium	1,117 ,,	35,873	France (34).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1931	2,256,029	1,520,085	1,329,326	5,332,314*
1932	597,346	797,096	470,460	1,959,555*
1933	646,794	836,079	448,956	1,980,190*
1934	1,168,463	1,075,037	713,617	3,003,737*
1935	1,331,758	972,353	598,849	3,013,678*

(ii) (a) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

	£
Class I	371,362
Class II	185,314
Class III	2,343,168
Class IV	3,116
	2,902,960

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* Includes imports of Government Stores and bullion and specie, not classified by countries of origin, as follows:—

	Government Stores. £	*Bullion and Specie.* £
1931 ...	214,559	12,315
1932 ...	69,058	25,595
1933 ...	40,592	7,769
1934 ...	42,204	4,416
1935 ...	57,882	52,836

(b) *Countries of origin of Imports*, 1935.

	£
United Kingdom	1,331,758
Southern Rhodesia	449,673
Union of South Africa	410,140
Canada	61,337
India	33,339
Rest of Empire	17,864
Total Empire	2,304,111
United States of America	269,823
Japan	71,493
Germany	49,180
Belgium	46,989
Dutch East Indies	32,715
Other foreign countries	128,649
Total foreign countries	598,849
GRAND TOTAL	2,902,960

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	106,049 lb.	54,741	Southern Rhodesia (52), United Kingdom (2).
Manufactured	73,636 „	7,546	Southern Rhodesia (7).
Other	2,437 „	1,106	
	182,122 „	63,393	
Ale, Beer, Stout, etc.	111,412 gal.	55,918	Southern Rhodesia (45), Union of South Africa (10).
Spirits—			
Whisky	17,257 „	22,965	United Kingdom (22).
Other	6,137 „	4,839	Union of South Africa (2), United Kingdom (1), France (1).
	23,394 „	27,804	
Class II.			
Coal, etc.	352,251 tons	146,637	Southern Rhodesia (146).
Wood, unmanufactured	273,795 c. ft.	24,392	United States of America (11), Canada (6), Finland (2).
Class III.			
Machinery and parts—			
Mining		414,222	United Kingdom (306), United States of America (65), Germany (25), Union of South Africa (11).
Electrical		199,062	United Kingdom (173), United States of America (24).
Industrial		31,999	United Kingdom (25), United States of America (3).
Other		78,388	United Kingdom (53), United States of America (8), Canada (7).
		723,671	
Iron and Steel Manufactures		222,296	United Kingdom (172), Union of South Africa (11), United States of America (7), Sweden (7).
Apparel—			
Footwear	124,534 pr.	32,522	Union of South Africa (16), United Kingdom (9), India (5).
Other		145,239	United Kingdom (46), Union of South Africa (34), Southern Rhodesia (30), Japan (22).
		177,761	
Piece Goods—			
Cotton	6,416,540 yd.	146,412	United Kingdom (118), Japan (16), India (11).
Silk and artificial silk	160,684 „	10,030	Japan (6), United Kingdom (3).
Woollen	22,712 „	4,210	United Kingdom (4).
Other		740	
		161,392	
Ammunition and Explosives—			
Blasting compounds	2,229 tons	122,859	Union of South Africa (all).
Other		32,520	United Kingdom (24), Union of South Africa (7).
		155,379	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class III—continued.			
Motor Cars and parts—			
Motor cars	390 vehicles	64,759	Union of South Africa (22), Canada (18), United States of America (14), United Kingdom (9).
Motor lorries, etc. ...	145 „	24,582	Canada (10), Union of South Africa (8), United States of America (5).
Parts and accessories ...		15,195	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (3), Canada (2).
Tyres and tubes ...	66 tons	19,071	United Kingdom (13), Canada (2), United States of America (2).
		123,607	
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	1,007,415 gal.	58,893	Dutch East Indies (29), United States of America (22), Iran (4).
Lubricating	141,549 „	16,979	United States of America (11), United Kingdom (5).
Paraffin:			
Illuminating	93,589 „	6,131	United States of America (4), Dutch East Indies (1).
Power	29,252 „	2,159	United States of America (1).
	1,271,805 „	84,162	
Railway material		43,856	United Kingdom (25), Belgium (11), United States of America (5).
Chemicals		42,726	United States of America (18), Union of South Africa (13), United Kingdom (7).
Blankets, etc.		39,594	Belgium (27), United Kingdom (5), Italy (4).
Bricks, building and fire ...		39,375	United Kingdom (18), Austria (9), United States of America (8).
Millinery, haberdashery, etc.		34,710	United Kingdom (20), Japan (10).
Cement	8,843 tons	31,474	Southern Rhodesia (30).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

The resources of the Protectorate are principally mineral, and other forms of production are of secondary importance.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Crop-production is confined mainly to the supply of the internal market. Owing to the geographical position of the Protectorate only the more valuable products can stand the cost of transport to external markets. There is a small European farming community and statistics of cultivation and production relate principally to their community. Information regarding the nature and extent of native production which covers the great part of the country is very scanty.

The following table illustrates the relative importance of the major crops grown by Europeans and the recent trend of production.

Year.	*Maize.*		*Tobacco.*		*Wheat.*		*Groundnuts.*	
	Acres.	*Production.* Tons.	*Acres.*	*Production.* 000's of lb.	*Acres.*	*Production.* Tons.	*Acres.*	*Production.* Tons.
1930–31 ...	42,974	17,291	2,328	951	1,594	502	1,334	270
1931–32 ...	42,757	26,400	2,472	1,185	2,261	1,015	526	118
1932–33 ...	34,036	10,900	2,236	1,267	2,271	1,034	944	93
1933–34 ...	36,487	25,070	3,367	1,576	2,845	1,256	1,079	126
1934–35 ...	40,018	16,040	3,411	1,580	3,234	1,823	702	70

Maize is the most important crop in the railway belt. The only type grown by Europeans is "flat white". The most important producing districts are Mazabuka, Lusaka, and Chisamba. Eighty per cent. of the settlers' maize is handled by the North Western Rhodesia Farmers' Co-operative Society. This Society at present holds long-term Government and Mines contracts.

There was a further increase in the 1934-5 season in the maize acreage, particularly in the Lusaka and Chisamba districts, but the crop was everywhere a poor one. Severe locust damage was suffered by all districts except Chisamba. The crop was damaged at a particularly unfortunate stage and any slight recovery which might otherwise have taken place, was prevented by the abnormally early outset of the dry weather.

In all normal years the Territory is now likely to be more than self-supporting in maize and, if uneconomic export is to be avoided, there must be some reduction in acreage. Probably through the wider adoption of the practice of green manuring, yields are definitely increasing. During the period 1919-30 the average yield was 4·6 bags per acre. In spite of severe locust damage it was 5·2 bags from 1931 to 1935, and it is likely to reach 6 bags per acre when the locust menace has passed.

Tobacco.—Virginian tobacco is produced in the Fort Jameson district and, to a lesser extent, on the railway line. 400,000 lb. are annually exported to the Union or South Africa free of duty under a quota system, and Southern Rhodesia manufacturers purchase leaf annually to the amount imported from that territory in manufactured form during the previous year. The remainder is exported overseas. The tobacco industry is now recovering from the disastrous effects of the slump following the boom of 1926 and 1927. Flue cured leaf of excellent quality is produced at Fort Jameson and on suitable soils in the railway belt, while in the Luangwa Valley sun curing is practised on a small scale. At the present time tobacco is unquestionably the most promising of export crops, and since crops able to bear the expense of export are very few indeed, the industry is of first importance to the future of Northern Rhodesian agriculture.

The following table shows the acreage and production of Virginia Tobacco (Flue Cured) during the seasons 1933-4 and 1934-5:—

	District.		
	Fort Jameson.	*Railway Belt.*	*Total.*
1933–34.			
Acreage	2,916	357	3,273
Production	1,320,000	180,000	1,500,000
Yield per acre	450	504	459
1934–35.			
Acreage	3,218	160	3,378
Production	1,480,000	76,000	1,556,000
Yield per acre	460	475	461

The quantity and value of the exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the years 1931-5 were as follows:—

	Country of Destination.									
	United Kingdom.		*Nyasaland.*		*Southern Rhodesia.*		*Union of South Africa.*		*Total.*	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
1931	329,225	13,012	120,892	4,585	100	8	429,195	15,741	879,412	33,346
1932	744,471	27,290	—	—	510	14	325,864	11,905	1,070,845	39,209
1933	423,547	16,193	3,337	125	138,360	3,980	398,911	14,898	964,155	35,196
1934	590,863	22,736	1,360	50	106,933	3,277	456,585	15,606	1,155,741	41,669
1935	546,636	17,536	Nil.	Nil.	265,008	8,502	395,653	17,182	1,207,297	43,220

Wheat is grown in the dry season, almost exclusively under irrigation. Lusaka is the only important producing district. Yields average between 800 and 1,000 lb. per acre. Part of the crop is milled and consumed in the territory, the remainder is exported to Southern Rhodesia.

During 1934-5 the wheat crop was a record one in point of size and yield per acre. About 3,000 acres were planted in the Lusaka district and 200 elsewhere. The total yield was 18,000 bags of which 17,000 were offered for sale.

Groundnuts are grown on a small scale in the railway belt but the prices obtained are barely remunerative and production has decreased in recent years.

Coffee growing is practically confined to the Abercorn district and is still an infant industry. The Blue Mountain variety is the most popular. The majority of estates are small and have only recently come into bearing. The coffee produced is of excellent quality and the small consignments which have already reached the market are regarded as equal to the finest East African.

The available figures with regard to acreage, production and export of coffee are shown below:—

Year.	*Acreage.*		*Production (approx.).*	*Exports to the United Kingdom.*	
	Bearing.	*Not Bearing.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*£*
1931	140	349	120	—	—
1932	118	348	29	37	133
1933	256	268	150	166	316
1934	258	305	400	288	532
1935	283	257	627	474	830

Fruit.—Citrus fruit is grown with success under irrigation. There are few large estates but the majority of farmers plant small orchards. One-third of the trees in the territory have yet to come into bearing. Fruit is sold almost entirely for local consumption. Deciduous fruit is of little economic importance as successful cultivation is confined to a few specially favoured situations.

Market Gardening has increased in recent years to meet the local demand for vegetables. It is practised as a sideline on several farms near consuming centres and has developed considerably in the Lusaka district where irrigation facilities exist.

Native crop production is confined almost exclusively to the supplying of the producers' needs, and no native produce is exported. The amounts of native grain traded are not accurately ascertainable but probably average 40 thousand bags of 200 lb. per annum. Maize-growing for sale tends to increase in native reserves adjoining the railway belt.

The principal crops are maize, kaffir corn, bullrush millet, finger millet (in north-eastern districts), cassava, and pulses.

The need for a cash crop is very great and a slight improvement in world prices might render the development of a native export trade possible in certain commodities. The three great obstacles to development are cost of export, lack of communications, and the sparse and scattered nature of the population. An attempt is now being made to foster a cotton growing industry.

2. FORESTS.

It is estimated that there are approximately 176,000 square miles of woodland in Northern Rhodesia of which 54 per cent. are the property of the State. Some 33,000 square miles of State woodlands are so situated as to warrant protection to ensure the regulation of water supply, prevention of erosion and conservation of timber and fuel supplies. A further 2,800 square miles are worthy of development and management for the production of commercial timber. Trees enter largely into the system of native agriculture and it is estimated that the native population annually consumes roughly 160 million cubic feet of timber as fuel and in the practice of shifting cultivation.

The principal markets of the territory are for constructional (mining) timbers and for railway sleepers. The mining industry consumes a large proportion of the timber consumed annually by the territory as a whole. Few softwoods and no coniferous timbers are available from forests within the territory, and these classes, for which high prices are paid, are imported largely from countries outside the British Empire. Experiments are being conducted in introducing and growing exotic softwood species with a view to supplying this demand, but there is no likelihood of achieving this aim for a considerable time to come.

A commercial concern is exploiting on a considerable scale the teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) forests in the Livingstone district, and exports railway sleepers to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Bloodwood (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) and Mupumena (*Entandrophragma candatum*) are used locally as furniture woods and local utilization of other indigenous species is receiving increased attention.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle raising is an important industry among Europeans in the Protectorate. Cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats are also reared by the natives in various parts of the country.

The cattle industry has been built up under the protection afforded by disease restriction, by reason of which live animals have been excluded. That the industry, built up under such protection, would be able to meet the cold blast of free imports, should this happen again in the near future, is open to grave doubts. The local cattle trade, as it is at present, is not well organized to meet serious competition. The supply of well-conditioned animals is irregular and the proportion of younger and better quality slaughter stock bred on European-owned farms is comparatively small. During recent years, therefore, the importation of slaughter cattle has been kept at a very low level by agreement with Northern Rhodesia's neighbours.

If no material increase in consumption of meat occurs, which is not anticipated, Northern Rhodesia is capable of supplying its own demands provided some measure of organization of supplies is effected.

The approximate number of live-stock in the territory at the end of 1935 was:—

	European-owned.	*Native-owned.*
Cattle	115,220	489,604
Sheep Goats	9,827	106,952
Pigs	4,691	24,590
Horses	106	—
Mules	8	—
Donkeys	418	248
	130,270	621,394

The exports of cattle and cattle products for the years 1931 to 1935 are set out below:—

		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
			£		£		£		£		£
Cattle for slaughter	number	2,818	15,099	2,379	9,224	1,000	4,169	—	—	—	—
Hides and skins—											
Ox and cow	tons	315	12,026	160	3,598	99	3,159	204	5,279	138	4,142
Other kinds		—	7,603	—	4,788	—	5,155	—	4,657	—	6,471
Animal, agricultural, and pastoral products		—	362	—	947	—	562	—	289	—	1,474

4. MINERALS.

The Protectorate is fortunate in possessing a large mineralized area of high economic value.

Ndola may be said to be the centre of the principal mining area, and the chief ore of the territory is copper. The origin of the industry, as it exists to-day, may in large measure be traced to the Bwana Mkubwa copper property. One of the events in the earlier history of the territory was the finding of the Kansanshi mine by Mr. George Grey in 1899 but it was not until 1923 that serious development commenced on the copper deposits and particularly on mines the existence of which had previously been proved. Already over 400,000,000 tons of copper-bearing ore, giving on an average 5 per cent. copper, the greater part of it clean sulphide-ore which presents no metallurgical difficulty, has been proved.

Adequate capital has been provided for the development of the mines, which have been equipped with the very latest and most up-to-date machinery, with the result that they are able to produce copper at a profit at a figure as low as £21 a ton. Model mining villages have been laid out complete with electric light and indoor sanitation, the villages are equipped with hospitals, schools, etc. The health and welfare of the workers, both European and native, are thoroughly well catered for. In particular the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases was asked to send out specialists to advise on what steps should be taken to deal with the malaria question, and as a result of their advice being taken the incidence of malaria has been most materially reduced. Altogether the situation is as unlike the development of other important mining areas in olden days as could be imagined, to the very great advantage of the Northern Rhodesia copper area.

By December, 1931, both the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., were at work producing copper and the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., were also on the point of producing. There had been a heavy fall in the demand for copper and in consequence copper prices had collapsed to such an extent, that large stocks of copper had accumulated in the copper-producing countries of the world (none of which, however, had been produced in Northern Rhodesia) and an international meeting of copper-producers was called to try and regulate the output of copper. The Northern Rhodesia Companies took part in the meetings and as a result a voluntary curtailment of the world's copper production was made effective from the 1st January, 1932, under which the output was limited to 26½ per cent. of the estimated productive capacity. As a direct result of this, development on the other copper mines of the territory was for the time being shut down, the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., agreed that the quota allotted to them for 1932 should be produced by the Roan Antelope Copper Mines and the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and in consequence of this arrangement the starting up of the Mufulira plant was postponed.

A company known as British Copper Refiners, Ltd., was recently created at Prescot, Lancashire, where the copper from the Roan Antelope Mines is being refined. The refinery is the only works of its kind in Great Britain, and has an initial capacity of 1,000 tons weekly. At present nearly all the copper produced in the Protectorate is fire-refined on the spot and exported in the form of blister copper (99·4 per cent. fine and upwards), but until 1935 most of it has been sent to the United States of America for electrolytic refinement there. In 1935, however, over 62,000 tons of blister copper were exported to the United Kingdom.

The erection of this factory has a very important bearing on the copper position, as, almost immediately after the restriction of output had been made, the United States of America put a prohibitive duty of 4 cents per lb. on copper imported into the United States of America which practically closed that market.

A further development during 1933 was the decision to construct a modern plant for the electrolytic refinement of copper at Nkana. A refinery capable of dealing with 3,000 tons of copper a month has been constructed and was brought into operation towards the end of 1934. Approximately 24,000 tons of cathode copper was produced and moulded into wire bars during 1935.

The restriction scheme of 1932 referred to above came to an end on 31st December of that year and the companies were free to produce to capacity.

During 1934 the price of copper steadily dropped and a conference representing the producers outside the United States of America was held in March, 1935, at which a quota was agreed upon, this came into operation on the 1st of June, 1935, and the Roan Antelope and Rhokana Corporation reduced output by 25 per cent.

The Directors of the Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., decided to reopen the mine in 1933 and it commenced production on the 1st of October on a small scale. In 1934 the equipment of the mine with a large concentrator plant and smelter was commenced and this work was completed at the end of 1935.

When the quota agreement came into operation on 1st June, 1935, Mufulira Copper Mines Limited were given a production quota which was half that of the other two companies.

Copper prices have improved since the agreement and surplus stocks in Europe are declining.

Other important minerals are also produced in the territory.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., closed their **zinc** plant and **lead** smelters during 1932 owing to unsatisfactory prices, but as the result of highly important discoveries of **vanadium** bearing laterites on the property, the opening up, mining, and milling were commenced in the middle of 1931 for the marketing of both fused vanadic oxide and vanadium concentrates.

Production of vanadium was controlled as the market is limited. In spite of this early in 1933 the demand ceased and there was no market until the beginning of 1935 when it was able to absorb all that the Company could produce.

The electrolytic zinc plant resumed operations on the 1st of January, 1933, with a production of 1,600 tons per month; modifications of the plant have since increased this to over 1,720 tons per month.

Gold was being produced by the Luiri Gold Areas, Limited, from 1930 to 1932, when the mine closed down. In July, 1933, the mine was re-opened but no gold had been produced by the end of 1935.

The new Jessie Gold Mining Company, Limited, is producing; also the Sasare West Gold Mine.

Extensive prospecting work is being carried out by the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., the Luangwa Concessions, and the Rhodesia Minerals Concessions.

The following table shows the total mineral production of the Protectorate during the years 1932 to 1935:—

	Quantity.				*Value.*			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
					£	£	£	£
Gold ... ... Oz.	6,349	2,588	2,113	1,646·64	26,969	10,994	14,511	11,685
Silver ... ... „	339	25	187	151·22	26	2	16	18
Copper, fire refined Tons	67,887	104,204	137,295	119,927	2,995,215	3,402,896	4,147,086	3,786,395
„ electrolytic „	—	—	602	23,574	—	—	18,848	845,079
Zinc ... ... „	—	18,541	19,540	20,645	—	291,764	265,698	290,151
Manganese ore ... „	—	5,367	2,041	3,976	—	8,051	3,062	5,965
Iron ore ... ... „	711	—	—	—	355	—	—	—
Vanadium ... lb.	676,806	79,153	7,129	381,109	439,924	51,449	4,634	78,895
Mica ... ... „	—	3,333	2,179	4,235	—	500	327	398
Cobalt ... ... „	—	260,941	1,280,002	918,775	—	79,065	320,000	206,725
Lead ... ... Tons	—	73	184	182	—	839	1,952	3,096
Tin ... ... „	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1,145
					3,462,489	3,845,560	4,776,134	5,229,552

The total value of minerals produced since 1906 in Northern Rhodesia amounts to £24,460,341.

5. FISHERIES.

Sun-dried fish is a common article of native trade throughout the Protectorate even at considerable distances from the source of supply. Native fish-trappers maintain a very fair supply from December to April. The industry continues to be an important one, but is not at present as lucrative as in past years owing to the financial difficulties of the times and the lack or organization and the crude methods of curing employed by those engaged in the industry. Restrictions imposed on the transport of fish and other native merchandise on account of the existence of foot and mouth disease in Northern Rhodesia have also militated in no small degree against the prosperity of the industry.

A large number of native canoes are used in the fishing industry but there are no means of ascertaining the exact number.

Similarly no statistics are available of the number of persons engaged in fishing, or the quantity or value of the catch. The varieties of fish most commonly caught by natives are tilapia, mud fish, barbel and kindred lung fish of many species. There are also tiger-fish and, in Lake Tanganyika the Nile perch.

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The rural native population is entirely self-supporting. The importation of food-stuffs is now mainly for non-native consumption and has decreased considerably both on account of decrease in the non-native population and by reason of increased internal production, but the territory is still far from being self-supporting.

Northern Rhodesia is unlikely to become self-supporting for many years in respect of such manufactured products as jams, biscuits, and confectionery. Sugar and tea will always be imported. The chief imported plant product is wheaten flour and some imports of wheat or blended flour will always be necessary. Additional milling facilities would prabably reduce the present scale of importation. Sufficient citrus fruit and coffee should be available for the entire internal demand in a few years time. Deciduous fruits will always be imported. Most of the remaining imported plant products could be produced locally though possibly not at prices competitive with those of the surpluses exported from the south. Of animal products local dairy and allied produce lags far behind the internal demand but the recent opening of a co-operative creamery may, in time, rectify matters.

In general it may be said that production slightly below the internal consumption is the ideal position for the Northern Rhodesian farmer, for any surplus he produced would not only cause local prices to slump but could not be exported except at a loss.

The following table shows the principal items of food-stuffs imported into the Protectorate in 1934 and 1935. Most of these are supplied from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa:—

	1934. £	1935. £
Wheat flour	21,666	21,950
Butter	13,961	11,102
Meat and meat fats	18,341	16,197
Sugar	19,860	18,117
Condensed and preserved milk	14,293	16,075
Eggs	11,890	9,407
Confectionery	10,661	11,458
Pickles, jams, etc.	8,683	8,702
Fresh fruit	8,466	8,677
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	8,290	8,469
Fruit, dried and preserved	6,133	6,940

The total values of all food-stuffs imported in 1934 and 1935 was in the region of £225,000 and £213,000 respectively.

VI.—Industry.

In the strict sense of the word there are practically no industrial establishments or manufactories in the Protectorate other than those engaged in preparing the natural products of the Protectorate for export.

The extensive mining establishments have already been described.

One large saw-mill is established at Livingstone, the average numbers employed during 1935 being 100 Europeans and 3,800 natives. The output during 1935 was 1,005,400 cubic feet. No information regarding value at works is available.

The Mulungushi dam costing over £1,000,000 has been built and an extensive electric generating plant erected for the supply of electricity (the Mulungshi Power Plant and Installation).

No statistics are available with regard to such industries as mineral-water factories, printing presses, tanneries, brick works, lime-burning factories, salt works, furniture-makers, vulcanizing factories, soap factories, etc.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(i) *Entrepôt Trade.*—There is practically no entrepôt trade but there is a certain amount of transit trade chiefly with the Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

No statistics of this trade, however, are available.

(ii) *Tourist Traffic.*—No statistics regarding the value of this traffic are available. Apart from tourists who pass through the Protectorate in transit between the South and East African territories, a certain number visit the Protectorate to see the Victoria Falls, the largest falls in the world, a mile and a quarter across with a sheer drop of 400 feet.

VIII.—Communications.

Railways.—Northern Rhodesia is served by the main line of the Rhodesia railways which enters the territory at the Victoria Falls and runs north-north-east to Sakania on the Belgian Congo border where it connects with the Belgian Congo system. The length of main line within Northern Rhodesia is 515 miles; branch lines run from Ndola to Roan Antelope Mine (26 miles) and also to Mufulira (82 miles) via Nkana (41 miles).

The railways are all of the standard South African gauge—3 feet 6 inches—and are administered by the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., as part of their system, which serves also Southern Rhodesia and connects on the south with the South African Railways and on the north with the " Bas Congo et Katanga " Railway. Northern Rhodesia has therefore direct railway connexion with the sea eastwards to Beira, southwards to Union of South Africa ports, and westwards *via* the Belgian and Benguela Railways to Lobito Bay in Portuguese West Africa.

Roads.—In the absence of branch railways Northern Rhodesia has had to develop its internal communications largely by roads and an extensive road system has been built up connecting most of the principal centres. Practically all the roads are earth roads liable to be interrupted during the heavy rains, but much has been done in recent years in constructing permanent bridges and improving surfaces and many of the main roads are passable practically all the year round.

The most important road in the territory is that which is known as the Great North Road. It enters Northern Rhodesia from the south by way of Victoria Falls Bridge and after running parallel to the railways as far as Kapiri Mposhi strikes north-eastward to Abercorn and the Tanganyika border, a distance of almost 1,000 miles.

Abercorn is also connected by road with Mpulungu (25 miles) at the south end of Lake Tanganyika which is a port of call for the Lake Tanganyika steamer service.

Another important road runs eastwards from Lusaka through Petauke to Fort Jameson connecting these with the road to Nyasaland, and there are a number of other roads. The roads of the Protectorate are divided into two classes, trunk roads with a total mileage of 2,176 miles, and main, district, and branch roads with a total mileage of 4,825 miles.

Water Transport.—Rapids and falls prevent the rivers of Northern Rhodesia being used to any large extent as means of transport and there are no lakes of any considerable size. To Barotseland in the west, however, the main means of communication is by the Upper Zambesi which with two short portages, is navigable for canoes and barges from Kazungula, about 50 miles above the Victoria Falls to the Sapumba Rapids. The Kafue, Luapula, and Chambeshi are also navigable for small craft over considerable distances.

Air Transport.—Broken Hill and Mpika are ports of call on the Imperial Airways South African service and a number of aerodromes have been established at other points in the territory. A machine of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Limited, is stationed at Lusaka under contract to Government but is also available for private charter. The French Government operates a weekly passenger and mail service between Madagascar, Elizabethville and the Congo Belge via Broken Hill. A company styled the Transport Aeriens du Katanga also operates a weekly service between Elizabethville and Broken Hill.

The main air routes of the Territory are as follows:—

(1) Livingstone to Balovale (or intermediate stations) via Sesheke, Katimo Molilo, Sioma, Senanga, Mongu and Kalabo.

(2) Livingstone to Ndola (or intermediate stations) via Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi.

(3) Lusaka to Fort Jameson via Nyangwena, Rufunsa, Beit Bridge, Nyimba and Sasare.

(4) Broken Hill to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona (for Serenje), Kilonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(5) Broken Hill to Abercorn via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kilonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(6) Ndola to Mbeya (or intermediate stations) via Kapiri, Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kilonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka, Mwenimpanza.

(7) Ndola to Abercorn via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kilonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(8) Abercorn to any line of rail station via Rosa, Kasama, Mpika, Kilonje, Kanona, Ndabala, Mtuga, Broken Hill and thence to the required destination via the Railway line.

(9) Lusaka to Salisbury via Chirundu, Vitu, Miami, Zawi, Banket and Salisbury (the landing grounds and aerodromes between Chirundu and Salisbury are in Southern Rhodesia).

IX.—Tariff.

For customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambesi Basins.

The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn from Fife in the north-east, to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambesi Basin. The Zambesi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambesi Basin area is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, British Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland.

The Agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitations in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885 and in view of the international agreements relating thereto, it is not possible to adopt a policy of Imperial Preference.

(i) *Import Duties.*—There are specific duties on certain goods and *ad valorem* duties on certain other goods varying from 5 per cent. to as much as 30 per cent.

All other goods unless specifically exempted from duty pay an *ad valorem* duty of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

(ii) *Imperial Preference.*—In the Zambesi area Imperial Preference is granted. Dutiable goods of Empire origin pay reduced duties or are admitted free; the margin of preference varies but in the case of the general rate on goods not specifically charged or exempted it is 10 per cent. *ad valorem.* In the Congo Basin area, as already indicated, the grant of preference is not possible.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2) was established in London in 1925 to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate trade by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The Office is under the control of a Commissioner. who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

Northern Rhodesia is included in the area of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg whose address is P.O. Box 839 Johannesburg.

NYASALAND.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Protectorate of Nyasaland consists of a strip of land to the west and south of Lake Nyasa, lying approximately between latitude 9° 45′ and 17° 15′ S. and longitude 33° and 36° E. The Protectorate is about 520 miles long and from 50 to 100 miles in width and its total area is approximately 37,596 square miles of land, and approximately 10,353 square miles of water; the most southerly point is about 130 miles from the sea in a direct line. To the west lies Northern Rhodesia, to the north and north-east Tanganyika, and to the south and east Portuguese East Africa.

The dominant feature in the physiography of the country is the deep, trough-like depression, forming part of the Great Rift Valley, which traverses it from end to end; the greater part of this trough is occupied by Lake Nyasa and the remaining part by the Shire River Valley. The country on either side of the trough is made up of high plateaux, that lying west of the Lake standing mainly between 3,300 feet and 4,400 feet above sea level. Near Dedza it rises to about 5,000 feet and towards the northern end of the Lake the Vipya, Nyika, Mafingi, and Misuku uplands rise to altitudes of 6,000 to 7,500 or even 8,000 feet. South of the Lake the Shire Highlands plateau is surmounted by the Mlanje Mountains rising to nearly 10,000 feet and the Zomba massif to about 7,000 feet. Lake Nyasa stands at an elevation of about 1,520 feet and the adjacent lake plains rise to about 1,700 feet; the southern part of the rift, occupied by the Lower Shire, stands at only 200 to 300 feet above sea level.

Of the total land surface of about 25,000,000 acres, only 4,015,547 have been alienated. The figures for forest areas are:—Estimated total acreage 2,899,500 of which 20,000 acres are estimated to be under commercial timber.

The climate is preponderatingly of the tropical monsoon type which is locally modified by the numerous mountain ranges and upland plateaux. The pronouncedly wet summer and early autumn are followed by a winter and spring which are generally dry and cold. Abnormal precipitation, however, is met with in the cold season near such mountain ranges as Mlanje and Cholo, and it makes a considerable difference to crop adaptation. It may be said that, in the cold season from May to September when the southerly winds commence to blow strongly, the weather is almost perfect and helps to make a good " man climate " for much of Nyasaland. Indeed, throughout the year in most highland areas the very hot nights which reduce the vigour of Europeans in the tropics rarely occur and only in the low-lying districts of the Shire River and along the shores of Lake Nyasa during the months of September, October and November is there very trying heat. The table presented indicates the variations in rainfall and in temperature during 1935 in the various regions. The temperatures may be taken as typical of the various stations.

Station.	*Height above sea-level.*	*Absolute maximum.*	*Absolute minimum.*	*Mean maximum.*	*Mean minimum.*	*Rainfall in 1935.*	*Average rainfall over 20 years.*
						inches.	*inches.*
Mzimba	4,500	89	30	78·4	57·6	28·59	31·7
Dowa	4,400	96	40	83·6	61·7	26·15	33·5
Blantyre	3,000	90	47	76·8	59·6	45·95	48·9
Lilongwe	3,400	—	—	—	—	18·50	32·6
Zomba	3,020	93	48	77·2	60·3	59·96	51·9
Mlanje	2,400	96	44	79·5	64·1	75·00	79·4
Chinteche	1,800	103	50	86·0	62·5	80·13	68·5
Fort Johnston ...	1,700	102	40	87·6	64·9	16·27	29·8
Liwonde	1,600	98	29	83·8	47·7	29·61	32·6
Port Herald ...	115	110	57	97·7	72·2	35·69	32·9

II.—Population.

At the 31st of December, 1935, the total population was estimated to be 1,603,237, comprising 1,600,076 natives and 3,181 non-natives—1,781 Europeans, 1,325 British Indians, 65 Goans, and 10 others.

The principal occupations of the adult male European population were the tobacco industry, Christian missions, Government Service, other primary production, and commerce.

About 90 per cent. of the Asiatic population is engaged in commerce.

Accurate statistics of the occupations of the native population are not available. The following statistics are those of natives actually in paid employment in August, 1931:

	Male.	*Female.*
Skilled native labourers (including clerks, bricklayers, mechanics, etc.)	**10,655**	**204**
Unskilled native labourers (including carriers, cultivators, watchmen, etc.)	**41,115**	**4,695**
Domestic servants	**4,000**	**200**

It is estimated that 81,013 natives were engaged in 1935 in growing cotton for sale and 49,529 were registered as tobacco growers. About 50,000 were temporarily working outside the Protectorate, chiefly in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. About 10,000 are engaged in the fishing industry.

The following table shows the estimated population at 31st December, 1935:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Europeans	1,014	767	1,781
Asiatics	1,137	263	1,400
Natives	750,545	849,531	1,600,076
Totals	752,696	850,561	1,603,257

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The currency of Nyasaland is sterling and United Kingdom coins are legal tender to the amounts to which they are legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. and by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) in Southern Rhodesia are legal tender without limit and silver coins of the denominations of half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, and threepence issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender for any amount not exceeding 40s. English Treasury notes, Bank of England notes, and South African bank notes, circulate to some extent but are not legal tender.

The estimated amount of coin in circulation at the end of 1935 was £330,000.

2. Two British banks maintain branches in the Protectorate:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Ltd.,
Blantyre,
Limbe.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.,
Blantyre,
Limbe,
Zomba,
Lilongwe.

3. There is a Government Post Office Savings Bank. On the 31st December, 1935, there were 1,981 depositors and the amount standing to their credit was £44,202.

There are also two Savings Banks established by the two banks operating in the country, viz.:—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) Ltd., and The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. with 591 and 314 depositors respectively and the amounts standing to the credit of these depositors were £23,120 and £14,946 respectively.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

(*a*) (i) *Public Loans* totalling £3,570,000 have been issued with the guarantee of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the Palestine and East Africa Loan Acts, as follows:—

£2,000,000 at 4½ per cent., 1952-72, issued in 1932.
£1,570,000 at 3 per cent., 1954-74, issued in 1934.

(ii) *Exchequer Loans*, owed to the United Kingdom Treasury, are outstanding as follows:—

	Original Amount. **£**	***Outstanding at 31-12-35.*** **£**
(*a*) Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands (1912)	**180,800**	**123,032**
(*b*) East African Protectorate Loan, Railways and Roads, 1915–1920	**45,348**	**37,447**
(*c*) Loan grants commencing 1921–22 to enable the Protectorate Government to meet payment of guarantee to the Trans-Zambesia Railway ...	**1,150,050**	**1,096,022**
(*d*) Accrued interest on (*c*) (non-interest bearing) ...	**265,830**	**265,830**
Total outstanding		**£1,522,331**

(*b*) *Interest.* (i) Interest on the publicly-issued loans is met, up to £500,000, from Colonial Development Fund grants.

(ii) Interest on the Exchequer Loans has been provided as follows in 1936:—

	£
Loan (*a*)	6,328
(*b*)	2,117
(*c*)	55,200

The interest on (*c*) has, however, been offset by an equivalent loan-in-aid from the United Kingdom (forming an addition to (*d*) above).

(*c*) *Sinking Fund.* (i) Sinking fund payments in respect of the Public Loans began on 1st April, 1935, and £26,200 has been provided in 1936.

(ii) Provision has been made in 1936 for sinking fund payments as follows in respect of the Exchequer Loans:—

	£
(*a*)	2,043
(*b*)	773
(*c*) and (*d*)	Nil.

2.—*Revenue.*

(*A*) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Deficit.*
	£	£	£
Posts and Telegraphs	16,789	24,839	8,050
Marine Transport	3,500	4,808	1,308
Motor Transport	400	9,282	8,882
	20,689	38,929	18,240

General Revenue (excluding receipts from Colonial Development Fund and loans and grants in respect of Trans-Zambesia Railway).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	150,600	40·2
2. Hut Tax	128,265	34·2
3. Licences, Income-tax, and other internal revenue	53,950	14·4
4. Fees of Court	14,834	4·0
5. Miscellaneous	27,012	7·2
	374,661	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure	20,689	
Total ...	395,350	

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	15,146	2	18,229	4,410	37,787
Rest of Empire	1,963	7	3,072	899	5,941
Foreign countries	5,915	43	77,172	770	83,900
Total	23,024	52	98,473	6,079	127,628

3.—*Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936, *excluding Loan and Colonial Development Fund expenditure).*

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department (see 2 (*a*))	18,240	4·2
2. Public Debt Charges	67,532	15·8
3. Administration	153,444	35·9
4. Economic Development	53,292	12·4
5. Social Services	84,510	19·8
6. Defence	18,624	4·4
7. Pensions and Gratuities	32,451	7·5
	428,093	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue ...	20,689	
Total ...	448,782	

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Protectorate has no special Reserve Funds but at the 31st December 1935, it had an excess of assets over liabilities of £119,581.

5.—*Grants-in-aid, etc.*

Grants-in-aid were paid by the Imperial Treasury down to 1912-13 and again in 1916-17 but no grants-in-aid have since been given to the Protectorate.

Since then the Protectorate has been self-supporting, except in meeting the Trans-Zambesi Railway Guarantee. This amount stands as a loan to the Protectorate and is to be liquidated by a charge of 7 per cent. per annum by way of interest and sinking fund.

The following assistance to Nyasaland from the Colonial Development Fund has been approved:—

			£
1.	Zambesi Bridge and connected works ...	Free grant of interest.	500,000
2.	Extension of Veterinary Services	Free grant.	5,745
3.	Telegraph and telephone development ...	,,	9,250
4.	Hospital and dispensary improvements ...	,,	35,205
5.	Temporary staff for development works ...	,,	12,150
6.	Water supply investigation	,,	40,180
7.	Public Health works	,,	43,079
8.	Telephones	,,	3,060
9.	Further veterinary development	,,	1,885
10.	Agricultural development	,,	15,000
11.	Public Health investigation	,,	159
12.	Geological survey	,,	9,000
13.	Agricultural survey	,,	2,000
			£676,713

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913–14	195,550	43,308	27,230	266,088
1932	651,099	120,154	17,745	788,998
1933	559,633	36,464	18,415	614,512
1934	733,339	32,159	21,731	787,229
1935	678,121	51,680	39,965	769,766

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

To:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	515,472	152,968	—	372	542	669,354
India	—	22,440	—	11	—	22,451
Southern Rhodesia	4,047	105	—	1,143	—	5,295
Rest of Empire	2,829	2,304	—	598	—	5,731
Total Empire	522,348	177,817	—	2,124	542	702,831
Belgium	—	8,670	—	—	—	8,670
Other foreign countries ...	687	23,831	—	293	—	24,811
Total foreign countries	687	32,501	—	293	—	33,481
Grand Total ...	523,035	210,318	—	2,417	542	736,312

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
		£	
Class I.			
Tobacco	10,168,641 lb.	296,932	United Kingdom (295).
Tea	6,042,532 ,,	223,876	United Kingdom (220).
Class II.			
Cotton	81,940 centals	204,851	United Kingdom (149), India (22), Belgium (8).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913–14	149,120	15,348	44,243	208,711
1932	410,152	101,946	228,287	740,385
1933	387,254	104,869	233,131	725,254
1934	251,509	38,386	229,649	519,544
1935	307,707	38,398	310,640	656,745

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From :—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	16,893	84	242,871	19,613	279,461
Union of South Africa	1,362	127	7,506	2,708	11,703
India	1,230	43	7,777	352	9,402
Canada	570	67	5,883	—	6,520
Southern Rhodesia	2,128	327	2,978	1,010	6,443
Rest of Empire	2,690	24	1,616	—	4,330
Total Empire	24,873	672	268,631	23,683	317,859
Japan	36	—	178,216	—	178,252
United States of America ...	655	402	25,713	—	26,770
Iran	—	—	21,506	—	21,506
Portuguese East Africa	5,013	6,678	5,730	—	17,421
Dutch East Indies	—	—	14,378	—	14,378
Germany	394	—	13,028	—	13,422
Other foreign countries	4,963	1,342	31,020	1,566	38,891
Total foreign countries ...	11,061	8,422	289,591	1,566	310,640
GRAND TOTAL	35,934	9,094	558,222	25,249	628,499

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £28,246 was imported from the United Kingdom.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Spirits	6,106 gal.	9,316	United Kingdom (9).
Sugar	563 tons	4,936	Portuguese East Africa (4).
Wines	4,453 gal.	3,144	France (1), Spain (1).
Class II.			
Coal	4,569 tons	5,616	Portuguese East Africa (5).
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods	13,391,777 lin. yd.	169,810	Japan (144), United Kingdom (19), Germany (3).
Other		12,055	Japan (5), Belgium (3), United Kingdom (2).
		181,865	
Apparel		48,696	United Kingdom (22), Japan (15), Union of South Africa (5).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	476,476 gal.	35,359	Iran (20), Dutch East Indies (10), United States of America (5).
Lubricating	33,920 „	6,381	United Kingdom (3), United States of America (2).
Illuminating	58,047 „	3,696	Dutch East Indies (2), United States of America (1).
Fuel	46,449 „	1,662	Dutch East Indies (1).
	614,892 „	47,098	
Machinery	775 tons	46,934	United Kingdom (41), United States of America (5).
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	86 vehicles	13,460	United Kingdom (10).
Motor lorries, etc. ...	54 „	8,747	United States of America (3), Canada (3), United Kingdom (2).
Parts and accessories ...	672 cwt.	6,102	United Kingdom (4).
Tyres and tubes	851 „	7,140	United Kingdom (5).
		35,449	
Iron and Steel manufactures	3,830 tons	25,251	United Kingdom (21).
Linen, Jute, Hemp, etc. manufactures.		24,693	United Kingdom (12), India (5), Italy (4) Japan (3).
Fertilisers	1,203 „	12,355	United Kingdom (10), Holland (2).
Wood and Timber manufactures.		11,432	United Kingdom (11).
Ships, Boats and parts, etc.		9,443	United Kingdom (9).
Implements and tools ...	5,662 cwt.	8,638	United Kingdom (4), Germany (2), Portugal (2).
Paper manufactures ...		8,344	United Kingdom (6).
Salt	3,277 tons	7,191	French Somaliland (3), Portuguese East Africa (3).
Drugs and Medicines ...		6,199	United Kingdom (6).
Electrical goods and apparatus.		6,166	United Kingdom (5).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

Nyasaland is essentially an agricultural country, agricultural production (including the breeding of livestock) being the principal occupation of both Europeans and natives. A large variety of crops will grow in Nyasaland, but in a general way it may be stated that, of the chief crops, tobacco, tea, sisal, and coffee are grown above 2,000 ft. and cotton below that elevation.

At the end of 1935, 48,242 acres were under cultivation by Europeans of which 6,144 acres were under tobacco, 16,054 under tea, 995 under coffee, 2,067 under cotton, and 1,300 under rubber. The remaining acreage was under such crops as chillies, maize, millets, beans, groundnuts, wheat, and potatoes.

No statistics are available for Indian or other Asiatic cultivation but the quantity is very small.

The agricultural production by natives continues to progress but no reliable statistics of cultivation are available. The principal crops grown by natives are tobacco, cotton, groundnuts, maize, rice, millets, capsicums, and chillies.

Owing to the difficulties and cost of transport, production for export by Europeans is mainly confined to crops of which the value per unit of weight is high. Nyasaland does not escape the vagaries of the climate of Eastern Africa and like the neighbouring territories is also subject to periodical visitations of locusts. These pests are not indigenous to the country but come into it viâ Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, etc., from distant countries such as the Sudan and French possessions in Central Africa, and also from North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The seaport for the exports and imports of the Protectorate is Beira, and the railway from there at present stops at Blantyre; it is, however, being extended to Lake Nyasa, and this extension, when completed, together with the Lake steamer service, will open up the whole of the northern end of the territory. It is also hoped that eventually the cost of transport will be lowered so as to render the export of further crops an economic possibility.

The following are the principal agricultural crops now produced, roughly in their order of importance, crops grown for export being mentioned first.

Tobacco was first planted in 1889 and exports began in 1893. It is now grown both by Europeans and natives. Flue-cured and air-cured tobacco is the variety mainly grown by the Europeans and dark fire-cured by the natives. Tobacco growing in the Protectorate has suffered in the past from a number of vicissitudes outside the control of the industry but, on the whole, has made continuous progress. At first all the tobacco found a ready market in the Union of South Africa and no serious attempt was made to obtain a footing in the London market, but changes in the Customs Tariff of the Union altered this position and forced the planters to find another export market. In 1908, the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., took an interest in the Colony and established an up-to-date factory at Limbe. During the war production increased and good prices were obtained.

At one time some tobacco was grown on unsuitable soils, but nowadays dark tobacco and, to a less degree, bright tobacco, are grown only in areas very well suited to them. The dark-fired types are pre-eminent among such Empire growths. The work of the Agricultural Department has established a definite Western Dark Nyasa strain which was developed in Zomba in 1927.

The area under tobacco cultivated by Europeans in 1911-12 was 4,507 acres; the areas cultivated during recent years have been as follows:—

	Acres.
1931	13,482
1932	14,314
1933	7,862
1934	8,350
1935	6,144

Of the 1935 acreage, 4,612 acres were under flue-cured, 405 acres under air-cured, and 1,127 under fire-cured tobacco, and the total crop was 13,325 cwt. flue-cured, 1,092 cwt. air-cured, and 4,441 cwt. fire-cured, a total of 18,858 cwt.

The total number of natives registered as tobacco growers in 1935 was 49,529. No accurate statistics are available of the area cultivated by natives, but it is estimated that the area under tobacco in 1935 was over 33,000 acres. Some indication of the increase in production is given by the figures of the total native crop which was only 525 tons in 1924, but increased to 5,904 tons in 1932, but dropped back to 4,077 tons in 1933. In 1934 and 1935, the production was 5,054 tons and 4,594 tons respectively.

The gross total crop in 1935 was therefore about 5,537 tons, but there is always an excess of production over actual exports, owing to rejection of part of the crop as below standard and to various other causes. Actual exports during 1934 were about 5,600 tons, and in 1935 about 4,539 tons.

The actual exports during recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Flue-cured.*		*Fire- and Air-cured.*		*Total.*	
	'000 lb.	£'000.	'000 lb.	£'000.	'000 lb.	£'000.
1931	2,590	97	8,101	304	10,691	401
1932	2,261	85	12,821	481	15,082	566
1933	1,644	62	8,750	328	10,394	390
1934	1,933	72	10,611	397	12,544	470
1935	1,020	30	9,149	267	10,169	297

The exports of fire- and air-cured can be separated as follows for 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935:—

Year.	*Fire-cured.* '000 lb.	*Air-cured.* '000 lb.
1932	12,655	166
1933	7,926	824
1934	9,744	866
1935 (approx.)	8,705	444

Further particulars of the marketing and uses of the various types of Nyasaland tobacco are given in the memorandum on tobacco (page 543).

Tea.—A first unsuccessful attempt to introduce tea into Nyasaland was made in 1878; a second attempt in 1888 succeeded, but production did not become substantial till the beginning of the present century. The tea was planted on the south-eastern slopes of Mlanje, where the rainfall varies from 60 to 120 inches per annum, and the Mlanje area has now become the tea district of the Protectorate, though there has also been some extension from there to the Cholo District. The growing of tea is entirely in the hands of Europeans. Unfortunately in the early stages seed of a low quality *jat* of tea was introduced from Natal and this *jat* has been largely planted in the Mlanje District. Within recent years, however, high quality strains have been imported from Ceylon and India and efforts are being made to acclimatize them. The expansion of tea growing has been slow but in recent years there has been a large increase in acreage and the amount of tea exported, although owing to the severe fall in the prices the total value of exports has actually decreased. Recent statistics are as follows:—

	Acreage.	*Tea exported.* lb.	*Value.* £
1911–12	2,593	43,876	1,097
1931	11,414	1,963,452	49,129
1932	12,596	2,573,871	42,898
1933	13,830	3,276,477	59,656
1934	15,414	4,624,111	171,470
1935	16,054	6,042,532	223,876

Of the acreage under tea only 12,611 acres were actually plucked in 1935.

Cotton.—Cotton was introduced into Nyasaland as a European crop about the year 1900. It became very popular and in a few years it headed the list of exports in value.

The original cotton was Egyptian and it met with moderate success in the low country. In the Blantyre and Zomba Districts it was replaced by American Upland cotton which eventually spread to lower levels. Cotton is now grown sometimes by Europeans at a rotation crop, but the low returns, due largely to the state of the markets, have led to a general abandonment on European estates. In 1917 the European cotton acreage was 27,342 acres, in 1927 this had fallen to 2,545 acres, in 1931 to 761 acres, in 1932 to 265 acres, and in 1933 to 246 acres. In 1934 it increased to 1,501 acres, and again in 1935 to 2,067 acres.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation began work in Nyasaland in 1923 and to its encouragement and that of the British Cotton Growing Association is largely due the recent increase in native production. The Department of Agriculture continues to work in conjunction with these bodies. The type grown is now U4 introduced by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation from South Africa and equal in quality to American Middling Upland. The proportion of first-grade cotton has increased from 66·84 per cent. in 1926 to 88·61 per cent. in 1930. No accurate statistics of acreage are available, but it is estimated that in 1935 over 82,000 acres of cotton were cultivated by natives. The native production of seed cotton during recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*	*Year.*	*Tons.*
1911	962	1933	3,080
1931	2,477	1934	5,377
1932	2,698	1935	11,237

Total exports of cotton lint (both European and native produced) during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *lb.*	*Equivalent to 400 lb. bales.*	£
1931	2,263,728	5,659	37,729
1932	2,094,962	5,237	34,916
1933	2,423,791	6,059	50,014
1934	4,147,240	10,368	102,876
1935	8,194,036	20,485	204,851

Up to 1932 the whole crop was sent to the United Kingdom, but in subsequent years consignments have been sent to other European countries and to India and Ceylon.

There is a small export of cotton-seed (1,183 tons valued at £2,366 in 1935).

Rubber.—In 1935 there were 1,300 acres of rubber (Hevea) in Nyasaland, all on one estate. The industry is not likely to be extended substantially in the Protectorate and was completely at a standstill in 1931 and 1932 owing to low prices. There was a small recovery in 1933 which is still being maintained.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	nil	—
1932	nil	—
1933	32	300
1934	10	92
1935	59	549

Coffee.—Coffee was first introduced into the Protectorate in 1878 and in the year 1891 there was a flourishing industry in the Mlanje District. The industry reached its height in 1900 when 17,000 acres were under cultivation with coffee and 2,000,000 lb. were exported. The limiting factors in coffee production are infestation by white stem borer and insufficiency of suitable soil conditions. *Arabica* is the most suitable kind to grow in the Protectorate. The industry is entirely a European one.

The acreages and exports of coffee during recent years are shown below:—

Year.	*Acreage.*	*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Value.* £
1931	1,542	825	1,988
1932	1,449	789	1,840
1933	1,210	357	833
1934	1,188	366	688
1935	995	604	1,127

Capsicums and **chillies** during the past few years have figured to a negligible extent in exports, the quantity in 1932 having dwindled to 239 lb., valued at £3. In 1933, however, exports rose to 16,633 lb., valued at £208. The increase was continued in 1934, 41,398 lb. valued at £517 being exported, and also in 1935 when exports were 47,869 lb. valued at £598.

Sisal production has practically come to an end. Although the fibre had a good market at one time and fetched prices equal to that of sisal grown in other East African territories, the industry, owing to heavy transport charges, has practically ceased to exist and it will now be very expensive to bring the estates back into bearing.

Food crops are the main cultivation of the natives. The staple food-stuff is maize, which is grown extensively. It is supplemented by various millets, peas, beans, groundnuts, and rice. Efforts are being made to expand the cultivation of pulses, and to improve the quality of rice produced, but at present the total production of the latter is only a few hundred tons.

There is a small production of potatoes, and velvet bean, pigeon pea, soya bean, and horse gram all grow well in the Protectorate, and other oil-seeds besides groundnuts could be grown. Wheat and barley are grown on a very small scale. No statistics of acreage or production are available.

Small quantities of maize, potatoes, and rice are exported to Portuguese East Africa.

An endeavour is being made to stimulate the production of groundnuts for export. Exports, which were negligible in 1931 and non-existent in 1932, rose to 253 tons, valued at £1,519, in 1933. In 1934, however, the quantity exported decreased to 214 tons valued at £1,068, and in 1935 to 21 tons valued at £104. It is doubtful whether any very large trade can be built up, as long as the present low prices continue.

2. FORESTRY.

The total area of forests at the end of 1935 was estimated as follows:—

	sq. miles.
Area under commercial timber	**34**
„ of other forest lands	**4,407**
Total	**4,441**

In addition to the above area there remain, throughout many of the populated regions, scattered patches of both woodland and young forest re-growth which, in the aggregate, amount to many hundreds of square miles. Most of this land, however, is subjected to periodical agriculture or shifting cultivation.

The majority of the forest types are composed mainly of inferior species and many consist almost entirely of small trees which are of little value except for providing supplies of poles and firewood. The Protectorate's resources of commercial timbers are therefore very scanty and are mainly confined to a few small mountain forests, to certain types of fringing forest, to Government and privately-owned plantations, and sparsely distributed in several types of deciduous forest.

Forty-eight State forest reserves have been constituted, with an approximate total area of 2,621 square miles. The majority of the reserves comprise main watersheds and catchment areas, and were constituted primarily in the interests of water-supply and for safeguarding against serious erosion. A scheme of village communal forests, instituted in 1926, shows marked progress and at the end of 1935 there were 3,188 registered areas with an approximate total acreage of 172,143.

In addition to providing for the protection of State and communal forests, the forest laws make provision for the control of cutting and cultivating on the banks of rivers and streams; for the protection of any steep hillslopes which may be specifically ordered by a district commissioner; and for the protection of certain scheduled species of trees growing on Crown lands.

The only forest industry of any importance is the extraction of timber land firewood for local use. Owing to the small size and scattered nature of the blocks of commercial forest there are no forest saw-mills, the trees being converted into timber of portable dimensions by hand-sawing at the place where fellings are undertaken. In the towns, re-conversion into smaller sizes is usually carried out by circular saw.

The chief building timber in use is *Widdringtonia Whytie* derived from small patches of natural mountain forest in Mlanje Mountain Forest Reserve, and from plantations established in Zomba Mountain Forest Reserve, where the species has grown well. Exploitation of this timber is carried out by the Forest Department mainly for Government timber supply, although surplus stocks of seasoned timber are always available for sale to the public at competitive rates. The resources of this timber do not allow of a surplus for export.

The other chief timbers used locally are:—

Khaya nyasica.—A mahogany derived from fringing forest (i.e., along banks of streams). Used mainly for furniture, door frames, window frames and house fittings.

Pterocarpus angolensis.—Found very scattered in certain types of open deciduous woodland. Used for building construction and furniture.

Eucalyptus saligna and *E. rostrata.*—From Government and private plantations. Used for construction of all kinds (mainly in the form of poles) and tobacco hogsheads.

Used to a lesser extent for construction purposes are *Adina microcephala, Afrormosia angolensis, Afzelia quanzensis, Bridelia micrantha, Burkea africana, Copaifera mopane, Cordyla africana, Terminalia sericea, Uapaca kirkiana,* etc.

Other species of timber value, found scattered in various types of forest but not used to any extent by non-natives, are:—*Albizzia versicolor, Combretum* spp., *Erythrophloeum guineense, Faurea saligna, Parinarium mobola, Piptadenia buchananii, Sclerocarya caffra, Sterculia triphaca, Trichilia emetica* and *Vitex cienkowskii.*

Although the total annual consumption of local sawn timber does not exceed 20,000 cubic feet, there is a very large consumption of timber in the form of poles, particularly by the native population in the building of their huts, which invariably have to be renewed every two or three years, or even annually in some localities. The annual consumption of poles is estimated to be at least 2½ million cubic feet. Much wood is destroyed annually in the periodical re-opening up of land for agricultural purposes.

The annual consumption of firewood is estimated to be about 150 million cubic feet; firewood being the general fuel for domestic use. Considerable quantities are consumed in tobacco-curing, brick-making, lime-burning, lake transport, etc. Only an insignificant amount of charcoal is manufactured.

Forest plantations have been artificially established both by the Government and by European settlers, the total area exceeding 10,000 acres. Small village forest plantations have also been established by natives in some localities where no natural forest remains. On European estates and in plantings by natives, the chief trees planted are species of *Eucalyptus* and *Cassia siamea.* Government plantations are mainly composed of *Widdringtonia whytei, Cupressus* spp., *Callitris* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., but in addition, small trial plantations and plots have been established at various centres for testing a wide range of exotic species. A great deal of experimental work with indigenous species is also being carried out.

The following table shows the value of wood imports for the last five years. No timber is imported by the Government, which uses only local timber.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Unmanufactured	2,695	2,479	1,188	2,674	2,585
Partly manufactured (mainly tea chests) ...	2,542	4,671	7,270	8,067	11,031
Manufactured (Furniture of all kinds) ...	544	1,109	1,214	470	401
Totals	5,781	8,259	9,672	11,211	14,017

The following table shows the value of exports of forest produce for the last five years. The timber exports consisted mainly of sawn *Eucalyptus saligna* timber from private plantations, exported to Southern Rhodesia for the manufacture of tobacco hogsheads.

Strophanthus is a minor speciality of Nyasaland (see page 551).

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Unmanufactured Timber	3,167	3,819	2,069	602	1,278
Strophanthus	1,587	1,140	2,628	1,441	965
Beeswax	1,092	953	1,348	1,104	446
Totals	5,846	5,912	6,045	3,147	2,689

3. Animal Husbandry.

Cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs are reared by the natives in various parts of the Protectorate. In the northern districts of North Nyasa, Mombera, West Nyasa, Kota Kota, and in Southern Angoniland cattle are reared by natives, the greatest numbers being kept by the natives of North Nyasa and Mombera. In the north there is the Wankonde Tribe, a pastoral race, who excel in the care of their cattle, which are small, compact, humped beasts with short horns. The Angoni Tribe in the Mombera District own large numbers of cattle, mainly long-horned Africander type or crosses but their methods of husbandry are much less advanced than those of the Wankonde. A few large areas exist in the territories suitable for ranching under European supervision. There are also vast tracks of country suitable for cattle raising which cannot be used at present owing to the presence of the tsetse-fly.

There is scope in the Dedza, Ncheu, and Neno Districts for sheep raising for wool by Europeans, if this be done on a large scale and under modern methods.

In the Shire Highlands land is too valuable to raise live-stock but owing to the demand for dairy produce the number of Europeans who are building up dairy herds is increasing. Both private persons and the Government have imported breeding animals for building up stock.

At present the only available market for live-stock is within the Protectorate.

The following is the live-stock census for the year 1935:—

Class of stock.	*European-owned.*	*Native-owned.*	*Total.*
Cattle	16,757	220,477	237,234
Sheep	1,339	56,086	57,425
Goats	511	270,338	270,849
Pigs	967	57,740	58,707
Horses	24	—	24
Donkeys	171	15	186
	19,769	604,656	624,425

In 1934 exports of hides and skins were 33 cwt. valued at £194 and in 1935 were 92 cwt. valued at £232.

The volume of trade in ghee fell to practically nil in 1935, but there are signs that both hides and skins and ghee may show a revival in the future.

4. MINERALS.

No complete general geological survey of Nyasaland has yet been carried out.

Early in 1931 the Government decided, as a temporary measure, that the Geological Survey should suspend its ordinary duties and concentrate on the water supplies question with the help of grants from the Colonial Development Fund, but, with the aid of additional grants from the Colonial Development Fund, it is proposed to investigate the mineral resources of the country during the period 1933-38.

The following minerals occur in the country:—gold, copper, lead, iron, ilmenite, mica, corundum, zircon, bauxite, graphite, coal, asbestos, and manganese.

Coal occurs on the western shore of the Lake, also near Chiromo and towards the Portuguese frontier on the west—the latter probably related to the coal deposits about 70 miles further west, near Tete, which are engaging the active attention of two companies at present.

Bauxite occurs on the Mlanje Mountains.

There are no mining concessions in existence at present; the number of prospecting licences issued during 1935 was twenty. Gold, graphite, mica, and asbestos have been worked on a small scale in the past, and gold, of which 84 oz. were exported in 1934, and 127 oz. in 1935, is now being worked on a small scale. There were no other mineral exports in either year.

5. FISHERIES.

Considerable supplies of fish are obtained from Lake Nyasa, Lake Malombe and Lake Shirwa. It is estimated that 10,000 natives are engaged in the fishing industry. The industry is mainly in the hands of natives who catch the fish and sun-dry them for sale to natives in other parts of the Protectorate. Fresh fish is obtainable in townships and settlements throughout the season, the requirements of the European and native consumers are catered for by natives who transport the fish by cycle and motor-cycle, and by Indians using motor lorries.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

There are small exports of *ivory*, the amount in 1935 being 16 cwt., valued at £788.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In the ordinary way, so far as the food supply of the native population is concerned, the country is self-supporting, but in times of drought or locust visitations there is sometimes a shortage of food in certain areas.

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are ordinarily imported into the territory principally for non-native consumption, most of which could be produced in the country without any dislocation of other work.

The principal foodstuffs imported in 1935 were as follows:—

Article.	*Quantities.*	*Value.* £
Salt	3,277 tons.	7,191
Sugar	11,264 cwt.	4,936
Wheat and Wheat Flour	5,660 „	2,542
Hams and Bacon	278 „	1,496
Fruits, canned, etc.	553 „	1,355
Fish, canned and dried	286 „	1,146
Butter, Cheese, and fats...	181 „	865

VI.—Industry.

There are two soap factories in the Protectorate employing 46 persons, the larger of which belongs to the Citrona Soap Company. The output during 1935 was approximately 130 tons. Cigarettes are also made at factories in Limbe and Blantyre and in the Zomba District where 50 persons are employed. Furniture and baskets are made at the Missions and elsewhere and mats and pottery by natives in certain districts.

There are eight cotton ginneries in the country but only seven of them worked in 1935. They handled 75,056 cwt. of lint cotton during the year.

The other industrial establishments are practically all established as part of the agricultural production. The Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., have established an important tobacco factory at Limbe. Other companies also have well-equipped factories in the territory. There are also three sisal factories, several coffee factories, and sixteen well-equipped tea factories. These last, situated almost entirely in the Mlanje District, manufactured 51,167 cwt. of tea during 1935.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

ENTREPÔT TRADE.

There is very little entrepôt trade done from Nyasaland but there is a certain amount of transit trade done chiefly with Northern Rhodesia.

The following table indicates the direction of the transit trade during the last three years:—

	1933.		1934.		1935.	
General Cargoes to—	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Northern Rhodesia	576	29,818	513	31,420	619	33,511
Portuguese East Africa ...	141	12,611	103	9,621	153	4,566
Tanganyika	3	459	2	348	3	468
	720	42,888	618	41,389	775	38,545
Produce from—						
Northern Rhodesia	419	35,212	439	37,153	392	30,239
Portuguese East Africa ...	960	3,328	668	2,280	360	2,314
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,379	38,540	1,107	39,433	752	32,553
Combined Totals—						
Northern Rhodesia	995	65,030	952	68,573	1,011	63,750
Portuguese East Africa ...	1,101	15,939	771	11,901	513	6,880
Tanganyika	3	459	2	348	3	468
	2,099	81,428	1,725	80,822	1,527	71,098

VIII.—Communications.

Means of communication in Nyasaland are by railways, roads, water, and air.

RAILWAYS.

Communication with the sea is effected by the Nyasaland Railways and the Central Africa Railway running from Blantyre to the north bank of the Zambesi River and the Trans-Zambesia Railway which runs from the south bank of the Zambesi to Beira. The river termini of these railways were situated at Chindio and Murraca respectively and were connected between these two points by a steamer ferry. The difficulties and delays in transhipping heavy goods traffic by means of this ferry service were enormous and in 1930 the project of providing a bridge over the Zambesi River between Sena on the south and Dona Anna on the north bank, about 26 miles upstream from Murraca, was commenced. Rapid progress was made and on 1st March, 1935, the first passenger and mail train crossed the Zambesi Bridge, thus establishing through communication between Nyasaland and the Port of Beira and completing the project of giving Nyasaland reliable and unbroken access to the seaboard.

The bridge has a total length of 12,064 feet or 2·285 miles and approximately 17,000 tons of steelwork were used on its construction. It is the longest railway bridge in the world.

In 1934 an extension of the Nyasaland Railways from Blantyre to Salima (a distance of 160 miles) was opened for traffic.

Nyasaland now possesses an unbroken transportation system extending from her most northerly boundary to the final outlet at Beira, the third most important port in the African sub-continent.

Of the Nyasaland Railways and Central Africa Railway, 289 miles lie within the Protectorate and 24 miles in Portuguese Territory while the Trans-Zambesia Railway—182 miles—lies wholly in Portuguese Territory. All these railways are of 3 feet 6 inch gauge and are fully equipped for the conveyance of goods and passengers. They are under one combined management locally and share a common office and management in London.

Nyasaland Railways Ltd., was registered in October, 1930, to acquire the debenture stock and shares of the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Ltd., which had previously owned and operated the line between Blantyre and Port Herald and the greater part of the issued share capital of the Central Africa Railway Co., Ltd., which owns the line from Port Herald to Dona Anna on the north bank of the river. The Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd., was registered in 1919 to construct and work in the territory of, and under concession from, the Companhia de Moçambique 156 miles of railway from Murraca (since extended to Sena a further 25 miles) on the southern bank of the Zambesi River to Dondo on the Beira Junction Railway, 18 miles from Beira, the Company to have running rights over these 18 miles of Beira line with terminal and other facilities.

ROADS.

The internal communications of Nyasaland have been developed mainly through its road system which radiates from Blantyre and Limbe to serve the transport requirements of the territory beyond railhead. The natural soil conditions are in general favourable to earth road construction and, of a total of 3,325 miles of public roads, only 96 miles are metalled.

A main trunk road, passable all the year round, runs from Blantyre northwards and westwards passing through Zomba (42 miles), Liwonde (74 miles), Ncheu (122 miles), Dedza (169 miles), Lilongwe (228 miles), and Fort Manning (299 miles) near the Northern Rhodesia border from which it is 22 miles to Fort Jameson. From this main trunk branches run eastward and northward to ports on Lake Nyasa and the principal centres in the Northern Province. One branch runs from Liwonde to Fort Johnston (46 miles) while from Lilongwe the northern extension runs through Kasungu (84 miles), Mzimba (181 miles), Ekwendeni (252 miles), Livingstonia (316 miles), to Karonga (384 miles). From Lilongwe another road bears in an easterly direction and connects with the railhead of the Northern Extension of the Nyasaland Railways at Salima (72 miles) and Lake Nyasa (80 miles). A road was opened to traffic in 1933 which, branching off in a north-westerly direction from a point north of Mzimba and running roughly along the Northern Rhodesia border to Fort Hill, connects at Tunduma, near the Northern Rhodesia-Tanganyika border, with the Great North Road running from South Africa and the Rhodesias to Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan.

Another road runs from Blantyre southwards and eastwards serving the Cholo (26 miles) and Mlanje (54 miles) Districts. From Cholo a seasonal road runs southwards to the Shire River at Chiromo (58 miles) and on to Port Herald (91 miles).

A road of increasing territorial importance is that which runs westwards from Blantyre through Mwanza(52 miles) to the Portuguese boundary (61 miles) whence turning southwards it leads to the Zambesi ferry at Tete (142 miles) and on to Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia (387 miles). The Governments concerned are co-operating to raise this road to an all-weather standard.

WATER TRANSPORT.

Prior to the opening of the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922, the main means of communication with the sea was by the Shire and Zambesi Rivers to Chinde, but since then river transport has declined and is now confined to a small traffic, mainly in sugar and salt, between Zambesi ports and Port Herald on the Shire. Water transport is now therefore mainly confined to Lake Nyasa, and this may be expected to be of increasing importance as the extension of the railway has reached the Lake.

At present the Nyasaland Government Marine Transport operate a monthly sailing of the S.S. *Guendolen* from Fort Johnston carrying goods and passengers to various ports on the Lake, the round trip taking 15 days. Calls are made at a number of small ports the principal being Domira Bay, Kota Kota, Nkata Bay, Florence Bay, Karonga and Mwaya, the last named being in Tanganyika Territory. There are also certain privately-owned vessels belonging to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa on the Lake.

PORTS.

The Port of Beira is situated at the mouth of the Busi and Punwe Rivers in the territory of Portuguese East Africa administered by the Companhia de Moçambique and is the main sea port serving the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and the adjacent Portuguese territories. It is a port of call for all the steamship lines on the South and East African services and has a considerable transhipment trade brought in by coasting vessels from smaller ports. Loading and discharging are done partly by lighters but there have been extensive additions in recent years to the facilities of the port including the building of deep water berths with sheds and railway connexions. The number of vessels using the port in 1934 (the latest available figures) was 671 with a tonnage of 3,357,810, of which 333 vessels with a tonnage of 2,083,210 were British.

IX.—Tariff.

The customs Tariff is established by the Customs Ordinance No. 8 of 1906.

(i) *Import duties.*—There are specific duties on thirty-three commodity items and *ad valorem* on certain other goods varying from a minimum of 13 per cent. to as much as 33 per cent. in the case of second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

All other goods except those specifically exempted from duty, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. based on c.i.f. Beira or Quilemane.

Certain goods are dutiable either at specific or *ad valorem* rates, depending upon which rate yields the higher duty.

(ii) *Imperial Preference.*—Nyasaland is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, and in view of the international agreements relating thereto, it is not possible to adopt a policy of Imperial Preference.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office (Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2) was established in London in 1925 to disseminate in the United Kingdom information regarding East Africa and to stimulate its trade by helping to introduce its products into the home market. The Office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

An Imperial Trade Commissioner, under the Department of Overseas Trade (address P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg), is maintained in South Africa and his sphere of responsibility includes Nyasaland as well as the Union of South Africa.

SOMALILAND.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland is situated on the south of the Gulf of Aden, on which it has a coast line extending about 450 miles. Italian Somaliland lies to the east and south-east, French Somaliland to the west, and Abyssinia, inland, to the south. The total area is some 68,000 square miles.

There are two main physical areas; the coastal plain, varying from 60 miles to half a mile in depth; and the interior plateau sloping gently south and east; between them is an escarpment, precipitous in the east, more gentle in the west, rising 5,000 to 7,000 feet. There are the remains of juniper* forests at some points on the escarpment but the interior is mainly covered by bush or grass. In parts of the Protectorate the *dusok* (boxus) tree grows to 16 feet high.

The coastal plain is hot and the rainfall there sparse. Inland, the escarpment catches the rain and the heat on the higher ground is at no time intolerable. Rainfall, while small, is fairly regular. There is practically none from December to March, and the heaviest rains fall in April and May. The rains are, however, very local and local conditions may accordingly vary greatly.

The following tables show the most significant meteorological data:—

Rainfall in inches.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Berbera	1·43	2·20	0·86	1·70	6·20
Sheikh	19·43	18·79	17·07	18·17	16·58
Burao	9·79	5·58	5·58	5·67	7·26
Hargeisa	25·35	15·28	12·42	15·19	18·26
Zeilah	0·66	8·12	2·05	5·46	3·29
Borama	20·24	25·99	15·90	18·37	25·99
Erigavo	10·53	11·07	9·81	12·53	13·53

Temperature, 1935.

	Mean Maximum Fahr.	*Mean Minimum Fahr.*	*Absolute Maximum Fahr.*	*Absolute Minimum Fahr.*
Berbera	92·5	77·8	109	63
Sheikh	71·4	44·6	84	31
Burao	85·3	62·0	93	50
Hargeisa	85·1	55·9	95	33
Zeilah	90·5	77·5	107	62
Borama	82·4	58·6	92	36
Erigavo	77·4	49·1	84	32

A water-boring party, financed by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund has been testing various areas of the Protectorate for water. In 1931 an excellent supply of water was obtained near Sillil on the coastal plain, and a pumping plant, storage tanks, and troughs were installed.

During 1935 operations have been carried out in accordance with a carefully drawn up programme, and three successful bore-holes have been put down in the Tug Wajaleh. Windmills will be erected over these bore-holes, and storage tanks and troughs will be installed. Complete installation, comprising pumping plant, storage tanks, pumping and stand pipes have been set up at Sheikh and at Burao.

All land, except in proclaimed townships, may be regarded as vested in the Somali tribes. Plots varying from one to fifteen acres are cultivated on a system analogous to that of peasant proprietorship, but tenure of the plots depends entirely on continued occupation and beneficial cultivation. There is no European ownership or other interest in land.

Within the proclaimed townships Government has taken power to grant leases or temporary occupation licences to individuals.

II.—Population.

No complete census has been taken, but the Somali population is estimated at 344,700. A non-native census taken in April, 1931, showed a non-native population of 2,683 including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Abyssinians, and 258 Nyasaland natives serving in the Camel Corps.

There are no large towns.

The native population is almost entirely nomadic, and periodic migration across the southern border into Abyssinia in search of grazing is customary amongst many tribes and sections.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Indian rupee. Indian silver rupees, subsidiary rupee coinage, and notes are in circulation.

2. There are no banks in the Protectorate but Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers conduct some banking business.

A Government Savings Bank exists and deposits are made by all classes of the community. At the 31st December, 1935, the number of depositors was 205 and the amount standing to their credit Rs.35,790.

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* Cedar (*Juniperus procera*).

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

At 31st December, 1935, the public debt stood at £236,000 being owed entirely to the Imperial Exchequer in respect of past loans-in-aid for civil expenditure. No provision has been or is being made for payment of interest or repayment of capital in respect of the debt.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £	*Deficit.* £
Posts and Telegraphs Department	1,120	8,322	7,202

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs :—			
Import Duties	55,750		
Export Duties	12,250		
		68,000	71·6
2. Inland Revenue		16,240	17·1
3. Fees of Court and Office		7,285	7·7
4. Miscellaneous and other receipts		3,420	3·6
		94,945	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure		1,120	
Receipts from Colonial Development Fund		6,916	
		102,981	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties,* 1935.

It is not possible to give accurate figures as to the amount of duty collected on goods imported from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries, but the following table shows so far as possible the amount of duty collected according to classes.

	£
Class I	32,801
Class III	10,670
	43,471
Unclassified miscellaneous goods	16,364
Goods in transit	515
	£60,350

3 *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department	7,202	4·3
2. Debt Charges	—	—
3. Administration	88,854	53·3
4. Economic Development	2,532	1·5
5. Social Services	11,691	7·0
6. Defence	48,326	29·0
7. Non-effective—Pensions and Gratuities	8,250	4·9
	166,855	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	1,120	
Expenditure from Colonial Development Fund	6,916	
	£174,891	

4. There is no reserve fund.

On the 31st December, 1935, the excess of assets over liabilities was estimated at £10,352.

5. Assistance from the United Kingdom Exchequer was received in respect of 1934 as follows:—

	£	£
Civil Loan-in-Aid	16,000	
Military Grant-in-Aid	36,000	
		52,000

Assistance in respect of 1935 and 1936 is estimated as follows:—

	1935. £	1935. £	1936. £	1936. £
Civil Loan-in-Aid	—		19,875	
Military Grant-in-Aid	59,250		35,625	
		59,250		55,500

There is little or no prospect of the administration being in a position to dispense with assistance from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

The amount received since 1929 up to 31st December, 1934, is as follows :—

	£	£
Civil Loans-in-Aid	102,000	
Military Grants-in-Aid	357,000	
		459,000

The following free grant has been received from the Colonial Development Fund :—

Water Boring	£23,500

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to* :—

	British Empire.	*Foreign countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1913–14	214,751	9,998	224,749
1932	141,891	22,976	164,867*
1933	185,584	15,095	200,679*
1934	186,831	15,855	202,686*
1935	209,966	16,793	226,759*

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To :	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
British Empire	42,180	67,206	209	1,725	111,320
French Somaliland	8,679	1,242	—	1,818	11,739
Other foreign countries	1,602	760	2,018	20	4,400
GRAND TOTAL	52,461	69.208	2,227	3,563	127,459

Exports from Somaliland are generally consigned to Aden, mainly for re-shipment. Details regarding the subsequent destinations of the goods are not available.

(iii) (*a*) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal places of destination.*
Class I.		£	
Sheep	65,627	29,538	Aden.
Goats	23,239	8,946	Aden.
Ghee	1,712 cwt.	6,981	Aden.
Bullocks and Cows ...	1,847	2,385	Aden.
Class II.			
Skins, sheep and goat ...	1,099,887	55,330	Aden for Europe.
Gums and Resins	13,176 cwt.	11,345	Aden for Europe and India.
Mother of Pearl Shell ...	571 „	1,027	Aden for United Kingdom, India and Zanzibar.
Class III.			
Salt	52,255 cwt.	1,977	Abyssinia.

(*b*) *Principal " In Transit " Exports*, 1935.

Class I.		
Coffee, raw	11,721 cwt.	32,046
Ghee	5,009 „	20,352
Class II.		
Skins, sheep and goat ...	202,325	11,026
Gums and Resins	633 cwt.	914

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from* :—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913–14	—	221,465	27,047	248,512
1932	52,361	155,569	98,704	306,634†
1933	67,824	159,964	96.042	323,830†
1934	65,276	147,558	103,616	316,450†
1935	79,691	212,969	112,522	325,491†

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* Inclusive of exports in transit from Abyssinia amounting to :—£38,990 (1932), £47,032 (1933), £55,596 (1934), £75,740 (1935).

† Inclusive of imports in transit to Abyssinia amounting to :—£41,810 (1932), £39,522 (1933), £47,400 (1934), £53,463 (1935).

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From:	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	45,555	173	31,303	2,660	79,691
India	94,181	1,163	16,610	8,009	119,963
Australia and New Zealand ...	2,951	—	—	—	2,951
Canada	63	2	1,684	—	1,749
Rest of Empire	81	172	4	—	257
Total Empire	142,831	1,510	49,601	10,669	204,611
Japan	9	11	23,210	124	23,354
Persian Gulf...	17,612	—	—	—	17,612
Egypt	21	401	12,971	—	13,393
United States of America	180	107	4,172	—	8,459
Other foreign countries	2,224	226	6,082	67	4,599
Total foreign countries ...	20,046	745	46,435	191	67,417
GRAND TOTAL	162,877	2,255	96,036	10,860	272,028

(iii) (*a*) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, flour, etc.			
Rice	124,244 cwt.	68,001	India (all).
Flour	6,135 „	3,364	Australia (3).
Millet	2,558 „	1,165	India (1).
Other	11,820 „	6,686	India (all).
	144,757 „	79,216	
Sugar	73,817 „	42,084	United Kingdom (38), Java (4).
Dates	49,276 „	17,630	Persian Gulf (all).
Tea	175,901 lb.	13,212	India (13).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Grey Sheeting ...	2,590,502 yd.	35,421	Japan (29), India (5), Russia (1).
Long Cloth	1,472,882 „	32,876	United Kingdom (22), Japan (10).
	4,063,384 „	68,297	
Oil—			
Motor Spirit	204,760 gal.	18,258	Egypt (10), United States of America (8).
Kerosene	101,932 „	4,814	Egypt (3), United States of America (1).
	306,692 „	23,072	

(*b*) *Principal "In Transit" Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000s.*
Class I.			
Sugar	9,847 cwt.	3,332	
Rice	590 „	285	
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Grey Sheeting ...	1,885,790 yd.	22,951	Japan (22).
Long Cloth	555,849 „	9,149	Japan (9).
	2,441,639 „	32,100	

V.—Natural Resources.

The Somalis generally lead a pastoral, nomadic life. Settled cultivation is scarce, and production generally is very loosely organized.

The country is primarily camel country owing to the scantiness of the water supply, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats also do excellently as long as the rainfall is up to the average.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Formerly all crops grown were produced under a system of shifting cultivation. This practice shows signs of disappearing but there is still comparatively little permanent agriculture. Such as there is is concentrated mainly in a strip of country 80 miles long and from 2 to 15 miles wide in the western half of the Protectorate, which has the comparatively generous average rainfall of 17 inches per annum. Recently it has been extending in parts of the central plateau area under a crude native irrigation system which may be capable of development. At present the total area under cultivation is estimated at 80,000 acres. About 8,000 men are working on the land, most of them supporting a family, but a reliable estimate of the number will not be available until a survey now in progress is completed. The establishment of a system of permanent agriculture is giving rise to problems of soil-exhaustion and crop-rotation which are engaging the attention of Government.

The crops now being produced are principally sorghum, maize, gram, and barley. The whole of the crop is consumed locally, the surplus not required by the producers being sold in the open market. No estimates of the areas cultivated under each crop and the amounts produced are available. About 957 tons of sorghum were sold in the Hargeisa and Gabile markets in 1935. The Government has made efforts, with some success, to introduce new varieties of sorghum and maize.

2. FORESTS.

There are areas of juniper* forest on the escarpment, but no important trade in timber, although small quantities of damask (*conocarpus*) timber are produced in the Erigavo valleys for sale.

Gum Arabic and other gums and gum-resins, of which **frankincense** is the most important, provide the only significant domestic exports other than animals and animal products.

Frankincense is a brownish or yellowish sweet-smelling "gum" or, more accurately, a gum-resin, which, under certain conditions, exudes from the trunk and larger branches of species of the trees "Boswellia". While it is found in various parts of the Red Sea coast, it has been known in and collected from Somaliland since the days of the Roman Empire. Indeed Somaliland was known to the Romans as the *Regio Aromatifera*, or *Thurifera*.

The tree grows chiefly on those arid rocky ridges adjoining the coast which reach a maximum altitude of about 2,500 feet. It is usually found not, like a normal tree, with its roots in the soil, but clamped to the open rock surface by a round somewhat thickened sucker from which small roots may emerge. In the Protectorate, the trees are chiefly confined to the coastal portion of the Erigavo District, and are commonest in two localities, one of which is within thirty or forty miles of the Italian Somaliland boundary. They are grouped in "plantations", the term "plantation" signifying not a planted area, but an area of naturally-growing trees that is owned by a particular native family or tribal-section. Ownership implies no title to the land itself but only the right to collect the "gum" from the area. Each "plantation" has been held by the same family or section for generations and is regularly handed down from father to son.

When the season for tapping and collecting the "gum" has arrived, the owner of a "plantation" arranges for a certain number of natives to do the work for him. The method of tapping and collecting generally employed is primitive. The trunk and larger branches of the tree are bruised in a few small patches by means either of the head of a native tomahawk or of a stone. After some weeks a small ball of "gum" forms on the bruise and gradually hardens on exposure to the sun. These balls are picked off, put into baskets and taken to the coast for disposal by the owner of the trees. Much of the gum obtained in this manner contains avoidable impurities, bark, sand, etc., and the process of grading applied to all of it has for long been rough and ready.

Some years ago, the Protectorate Government, with a view to improving the local market value of the product, arranged for two Somalis already familiar with the trees and with the time-honoured local practices in regard to them, to be sent to the Sudan for training in the correct method of tapping, collecting and grading gums. On their return, these men were appointed inspectors of plantations to demonstrate to the owners and labourers the improved methods they had themselves learned, and the results of their efforts are now beginning to be seen in the improved quality of "gum" offered for sale.

At the coastal ports, the frankincense is disposed of in one of two ways. The aggregated lots belonging to several owners may be handed over to an Akil (a Government-appointed headman of a tribe or section) to be taken directly to Aden by dhow and sold there; or, alternatively, each individual lot may be sold at the coastal port to Arabian agents of gum-buying firms whose headquarters are in Aden.

All "gums" from the Protectorate are and will continue to be sold in Aden, and the quantity annually disposed of is probably at least equal to that produced from Southern Arabia. When sold, part goes to Europe, part to Egypt, and part to India and the Far East. The inferior qualities are said to be marketed in Abyssinia.

The buying and selling arrangements in Aden are in the hands of European, Indian and Arab merchants. Prices are subject to considerable fluctuations, and it is possible that, as the cost of living from the Somali point of view is high in that port, representatives who bring the gums from the Protectorate, may for that reason be obliged sometimes to accept a price below the best obtainable. In point of fact, the Protectorate Government is anxious to get an agency established at one or more of the Customs ports by a reputable merchant or firm interested in the gum trade. This should improve local trading conditions and help in stabilizing prices for the " gum " owners.

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* Cedar (*Juniperus procera*).

The trade returns do not distinguish between the different varieties of gum and gum-resin, and until 1933 the recorded exports included an unknown quantity of gums and gum-resins imported from Abyssinia and re-exported.

Total exports (in 1933 and subsequently domestic exports only) during recent years have been :—

	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1931	11,880	13,726	1934	7,329	6,494
1932	16,669	10,489	1935	13,176	11,347
1933	8,467	9,112			

Arrangements have been made to test the commercial possibilities of the nut of the Ye'eb tree (*Cordeauxia edulis*) which grows in the south-eastern part of the Protectorate. The nut resembles the almond and is said to be very nutritious.

3. Animal Husbandry.

As already indicated, the foundation of the economic life of the Protectorate is pastoral and the principal exports are live animals and animal products. Practically the whole of the land not under cultivation is grazed over, although there are certain more definitely recognized pastoral plains. The numbers of animals in the Protectorate are estimated as follows :—

Sheep	2,500,000	Horned cattle ...	30,000
Goats	2,000,000	Horses, donkeys, and mules	3,000
Camels	1,500,000		

While these flocks are chiefly important as providing food-stuffs (chiefly mutton, goat's flesh, and goat's milk with some beef and cow's milk) for local use, they are also the principal source of the Protectorate's exports.

Live animals are exported both by sea (chiefly to Aden, but small quantities to Suez and Mukalla) and over the land-frontier to Abyssinia, but hides and skins and ghee are exported only by sea, the former to Europe and America via Aden, the latter to Aden for local consumption.

The following table shows the exports of live animals (the number of animals exported over the land-frontier being shown separately as well as in the total) and animal products during recent years :—

	Cattle and bullocks.			*Sheep and goats.*		
	By land.	*By land and sea.*		*By land.*	*By land and sea.*	
	No.	*No.*	£	*No.*	*No.*	£
1931	467	857	2,237	17,914	104,682	56,882
1932	275	756	1,580	20,737	136,497	50,167
1933	569	1,086	1,419	20,600	120,189	37,544
1934	371	884	1,093	13,197	95,127	35,772
1935	862	1,847	2,885	9,834	88,865	38,484

	Hides.		*Skins.*		*Ghee.*	
	No.	£	*No.*	£	*cwt.*	£
1931	37	78	997,221	72,142	7,247	26,381
1932	—	—	1,079,796	46,889	5,913	20,321
1933	—	—	1,715,750	81,000	1,643	5,912
1934	30	50	1,848,953	81,903	534	1,866
1935	13	28	1,099,887	55,329	1,712	6,981

The exports of animals by land include only those which pass through the Land Customs Station at Zeilah, and do not include all exports over the land-frontier. In addition to the animals mentioned between 10 and 20 horses, between 100 and 300 camels, and one or two donkeys pass out through Zeilah annually.

A system of Government certification of the Empire origin of locally-produced skins has recently been introduced.

The Veterinary Department was reconstituted in 1935 as the Veterinary and Agricultural Department. Its chief care is the health of the animals in the Somaliland Camel Corps, but at the same time an active campaign is carried on against native stock diseases. In a predominatingly pastoral country such as this agricultural policy is mainly directed towards preserving and improving the grazing areas, but all possible encouragement is given to arable agriculture in those districts where it can be practised.

4. Mineral Wealth.

Petroleum, *galena*, *mica*, and *coal* are known to occur in the Protectorate, but none of these is worked. *Gold* has been found in gum residues from the Erigavo district, and the presence of gold and, in one instance, of platinum has been determined by assay in samples from the northern foothills of the same district, but there is so far no evidence that these minerals occur in commercial quantities. Geological investigation at present proceeding is mainly directed to the discovery of underground water supplies.

5. Fisheries.

There is an abundance of fish in Somaliland waters, but owing to the lack of enterprise of the local fishermen these resources are practically unexploited and the local supply of fish vended in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand.

It is estimated that about 300 Arabs and Somalis engage in fishing, mostly with hand-lines from canoes. There does not appear to be any prospect of developing an export industry.

A few natives are engaged in the mother-of-pearl and trocas shell fisheries; their operations formerly extended to the waters of French and Italian Somaliland, but they are now excluded from these waters and find it hard to collect sufficient shell in the restricted area available. Although occasional finds of valuable pearls are possible, it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

Exports of shell during recent years have been as follows:—

	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1931	229	399	1934	156	282
1932	557	786	1935	571	1,027
1933	480	881			

6. Miscellaneous.

Salt is worked in the Zeilah district, where there are about 200 holders of some 1,900 salt pans, capable of producing 10,000 tons of salt *per annum.*

There were formerly substantial exports of salt by sea to neighbouring territories, particularly French Somaliland, but this trade almost disappeared in 1931. In 1932, however, exports over the land frontier increased by over 37,000 cwt. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1931	2,307	86	1934	63,216	2,393
1932	40,064	1,525	1935	52,255	1,977
1933	54,083	2,053			

B.

Food Supply.

The Somalis are self-supporting as regards many principal food-stuffs, e.g., meat and dairy produce, but considerable quantities of rice (from India), dates (from the Persian Gulf), and sugar are imported. Particulars of these and other food-stuffs imported during the years 1929-1933 are as follows:—

	Flour.		*Millet.*		*Rice.*	
	cwt.	*Value* £	*cwt.*	*Value* £	*cwt.*	*Value* £
1931	5,220	4,575	4,893	3,359	112,034	76,569
1932	5,084	4,362	4,714	3,039	100,182	72,668
1933	5,208	3,884	5,440	2,966	160,215	87,929
1934	5,666	3,770	6,103	3,007	166,550	82,342
1935	6,135	3,364	2,558	1,165	123,654	67,716

	Other grains.		*Dates.*		*Sugar.*	
	cwt.	*Value* £	*cwt.*	*Value* £	*cwt.*	*Value* £
1931	9,656	6,956	65,276	31,821	50,334	38,805
1932	44,019	7,857	81,588	29,393	54,267	37,048
1933	11,960	8,193	43,125	16,288	62,044	45,333
1934	9,778	6,600	42,866	17,179	60,543	37,438
1935	12,285	6,959	49,207	17,612	63,970	38,752

VI.- Industry.

There are no industrial establishments in the Protectorate.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The ports of Somaliland conduct some trade on behalf of the neighbouring parts of Abyssinia.

In the five-year period 1931-35 merchandise passed through Protectorate ports in transit to or from Abyssinia to the value of:—

	£
1931	93,165
1932	80,801
1933	86,554
1934	102,996
1935	129,203

The revenue from this trade is between £800 and £900 annually.

There is no tourist traffic or other important "invisible export". The apparent excess of imports over "visible" exports in recent years is largely accounted for by the grants-in-aid received from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

VIII.—Communications.

Internal Communications.—There are no railways or waterways, but there are 950 miles of motorable roads and tracks. In addition to motors privately owned (29 passenger vehicles and 44 commercial vehicles licensed in 1933), the Government motor services, maintained mainly for Government use, are available for private use as well.

External Communications.—There is fairly considerable traffic chiefly by dhow along the coast of Somaliland and contiguous territories and across to Aden and Southern Arabia, but the Protectorate's trade is carried principally on the weekly steamship service between Berbera and Aden operated under contract by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers. This service connects at Aden with the outward and homeward services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co., and other vessels calling at that port.

There are five ports of entry in the Colony:—Berbera, Zeilah, Heis, Las Khoreh, and Elayu, but steamers enter only at Berbera and Zeilah.

The following table shows the total amount of shipping which entered at all ports of the Protectorate in 1935:—

Country of Registration.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*Net tons.*	*No.*	*Net tons.*
British	197	4,655	92	59,441
Arabia	334	8,562	—	—
Italy	34	1,118	1	777
France	25	370	—	—
Persia (Iran)	1	137	—	—
	591	14,842	93	60,218

Berbera lies at the head of a small bay in which there is ample anchorage in 5 to 10 fathoms. All loading and unloading is by small craft. There are two small piers which are high and dry at low water.

At Zeilah all loading and unloading is carried out by small craft on to the open beach.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports except a few specifically exempted. Specific rates are charged on alcoholic liquors, rice, sugar, dates, matches, and some textiles. All other non-exempted imports are charged at *ad valorem* rates of 15 per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general with a few exceptions, on which the rates are 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

Preferential rates on goods of Empire origin are provided in the case of all dutiable goods; as indicated above the margin of preference is generally 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Goods imported in transit to or from Abyssinia are subject to a uniform duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* only.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

Somaliland has no trade representative abroad, and there are no overseas trade representatives in the Protectorate. His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office provides inquirers in this country with such information as is available.

ZANZIBAR.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Zanzibar Protectorate comprises the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the islets within their territorial waers. A strip on the coast of Kenya measuring 52 miles in length and 10 miles in width, which includes the island of Mombasa, is also part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. A portion of the coastal strip has been leased to Italy at a rental of £1,000 per annum, and the remainder to the Kenya Government at a rental of £10,000 per annum.

Zanzibar, the largest coralline island off the East African Coast, is situated in latitude 6° S. and longitude 39° E. and separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is about 53 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements) with an area of 640 square miles (roughly the size of Hertfordshire).

Pemba lies aout 25 miles to the north-east of Zanzibar and is 42 miles long by 14 miles broad (maximum measurements) with an area of 380 square miles.

Both islands are low-lying and the highest point (Masingini Bridge) is only 440 feet above the sea-level.

Zanzibar town is distant 135 miles from Mombasa, 43 from Dar-es-Salaam, 78 from Tanga, 1,607 from Durban and 6,623 from London.

The climate is hot and, during periods, humid but, though enervating, it is not unhealthy for Europeans. The seasons are well defined. From December to March when the north-east monsoon blows it is hot and comparatively dry. In April and May occur the heavy rains (masika). May to October is the coolest and driest period (south-west monsoon). The lesser rains fall in November and December.

The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar Town is 84·4° F. and the mean minimum 76·6° F. The normal rainfall is about 58½ inches. The mean maximum temperature in Pemba is 86·3 and the mean minimum 75·9. The normal rainfall is about 73 inches.

The British East African Meteorological Service has established a first-class station at Chukwani seven miles south of Zanzibar Town.

All land, save certain small areas which are held by indigenous tribes in communal ownership, is the property of the Government or of private persons. There is no system of alienation by Government to settlers.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the 1931 census was:—

	Zanzibar.	*Pemba.*	*Total.*
Africans	113,148	73,318	186,466
Arabs	11,478	21,923	33,401
British Indians	11,954	2,288	14,242
Europeans	243	35	278
Others	916	125	1,041
	137,739	97,689	235,428

The only town of importance is Zanzibar Town, which had a population of 45,276, including 222 Europeans and 10,926 British Indians. The Indians, originating mostly from Cutch, are the principal merchants, shopkeepers, moneylenders, and artisans. The natives and Arabs are predominantly occupied in agriculture and are the chief landowning classes. The African population is of Swahili origin and comprises repesentatives of many mainland tribes as well as aboriginal tribes of Zanzibar.

The principal occupations in 1931 were as follows:—

Total adult male population	87,677
Peasant cultivators	35,849
Plantation proprietors	6,161
„ labourers	6,308
Fishermen	4,594
Shopkeepers	5,013

The estimated total population as on the 31st of December, 1935, was:—

Zanzibar	137,741
Pemba	97,687
Total	235,428

There is no important emigration or immigration to or from India and the mainland.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

The silver rupee of British India (= 1s. 6d.) was the standard coin of the Protectorate until 31st December, 1935. Coin and notes issued by the East African Currency Board were substituted for rupee currency with effect from 1st January, 1936.

Two British Banks maintain branches in the territory:—

The National Bank of India Limited ... } Both at Zanzibar.
The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited ... }

There are also two private Indian banking firms:—

Messrs. Jetha Lila.
Mr. Saleh Gangji.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government has assisted in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans to members of the Clove Growers' Association on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited for storage.

There is a Government Savings Bank with 5,206 depositors at the end of 1935 and total deposits of Rs.800,267.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The only public debt of Zanzibar is a total amount of £14,000 in respect of loans granted by the Colonial Development Fund for the installation of a Pressure Water Supply in Zanzibar Town and the erection of a Copra Inspection Shed and Central Clove Store.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	£	£	£
Post Office and Savings Bank	11,240	7,209	+ 4,031
Electricity, Telephones and Wireless	27,522	17,413	+ 10,109
	38,762	24,622	+ 14,140

Surplus £14,140.

General Revenue.

	£	£	Per cent.
I. Customs, i.e.—			
Export Duties	98,250		
Import Duties	151,000		
		249,250	57·4
II. Licences and Internal Revenue ...		19,940	4·6
III. Fees of Court, etc.		74,439	17·1
IV. Miscellaneous revenue		76,186	17·6
V. Surplus on self-balancing Departments		14,140	3·3
		433,955	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure		24,622	
Grants from the Colonial Development Fund		5,825	
Total ...		464,402	

B. *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

Figures are not available to show the division of the revenue from import duties between the various classes of imports.

3 *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

	£	Per cent.
I. Debt Charges	1,865	0·4
II. Administration	234,114	54·9
III. Economic Development	47,005	11·0
IV. Social Services	93,354	21·9
V. Pensions and Gratuities	50,695	11·9
	427,033	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	24,622	
Expenditure on account of the Colonial Development Fund ...	5,825	
Total ...	457,480	

4. At the 31st of December, 1935, the Zanzibar Government had an excess of assets over liabilities of Rs.3,675,836 and held the following liquid assets:—

	Rs.
Investments on account of surplus Funds	2,506,284
Cash	1,075,000
Total	3,581,284

A loan of £200,000 to H.M. Government, the interest on which is payable by the Kenya Government, is not included in the above figures.

5. (*a*) The following loans have been received from the Colonial Development Fund:—

	£
Pressure Water Supply, Zanzibar Town	8,000
Copra Inspection Shed	1,500
Central Clove Store	4,500
	14,000

and a further loan of £4,500 has been approved from the Fund for the erection of a second Clove Store.

(*b*) The following free grants have been received from the Colonial Development Fund:—

	£
Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme	104
Anti-Malarial Survey	1,950
	2,054

and further free grants from the Fund have been approved as under: —

	£
Anti-Malarial Survey	1,853
Road Programme	5,000

(*c*) No grants in aid have been received from the Imperial Government.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	108,910	293,095	646,861	1,048,866
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932	821,308	4,520,621	6,651,446	12,097,914*
Equivalent to ...	£61,598	£339,047	£498,858	£907,354
1933	994,374	4,293,187	6,032,779	11,409,794*
Equivalent to ...	£74,578	£321,989	£452,458	£855,734
1934	764,371	3,788,697	5,516,231	10,149,028*
Equivalent to ...	£57,328	£284,152	£413,717	£761,177
1935	546,130	5,265,931	6,324,265	12,198,947*
Equivalent to ...	£40,960	£394,945	£474,320	£914,921

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

To—	*Class I.* Rs.	*Class II.* Rs.	*Class III.* Rs.	*Class IV.* Rs.	*Total Merchandise.* Rs.
United Kingdom	334,353	11,517	1,631	—	347,501
India and Burma...	2,491,828	39,631	69	—	2,531,528
Aden	53,592	1,599	2,100	—	57,291
Straits Settlements	48,242	—	—	—	48,242
Canada	41,784	—	—	—	41,784
Kenya	20,931	10,079	9,832	—	40,842
Rest of Empire	50,018	30,324	8,092	40	88,474
Total Empire	3,040,748	93,150	21,724	40	3,155,662
Dutch East Indies	2,756,358	—	—	—	2,756,358
Italy	6,500	781,185	—	—	787,685
France	14	782,355	—	—	782,369
United States of America ...	513,689	3,740	210	—	517,639
Germany	240,318	12,565	—	—	252,883
Holland	162,638	5,603	—	—	168,241
Italian Somaliland	21,790	63,781	16,474	—	102,045
Other foreign countries	186,166	17,236	631	—	204,033
Total foreign countries	3,887,473	1,666,465	17,315	—	5,571,253
Ships' Stores	17,703	7,444	—	—	25,147
GRAND TOTAL	6,945,924	1,767,059	39,039	40	8,752,062
Equivalent to	£520,944	£132,529	£2,928	£3	£656,404

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination with values in Rs. '000.*
Class I—			
Clove and Clove Products—			
Cloves	189,771 cwt.	6,326,835	Dutch East Indies (2,693), India (2,469), United States of America (485), United Kingdom (217), Holland (74), Egypt (74), Aden (47), Germany (46).
Clove stems	90,390 „	533,478	Germany (195), United Kingdom (114), Holland (89), Dutch East Indies (63).
Mother of cloves ..	764 „	2,091	Japan (1).
	280,925 „	6,862,404	
Fruit, fresh	7,635 „	36,330	Kenya (15), Ships' Stores (13).
Beche-de-Mer	304 „	16,475	China (all).
Class II.			
Copra	11,694 tons	1,604,694	France (780), Italy (780), India (39).
Sesame Oil	2,902 cwt.	64,512	Italian Somaliland (54).

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* Inclusive of exports by Parcels Post (not shown in the preceding columns) but exclusive of those for Ships' Stores, the value of which was as follows:—

	Parcels Post.	*Ships' Stores.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1932	104,539	38,974
1933	89,454	72,303
1934	79,729	51,333
Equivalent to	£5,980	£3,850
1935	62,621	48,568
Equivalent to	£4,696	£3,643

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	157,119	565,329	380,899	1,103,347
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932	2,703,063	5,165,563	4,444,380	12,597,518*
Equivalent to...	£202,730	£387,417	£333,328	£945,114
1933	1,542,570	5,080,723	4,361,201	11,215,894*
Equivalent to...	£115,693	£381,054	£327,090	£841,192
1934	1,729,984	4,331,880	3,959,038	10,227,176*
Equivalent to...	£129,749	£324,891	£296,928	£767,038
1935	2,732,294	4,223,528	5,806,547	12,997,216*
Equivalent to...	£204,922	£316,765	£435,491	£974,791

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	369,785	29,661	1,549,462	—	1,948,908
India and Burma...	1,786,207	54,618	434,881	525	2,276,231
Tanganyika Territory	383,451	347,988	14,951	—	746,390
Kenya	323,246	75,010	107,363	156	505,775
Australia	410,214	—	136	—	410,350
Rest of Empire	124,110	73,193	80,821	2,778	280,902
Total Empire	3,397,013	580,470	2,187,614	3,459	6,168,556
Japan	17,828	23,720	1,682,746	—	1,724,294
Dutch East Indies	539,591	1,210	265,335	—	806,136
Holland	295,852	—	214,470	—	510,322
Persia	4,964	474	462,156	—	467,594
Siam	424,455	5	—	—	424,460
United States of America ...	5,208	2,763	333,983	—	341,954
Portuguese East Africa ...	181,348	131,626	—	—	312,974
Italian Somaliland	89,062	86,725	3,327	—	179,114
Germany	7,134	387	158,462	—	165,983
China	14,366	101	118,632	—	133,099
Other foreign countries	241,602	171,910	320,372	—	733,884
Total Foreign Countries	1,821,410	418,921	3,559,483	—	5,799,814
Parcel Post	—	—	—	234,847	234,847
GRAND TOTAL	5,218,423	999,391	5,747,097	238,306	12,203,217
Equivalent to	£391,382	£74,954	£431,032	£17,873	£915,241

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of Rs.793,999, equivalent to £59,550; from the United Kingdom Rs.783,386, from the rest of the Empire Rs.3,880 and from Italy Rs.6,733.

(iii) *Principal Imports,* 1935.
(*Excluding articles mainly imported for re-export.*)

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in*
Class I.		Rs.	Rs. '000.
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—			
Rice	16,891 tons	1,800,149	Burma (1,298), Siam (424), India (77).
Flour (all kinds)... ...	4,230 „	475,708	Australia (410), India (53).
Millet	3,126 „	187,605	Tanganyika Territory (174).
Pulses	1,587 „	131,054	Portuguese East Africa (87), Tanganyika Territory (16), Kenya (15).
Dhall	275 „	38,756	India (all).
Wheat	292 „	35,559	India (35).
Gram	285 „	33,772	India (26).
Maize	543 „	23,309	Tanganyika Territory (21).
	27,229 „	2,725,912	
Sugar	5,780 „	532,876	Dutch East Indies (430), Portuguese East Africa (93).
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	103,552 lb.	202,762	United Kingdom (200).
Manufactured, other ...	103,600 „	218,185	Holland (209).
Native	79,896 „	8,564	Tanganyika Territory (6).
	287,048 „	429,511	
Butter and substitutes—			
Butter	272 cwt.	25,624	India (12), Kenya (11).
Ghee (all kinds) ...	4,935 „	208,244	India (66), Kenya (59), Tanganyika Territory (37), Socotra (20), Italian Somaliland (20).
	5,207 „	233,868	

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* Inclusive of Parcels Post (not shown in the preceding columns) the value of which was as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1932	284,512	1934	206,274	1935	234,847
1933	231,400	Equivalent to ...	£15,470	Equivalent to ...	£17,613

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in* Rs. '000.
Class I—continued.			
Animals and birds, living, for food—			
Cattle	2,015	99,390	Kenya (48), Tanganyika Territory (34).
Goats	6,690	66,900	Kenya (33), Tanganyika Territory (26).
Other		13,747	Kenya (7), Tanganyika Territory (4).
		180,037	
Tea	393,158 lb.	209,413	Kenya (91), Dutch East Indies (89).
Fish	16,863 cwt.	166,031	Arabia (58), Italian Somaliland (43), Aden (43).
Vegetables—			
Onions	13,517 „	57,875	India (43), Egypt (15).
Potatoes	6,028 „	21,519	Kenya (21).
Other	1,660 „	20,990	China (5), India (4), Egypt (4).
	21,205 „	100,384	
Class II.			
Ivory	884 „	407,901	Belgian Congo (121), Tanganyika Territory (102), Uganda (68), Kenya (68), Italian Somaliland (47).
Sesame (Sim Sim)	898 tons	153,322	Tanganyika Territory (93), Portuguese East Africa (60).
Wood and Timber ...	3,797 „	118,706	India and Burma (44), Tanganyika Territory (26), Sweden (24).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Printed—			
Khangas	2,136,770 yd.	611,219	United Kingdom (407), Holland (193), Japan (11).
Other	632,087 „	104,310	Japan (90), United Kingdom (12).
Bleached	1,942,281 „	302,871	Japan (241), United Kingdom (47).
Dyed in the piece ...	552,492 „	139,954	Japan (84), United Kingdom (38), India (10).
Grey, unbleached ...	899,343 „	126,682	Japan (100), United States of America (15), India (10).
Coloured	144,465 „	29,931	India (14), Japan (12).
Total cotton piece goods	6,307,438 „	1,314,967	
Yarns	64,503 lb.	22,172	India (21).
Thread	17,315 „	21,993	United Kingdom (11), Belgium (4), Japan (3).
Other		122,872	Japan (58), United Kingdom (24), Arabia (22).
Total cotton manufactures		1,482,004	
Oils—			
Petroleum and Luminants	1,461,048 gal.	536,955	Persia (451), United States of America (49), Roumania (21), Dutch East Indies (15).
Motor Spirit	368,096 „	290,553	Dutch East Indies (210), United States of America (63), Roumania (17).
Fuel	241,600 „	39,316	Dutch East Indies (all).
Lubricating	21,547 „	34,184	United Kingdom (22), United States of America (10).
	2,092,291 „	901,008	
Apparel (all kinds) ...		465,635	Japan (319), India (32), China (31), United Kingdom (28), Czechoslovakia (23).
Silk and Artificial silk manufactures—			
Silk piece goods ...	319,012 yd.	233,716	Japan (182), China (50).
Artificial silk piece goods	618,661 „	144,150	Japan (137).
Other Silk		1,140	Japan (1).
		379,006	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	63 vehicles	113,037	United Kingdom (79), United States of America (22).
Motor lorries, etc. ...	66 „	101,521	United States of America (52), Canada (48).
Parts and accessories ...		39,173	United States of America (14), United Kingdom (12), Japan (9).
Tyres and tubes ...	4,432	74,420	Japan (47), United States of America (12), United Kingdom (7), France (5).
		328,151	
Iron and steel manufactures	854 tons	218,754	United Kingdom (145), Belgium (43).
Straw Manufactures ...		131,160	Kenya (87), Arabia (20), India (10), Tanganyika Territory (7).
Paper manufactures ...	8,526 cwt.	126,938	United Kingdom (62), Japan (14), India (14), Austria (13), United States of America (8).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs, Africans, and, in a lesser degree, Indians. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, carrying approximately 96,000 clove trees and 220,000 coconut palms, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 80 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are 32,000 plantations carrying approximately 3½ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar and 32,000 acres in Pemba Island. All cloves are exported, the figures for the last 5 years being as follows:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*		*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1931	216,738	9,783,967	1934	217,514	6,368,836
1932	162,054	6,498,598	1935	189,771	6,326,835
1933	215,325	6,616,871			

The clove duty-paid price during 1935 varied from Rs.9·50 to Rs.10·91 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

Recent legislative measures regarding the industry include the establishment of a grading system and the licensing of exporters. The former is a first attempt to grade clove spice to consumers' needs, and the latter is designed to ensure that the exporting is in the hands of responsible interests. An Adulteration of Produce Decree provides, *inter alia*, for a minimum standard of clove produce.

The Clove Growers' Association has now been established on a legal basis, and operates as a financing and marketing organisation for clove growers. The operating expenditure of the Association is recoverable by a levy on all cloves exported from the Protectorate.

The export of clove stems has been prohibited as from the 1st January, 1936, and a licence has been granted to a distilling company for local distillation. The distillery is in course of erection.

The chief commercial uses of cloves are as a spice, particularly in India, as an ingredient in certain forms of cigarette used in the Netherlands East Indies, and for distillation, yielding oil of cloves. No distillation has so far been carried out locally in Zanzibar. The chief value of the oil lies in its content of eugenol, which is converted chemically into vanillan, a substance much used for vanilla flavouring and as a basis for perfumes. Synthetic vanillan was formerly made almost entirely from eugenol derived from clove oil and cinnamon leaf oil, but of recent years a process has been developed for the manufacture of vanillan from guaiacol, a substance prepared synthetically from coal-tar phenol, and the competition of guaiacol-vanillan with eugenol-vanillan has steadily increased. The ultimate outcome of this competition cannot be predicted, but the continued use of eugenol for the manufacture of vanillan will depend largely on the ability to stabilize the price of distilling cloves at a level which will compete successfully with the synthetic alternative.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for cloves. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,200 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small but rich in yield of oil. The copra qualities recognized by shippers to the European markets are Fair Merchantable Sun-dried (F.M.S.) and Fair Merchantable (F.M.). The quality is inferior (especially that of the F.M. grade) and the Government has brought into force the provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree, which sets a minimum standard, with a view to improving the quality of the produce exported. A grading system will be introduced later. Prices were very low in 1934, but improved in 1935 to an average of Rs.2·14 per frasila. The amount exported represents less than 1 per cent. of the world's supply.

The exports and values of coconuts and copra for the last five years are:—

Coconuts.

Year.	*Quantity.* *No.*	*Values.* *Rs.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.* *No.*	*Values.* *Rs.*
1931	829,689	30,923	1934	928,898	17,810
1932	876,188	28,960	1935	752,980	23,261
1933	925,161	24,365			

Copra.

Year.	*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Values.* *Rs.*	*Year.*	*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Values.* *Rs.*
1931	235,380	1,995,690	1934	252,141	952,840
1932	236,072	1,913,421	1935	233,874	1,604,694
1933	244,875	1,403,611			

Other local products include millets, maize, sesame, rice, cassava, beans and peas, sweet potatoes, yams, groundnuts, chillies, native tobacco, cashew nuts, arrowroot, and ginger. Fruits include oranges, limes, grapefruits and other citrus fruits, Zanzibar oranges being classed as some of the best in the world. Other fruits are bananas, plantains, mangoes, pawpaws, pineapples, bread fruit, jack fruit, avocado pears, guavas, mulberries, pomegranates, durians, litchis, etc. The areca nut palm abounds. All these are grown for local consumption, which in many cases, e.g., rice, millet, and pulses, exceeds the local supply; but there are small exports of fresh fruit to the mainland. There has been recently an increase in the production of cassava, rice, bananas and food crops generally.

2. FORESTRY.

There is no forestry industry in either Zanzibar or Pemba.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The latest available figures of domesticated animals in the Protectorate are as follows:—

Cattle	34,000	Horses	30
Goats	24,000	Mules	20
Asses	4,000	Sheep	100

Most of the cattle for slaughter purposes used to be imported from Italian Somaliland and Italian Jubaland, but of recent years most of the trade has been with Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Cows are imported for milking purposes, almost exclusively from Kenya. The stock imported is either half-bred or three-quarter bred European.

Goats and sheep arrive mainly from Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. Although large numbers of females are imported they are almost entirely used for slaughter purposes.

4. MINERALS.

There are no minerals of commercial importance.

Both in Zanzibar and in Pemba there are numerous outcrops of coral rock which are used for the making of lime and to supply stone for building and road-making.

5. FISHERIES.

The quantity of fish obtained in Zanzibar waters is barely sufficient to meet local requirements.

A great variety of fish is obtained.

The number of persons engaged in the fishing industry is about 4,600, mostly natives of the Protectorate, though a small number of Arabs, Comorians and natives of Diu (Portuguese India) are also engaged in the trade.

The number of fishing canoes engaged in fishing is estimated to be 2,000, and there are 53 boats of five tons and upwards in constant use. In nearly all the coast villages, women catch dagaa in shallow water.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

So far as the food supply of the native population is concerned Zanzibar is not self-supporting, although many varieties of grain, vegetables, and fruits are grown for local consumption as already noted in Section V. A. 1 above.

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported into the territory both for non-native and native consumption, which could not be produced in the country under the existing agricultural economy.

The imports of food and drink in 1935 were valued at Rs.4,807,000, including the following:—

	Quantity.	*Value.* *Rs.*
Rice	337,812 cwt.	1,800,000
Sugar	115,599 cwt.	533,000
Wheat and wheat flour	86,292 cwt.	502,000
Other grains and flour	117,314 cwt.	414,000
Ghee	518,908 lb.	203,000
Cattle, goats, and sheep	10,035	179,000

VI.—Industry (other than Agricultural) and Fishing.

No exact details regarding minor industrial activities in Zanzibar are available. A list of minor industries is given below, but no statistics are available as to the number of persons employed, etc.

Industry.	*No.*	*Industry.*	*No.*
Soap Factories	6	Bakeries	9
Ice Factories	2	Flour Mills	5
Soda Factories	3	Steam Oil Mills	9

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Zanzibar was formerly the chief entrepôt port of the East Coast and though it has lost a considerable part of this trade to the modernized ports of Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam, it has still retained an important entrepôt trade.

The trade classified in the Annual Trade Report of Zanzibar as re-export and that as transhipment are common in their characteristics and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the Customs Transit sheds are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

Re-exports.—Merchandise classified as re-exports (including Bullion and Specie) during 1935 amounted to Rs.3,102,000 as compared with Rs.1,944,000 in 1934, Rs.2,482,000 in 1933, Rs.2,749,000 in 1932, and Rs.2,962,000 in 1931.

Transhipment Goods.—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs.393,000 in 1935 as compared with Rs.351,000 in 1934, Rs.462,000 in 1933, Rs.464,000 in 1932, and Rs.678,000 in 1931.

Total Entrepôt Trade.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	Rs. '000	*Rs. '000*	*Rs. '000*	*Rs. '000*	*Rs. '000*
Re-exports	2952	2749	2482	1944	3102
Transhipment Goods ...	678	464	462	351	393
	3630	3213	2944	2295	3495

There is considerable inter-African trade between Zanizbar, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Italian Somaliland, Egypt and French Somaliland.

In 1935 the inter-African imports into Zanzibar amount to Rs.1,873,000 as compared with Rs.1,685,000 in 1934, Rs.2,046,000 in 1933, Rs.2,388,000 in 1932, and Rs.2,531,000 in 1931. The inter-African exports in 1935 amounted to Rs.1,888,000 as compared with Rs.1,291,000 in 1934, Rs.1,467,000 in 1933, Rs.1,581,000 in 1932, and Rs.2,159,000 in 1931.

VIII.—Communications.

The internal communications of Zanzibar and Pemba are by roads and sea. There are no railways, the narrow-gauge line which formerly ran from Zanzibar Town to Bububu having been closed down some years ago.

Zanzibar Island possesses an excellent system of metalled roads radiating from Zanzibar Town and giving access to all the Government Stations and principal villages in the island. The roads extend to 172 miles.

In Pemba Island there are 73 miles of roads consisting of a main road running from north to south along the central ridge of the island with branch roads connecting it with the ports of Wete, Chake-Chake, and Mkoani.

Communications between Zanzibar and Pemba is maintained by the Zanzibar Government steamers running a weekly service between Zanzibar Town and the Pemba ports of Weti, Chake-Chake, and Mkoani. Dhows and other native craft also carry a considerable amount of traffic between the islands and between the smaller ports of both.

The external communications of Zanzibar are mainly by sea but air transport, especially for mails, is developing. Though Zanzibar has now lost much of its former importance as the main seaport and distributing centre on the East African coast, its shipping is still considerable. It is a regular port of call for all steamship lines operating on the coast and the following table shows the lines and services visiting the port.

Line.	*Between*	*Periodicity.*	*Remarks.*
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co. ...	London and South Africa	Twice monthly	Alternately via Suez and Cape.
British India S.N. Co.	London and Beira	Monthly	Via Suez.
" " " "	Bombay and Durban	Fortnightly	—
" " " "	Lamu and Ibo	Fortnightly	Coasting Service.
India-African Line	Calcutta and Cape Town	Monthly	—
Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles and Madagascar	Fortnightly	Via Suez.
Deutsche Ost Afrika	Hamburg and South Africa	Fortnightly	Alternately via Suez and Cape.
Tirrenia (Italian)	Genoa and Zanzibar	Monthly	Via Suez.
Navigazione Libera Triestina ...	Italy and South Africa	Monthly	Via Suez or Cape.
Holland-Afrika	Rotterdam and South Africa	Fortnightly	Alternately via Suez and Cape.
K.P.M. (Dutch)	Java and South Africa	Monthly	—
O.S.K. (Japanese)...	Japan East and South Africa and South America.	Monthly	—
Clan-Ellerman-Harrison	England and South Africa	Monthly	Cargo only.
Robin Line...	New York and East Africa	Monthly	Cargo.
American, South African Line ...	New York and East Africa	Monthly	Cargo.
Zanzibar Government Steamer ...	Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam	Weekly	—

The total number of vessels with their tonnages entered at the port for the year 1935 was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels.		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
British	2,422	38,441	383	861,721
Foreign	255	13,246	218	943,527

Of foreign shipping in sailing ships the principal country was Arabia with 200 vessels and a tonnage of 10,391, and in steamers:—

	No.	*Tonnage.*		*No.*	*Tonnage.*
Dutch	41	136,008	German	32	116,674
French	50	284,716	Norwegian ...	2	5,058
Italian	35	117,857	United States of America ...	10	39,149
Japanese ...	48	244,065			

The harbour of Zanzibar consists of an open roadstead affording good anchorage which can be entered from north or south in all weathers and at all states of the tide. Larger vessels lie at anchor and are discharged and loaded by means of lighters. There is a lighterage wharf of 800 feet, equipped with electric cranes and customs and storage sheds, capable of accommodating coasting ships up to 400 feet in length and 18 feet in draught, and in addition wharfage of 800 feet is available for dhows and native vessels.

The supply of drinking water is noted for its purity and vessels can be fully supplied without any delay beyond their normal stay in port.

Air.

A landing ground has been established four miles from Zanzibar Town and calls are made by Wilson Airways in their weekly services connecting with the Imperial Airways London-Cape Town service. Another landing ground has been prepared two miles from Chake-Chake in Pemba, and will be opened for traffic shortly.

IX.—Customs Tariffs.

The Tariff, as revised in 1932, 1933 and 1935 provides for:—

(i) specific, or special *ad valorem* duties on a number of scheduled articles;
(ii) exemption from duty for a number of other scheduled articles; and
(iii) a general 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on all other articles.

The basis of assessment of duty for *ad valorem* duties is now "current domestic value" plus all charges up to the time of importation.

Zanzibar is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, and in view of the international agreements relating thereto, it is not possible to adopt a policy of Imperial Preference.

X.—Trade Representatives.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, established at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, is charged with the dissemination in the United Kingdom of information regarding East Africa, including Zanzibar, and the stimulation of East African trade in the United Kingdom. The office is under the control of a Commissioner, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee.

The United Kingdom Government has a Trade Commissioner in East Africa who is responsible for Zanzibar as well as for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. His address is P.O. Box 220, Nairobi, Kenya. The Zanzibar Comptroller of Customs acts as Imperial Trade Correspondent in the Protectorate.

SOUTH AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

BASUTOLAND.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Territory of Basutoland lies between latitude 28°35′ and 30°40′ S. and between longitude 27° and 29°30′ E. It has no sea coast, being bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province.

Geographically, the Territory may be divided into two regions running roughly from south-west to north-east, the eastern region comprising about two-thirds of the total area. The western region, a continuation of the Free State plateau, with an average altitude of some 5,000 feet, merges into the eastern area which comprises the Drakensberg Range with peaks rising to 11,000 feet, and dropping sharply down to Natal.

The area of the Territory is 11,716 square miles and is entirely a Native Area.

The climate is dry and bracing with extremes of heat and cold both seasonal and diurnal. High altitude, electric tension in the air and long periods of strong sunshine without clouds or rain necessitate for European residents periodic changes to the coast level where the air is more humid. The temperature varies from a maximum of 93° F. to a minimum of 11° F. The rainfall is capricious, the average being approximately 30 inches, but it fluctuates much above and below that figure. The total annual rainfall in 1935 recorded at the different stations varied between 29·98 and 15·27 inches.

II.—Population.

The population of the Territory is composed almost entirely of a Bantu tribe called the Basuto, an offshoot of the Bechuana group. At the last census taken in 1921, the figures were a little short of 500,000. The estimated figure for to-day is approximately 600,000.

There are in addition some 2,000 Europeans, members of the Civil Service, missionaries and traders and about 1,500 non-Europeans other than Bantu.

Little or no employment can be found for the Basuto in the Territory except for those as Government servants, teachers in the schools and employees of traders. The tribal occupation is that of peasant farmers, supplemented by wages earned in the Union as labourers on European farms or in one or other of the mining industries, gold, diamonds, and coal. Between 50,000 and 60,000 Basuto may be said to be absent in the Union at any one time engaged in work there.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

Under Proclamation No. 53 of 1932, all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa are legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were also declared to be legal tender in the Territory and under Proclamation No. 2 of 1933 the Bank was relieved of the condition of redeeming its notes on demand in United Kingdom coin or Union coin of legal tender. The Standard Bank of South Africa has a branch at Maseru.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

There is no public debt but the Administration has certain liabilities in connexion with the Guardian's Fund and Native Education Fund, which at the end of the financial year ended 31st March, 1936, amounted to £6,754 12s. 7d. and £14,042 5s. 11d. respectively.

2.(*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Net Surplus*
Posts and Telegraphs ...	£12,220	£11,572	£648

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage*
I. Customs and Excise (including Wool Export Duty) ...	114,883	38·06
II. Direct Taxes	144,850	47·99
III. Fees of Court, etc.	2,300	·76
IV. Licences, Interest, etc.	10,900	3·61
V. Miscellaneous	28,250	9·36
VI. Surplus of self-balancing Department	648	·22
	301,831	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure	11,572	
Total Revenue	£313,403	

2. (*B*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Basutoland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union. A fixed percentage (0·88575) of the total collections in the Union is paid to Basutoland annually.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

	£	*Percentage*
I. Administration	111,484	38·02
II. Economic Development	58,742	20·04
III. Social Services	109,638	37·39
IV. Non-effective (i.e., pensions)	13,332	4·55
	293,196	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	11,572	
Total expenditure	£304,768	

4. The Reserve Fund amounted to £63,760 on the 31st March, 1936.

5. The Territory received no grants or loans during the year 1935-36; in 1934-35 a grant of £1,750 was received to defray the costs of the Basutoland Financial and Economic Commission.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

It is not possible, from the information available, to give details of the places of origin of the imports or the destination of the exports. All the trade is conducted through the Union of South Africa.

Year	*Exports* £	*Imports* £
1932 ...	308,278	455,111
1933 ...	330,157	611,110
1934 ...	284,522	566,767
1935 ...	331,145	588,331

Principal Exports, 1935.

Article	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class I.		£
Wheat and Wheat Meal ...	181,090 bags*	152,315
Cattle	3,189	14,943
Sheep and Goats	1,138	730
Beans and Peas	4,582 bags*	3,727
Maize and Maize Meal ...	8,105 „	2,574
Class II.		
Wool	6,410,589 lb.	131,198
Mohair...	830,245 „	22,513
Hides and Skins	154,349	1,921

* The net weight of a bag is 200 lb.

Principal Imports, 1935.

Article	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class I.		£
Maize and Maize Meal ...	101,531 bags	51,476
Kaffir Corn	50,229 „	26,696
Wheat and Wheat Meal ...	5,900 „	8,311
Class III.		
General Merchandise... ...	—	498,992

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Maize is the staple food of the Basuto and it is estimated that half of the total acreage under cultivation is planted to maize. During 1935, 249,941 acres were estimated to be under maize and 518,663 bags was the estimated yield, which was insufficient for local needs, 101,531 bags having to be imported by traders from the Union of South Africa. Early frosts adversely affected the harvest.

Sorghum (known locally as **Kaffir Corn**) is grown and consumed by the Basuto. The estimated acreage under cultivation was 118,696, yielding 259,331 bags. 50,229 bags were imported by traders to supplement local needs.

Wheat of excellent quality is grown, chiefly in the highlands, and the major portion is sold for export to the Union of South Africa. The estimate for 1935 was 100,000 acres under cultivation, yielding 194,498 bags; the crop was adversely affected by locust swarms in certain lowland areas.

A certain amount of maize and maize meal, sorghum (kaffir corn), and wheat and wheat meal is exported each year. Exports during the past five years have been:—

Year		*Maize and Maize Meal*		*Kaffir Corn*		*Wheat and Wheat Meal*	
		Quantity in bags	*Value in £*	*Quantity in bags*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in bags*	*Value in £*
1931	...	295	168	10,247	6,821	103,706	90,888
1932	...	1,908	765	6,500	3,461	196,873	168,015
1933*	...	107	71	1,561	806	55,822	45,102
1934	...	1,675	1,048	73	54	89,545	88,919
1935	...	8,105	2,574	184	109	181,090	152,315

* Famine year.

Other crops such as *Barley*, *Oats*, *Beans* and *Peas* are grown and there has been a noticeable increase in their production for local consumption during the past two years.

Since the famine in 1932-33, vegetable growing for domestic use has largely increased, *potatoes*, *cabbages*, *pumpkins* and *carrots* being the chief varieties.

Soil Erosion is a very serious menace to both Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Basutoland, and the Agricultural Department are taking steps to combat the evil. Many thousand of tons of the richest soil of Basutoland are washed away annually by the torrential summer rains and the steady yearly increase in erosion in the lowlands and mountain areas has caused the Administration much concern. Up-to-date methods of combating erosion by means of damming up "dongas" and distributing the water over the whole surface of the ground by contour furrows have been undertaken with excellent results; over a period of 18 months 1,419 acres of seriously eroded ground have been so treated and much of the bare ground has become re-grassed. It is proposed in the near future to undertake extensive measures in connexion with soil and pasture reclamation.

2. FORESTRY.

There are no forests in Basutoland.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Sheep and Goats.—Natural advantages permit of the production in Basutoland of wool of the finest class. Great importance is therefore attached to the production of good wool and the breeding of a better class merino sheep. For the attainment of these objectives the Administration has realised that both the health and quality of the sheep are to be closely studied. The eradication of sheep scab has thrown open the doors to progress in this direction. Three problems remain to be dealt with, viz., stock theft, internal parasites and the elimination of undesirable rams. The Agricultural Department is now concentrating on these problems and it is hoped that in the near future its activities will achieve a great measure of success.

Owing to the instability of the market, the production of *mohair* is not encouraged.

Internal parasites and stock theft have greatly reduced the small stock population during the last few years, as will be seen by the following table.

Year.		*Sheep.*	*Goats.*
1931	... ...	2,828,700	1,005,822
1932	... ...	1,949,322	723,447
1933	... ...	1,884,597	669,195
1934	... ...	1,469,199	531,001
1935	... ...	1,285,596	432,230

Cattle.—The quality of the cattle, in the past rather poor owing to over-stocking, has since improved mainly owing to the toll taken by the 1933 drought, the survival of the fittest, and more favourable seasons. A cattle census taken in 1935 revealed a population of 352,231 units. The Basuto trek-ox is much sought after by Union farmers but, owing to the internal demand for oxen for draught and pack purposes, the natives are reluctant to part with their animals; 6,301 head were exported to the Union in 1935.

Horses.—The breed of famous Basuto pony has, owing to various causes, lost to a great extent many of the good features it at one time possessed. An attempt to rehabilitate the horse stock is being made by the introduction of arab stallions.

Slaughter cattle are exported to the Union of South Africa and there is a large export trade in wool and mohair. Exports during the last 5 years have been:—

Year		*Cattle*		*Wool*		*Mohair*		*Hides and Skins*	
		No.	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*	*No.*	*Value in £*
1931	...	8,337	27,616	9,325,140	98,304	1,241,743	21,442	305,634	2,692
1932	...	5,668	15,947	14,524,766	105,435	1,015,034	10,136	146,688	873
1933	...	17,491	41,665	9,864,043	196,146	1,926,180	26,697	1,361,374	17,128
1934	...	17,173	53,574	5,093,858	118,744	702,018	12,602	533,281	6,605
1935	...	3,189	14,943	6,410,589	131,198	830,245	22,513	154,349	1,921

4. MINERALS.

No geological survey of the Territory has ever been made, and no minerals are known to exist with the exception of a meagre out-crop of coal here and there.

5. FISHERIES.

There are no fisheries in Basutoland. Fish are caught in the rivers, but there is no trade.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Basutoland is not self-supporting in the way of food supplies, particularly so far as the European population is concerned. The staple diet of the Basuto is maize and sorghum (known locally as kaffir corn); meat is eaten very occasionally. Like most native races they are improvident and dispose of any surplus grain over their immediate requirements; a large quantity of the grain so sold is held by traders for resale to the Basuto. Owing to the relatively inefficient methods of cultivation employed by the Basuto as compared with European methods, insufficient maize and kaffir-corn (sorghum) is grown for local consumption although there is no doubt that in normal seasons the Basuto, particularly those in the lowlands, could produce ample food for their own requirements; the Agricultural Department has always encouraged the Basuto to employ more progressive methods of cultivation. In the highlands wheat is a more successful crop than maize or kaffir corn and its cultivation is on the increase, the grain grown being often exchanged for imported maize or kaffir corn.

The following figures for 1935 illustrate the position. Maize grown 518,663 bags, 101,531 bags imported. Sorghum grown 259,331 bags, 50,229 bags imported. Wheat exported by traders 181,090 bags.

VI.—Industry.

There is little or no industrial activity. A power plant in Maseru, printing works at Morija and Mazenod, and garages at some of the larger camps furnish the only industrial work open to the Basuto.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is none in Basutoland.

VIII.—Communications.

The system of communications corresponds with the early distribution of the population. The only railway is the short length of line joining Maseru with the bridge over the Caledon River and connecting with the main line at Marseilles. The internal communications of Basutoland are by road and pack trail.

In 1935 there were 492 miles of road in Basutoland, consisting of 360 miles of main road and 132 miles of feeder roads. In addition there are 290 miles of road maintained by grants on the £ for £ system leading to trading stations and missions.

The principal system of roads consists of a main road running along the western border of Basutoland with outlets to the border ports of exit. The feeder and subsidiary roads serving trading stations and missions lead inland from the main road to the first range of mountains. On the eastern side of the Territory a small road system exists but animals are the chief means of travel and transport. Motor services of the South African Railways now operate between railhead at Zastron, Orange Free State, and the Government Camp of Mohales Hoek, and an extension of these services is shortly to be inaugurated.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

By an agreement made in June, 1910, Basutoland is dealt with for Custom purposes as part of the Union. A fixed percentage of the total custom collection in the Union is paid to Basutoland annually.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Basutoland has no Trade Representatives.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate has no sea coast being bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia and on the north and west by the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

It has not been fully surveyed, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

The eastern portion of the country has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the surface generally is sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses indicate, however, that at one time the country was well-watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake N'gami. There is reason to believe that good underground waters exist, and development in this direction will be undertaken as soon as the Territory is able to provide funds for the purpose.

The climate of the country is sub-tropical varying to temperate.

Provided the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

The rainfall varies very much from year to year, and place to place and in 1935 showed figures varying from 9·02 inches to 26·85 inches.

II.—Population.

No vital statistics are available. The vast area of the Territory, with a widely scattered population and a relatively small number of officials, have made it impossible for the Government to collect data which would be of any value. An official census is, however, being undertaken in 1936.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate consist of Europeans, Natives, Asiatics, and coloured persons. The following table shows the figures as at the last census taken in 1921:—

Europeans	*Asiatics and Coloured*	*Natives*	*Total*
1,743	1,055	150,185	152,983

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

Banks.—In October, 1934, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, established a branch at Francistown, but it ceased to function on the 31st of March, 1935. There are now no banks in the Territory.

Currency.—Under Proclamation 54 of 1932, all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa are legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were declared to be legal tender in the Territory, conditional upon the said Bank continuing on demand to redeem its notes in United Kingdom coin or Union coin of legal tender, but this condition was suspended by the Currency Amendment Proclamation No. 3 of 1933.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

There is no Public Debt.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Department

	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Net Surplus*
Posts and Telegraphs	£16,510	£5,744	£10,766

General Revenue

		£	*Percentage*
I.	Customs and Excise	34,700	31·3
II.	Licences, Revenue Stamps, Fines, etc....	8,930	8·0
III.	Direct Taxes	51,200	46·2
IV.	Miscellaneous	5,280	4·8
V.	Surplus on self-balancing Department	10,766	9·7
		110,876	100
	Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure	5,744	
		£116,620	

2. (*B*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Bechuanaland Protectorate is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union. A fixed percentage, 0·27622 per centum, of the total collections in the Union is paid to the Bechuanaland Protectorate annually.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

		£	*Percentage*
I.	Administration	82,306	43·7
II.	Economic Development	50,175	26·6
III.	Social Services	39,758	21·1
IV.	Non-effective (Pensions, etc.)	16,308	8·6
		188,547	100
	Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	5,744	
		£194,291	

4. The Protectorate has no Reserve Funds.

5. The following grants have been received from the Imperial Treasury.

(1) Expenses of Administration £177,000, in 1933-34, and £98,000 in 1934-35.

(2) Colonial Development Fund.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have been authorized for various purposes to the extent of £85,853. Of this amount £20,797 has been received.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics do not give full details regarding the place of origin of the imports or the destination of exports, but there is comparatively little direct trade with countries other than the Union of South Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	£
1932–33	159,870
1933–34	27,964
1934–35	139,138
1935–36	260,204

(ii) *Total Exports by Classes*, 1935-36.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total.*
To	£	£	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa	92,256	50,538	705	26	—	143,525
Southern Rhodesia	11,749	9,532	—	90	78,500	99,871
Northern Rhodesia	2,392	333	—	—	—	2,725
Other Countries	14,058	25	—	—	—	14,083
Total	120,455	60,428	705	116	78,500	260,204

(iii) *Principal Exports*, 1935-36.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Animals, etc., for food—			
Cattle	12,466 head	62,330	Union of South Africa (all).
Sheep and Goats ...	20,449 „	15,337	Southern Rhodesia (7), Union of South Africa (7).
Poultry	35,360 „	1,785	Union of South Africa (all).
Pigs	1,433 „	1,748	Union of South Africa (1).
		81,200	
Butter	3,493 cwt.	23,791	" Other Countries " (14), Union of South Africa (6), Southern Rhodesia (3).
Kaffir Corn	18,145 bags	8,004	Union of South Africa (6), Southern Rhodesia (1).
Class II.			
Hides and Skins—			
Hides	23,219 cwt.	41,605	Union of South Africa (41).
Skins, sheep and goat ...	84 „	388	
Skins and karosses, other	22,549 No.	5,050	Union of South Africa (5).
		47,043	
Class V.			
Gold	11,419 oz.	78,324	Southern Rhodesia (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	£
1932–33	176,003
1933–34	150,896
1934–35	178,674
1935–36	310,562

(ii) *Total Imports by Classes*, 1935-36.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise*
From	£	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	10,150	—	154,960	195	165,305
Southern Rhodesia ...	16,520	16,183	100,340	—	133,043
Northern Rhodesia ...	117	—	1,371	—	1,488
Other Countries	321	—	10,405	—	10,726
Total	27,108	16,183	267,076	195	310,562

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935-36.

Article	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Mealie Meal	30,472 bags*	14,331	Southern Rhodesia (12), Union of South Africa (2).
Wheat and Wheat Meal	6,491 „	6,846	Union of South Africa (5), Southern Rhodesia (2).
Animals for food—			
Cattle	163 head	2,520	Union of South Africa (all).
Sheep and Goats ...	104 „	312	
Pigs	15 „	150	
	282 „	2,982	
Kaffir Corn	3,456 bags	1,573	Southern Rhodesia (1).
Mealies	2,592 „	1,277	Southern Rhodesia (1).
Class III.			
General Merchandise ...	—	252,895	Union of South Africa (144), Southern Rhodesia (97), "Other Countries" (10).
Vehicles	59	14,191	Union of South Africa (11), Southern Rhodesia (3).

* The net weight of a bag is 200 lb.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Maize and **Kaffir Corn** are the staple crops of the Bechuanaland Protectorate but owing to the phenomenal droughts in the years 1933 and 1934 crops were extremely poor and the inhabitants of the Territory have had to be fed on imported grain.

Spineless Cactus is grown with a certain amount of success in the Tuli Block.

One acre of Virginian *Tobacco* was also grown in that District and small quantities, for local consumption only, were produced in the Kgalagadi, Molepolole, Chobe and Ghanzi Districts.

Cotton growing has been tried from time to time but owing to difficulties of weather conditions and lack of ginning facilities it has been abandoned.

It is not possible to state the acreage of land under cultivation; but every effort is being made by the Administration to improve native methods of agriculture by demonstration plots and by posting trained native agricultural demonstrators over as wide an area as possible.

The schools too are encouraged to take an active interest in gardening and the production of useful vegetables and crops. Great strides were made during 1934 and 1935 in connection with agriculture.

As a result of a grant from the Colonial Development Advisory Committee a considerable amount of work in respect of investigation of the pastures of the Territory—some of which are of an exceedingly valuable type—has been carried out, and experimental work in connection with pasture improvement has been set on foot.

During 1935, an Agricultural Department was created under a Chief Agricultural Officer, and the appointment under him, of a Field Husbandry Officer has since been approved.

2. FORESTRY.

There are considerable forest areas in the northern part of the Territory and, since 1932, consistent effort has been directed towards developing the timber resources of the Protectorate and in 1934 a Timber Concession Agreement was signed, the area of which is estimated to cover 150 square miles of which 105 carry commercial timber.

In April, 1935, a Forest Officer was appointed and stationed at Kazungula in the Chobe District to supervise the Concession area, to take charge of forestry questions arising from time to time and to submit monthly reports of progress.

The whole question of a survey of the forest areas and of the commercial exploitation of the timbers of the Territory is under consideration and steps are being taken for the Bechuanaland Protectorate to become a member of the Empire Forestry Association.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle, sheep, and goats are largely reared by the inhabitants of the Territory, the greater portion being native owned, and, at present, of poor quality.

The small element of European farmers are, however, progressive as far as possible, and the efforts of the Administration are constantly directed towards educating the native population in better methods of cattle and sheep rearing and in the improvement of their stock generally by means of importations of pure breeds, by exchange, by castration, and by improved pasture.

In 1935, also a considerable grant was made from the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the establishment of Bull camps with a view to the improvement of herds.

Everything possible is also being done towards the provision of better watering facilities, both in the form of conservation of surface waters as well as by boring and well sinking, and in 1935 a grant of £25,300 was made for the development of water supplies in Native Reserves which will go far to meet one of the most crying needs of the Territory.

All stock diseases are under the control of the Veterinary Department which had a heavy time in 1933 in coping with the foot-and-mouth outbreak which occurred that year and upon which it was decided to inoculate wholesale—with a view to saving the country from an indefinite period of quarantine and consequent disaster to both farming and trade.

Other stock diseases which are found in the Territory and which occupy the attention of the Department are anthrax, quarter evil, trypanosomiasis, paratyphoid, and scab.

There is, in normal years, a considerable export of **cattle, dairy produce, hides** and **skins,** etc. ; the figures for the last five years are as follows:—

Year	*Cattle*		*Hides and Skins*		*Butter*		*Butterfat*		*Sheep and Goats*	
	No.	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*	*Head*	*Value in £*
1931–32 ...	25,927	93,196	870,452	11,184	585,392	34,155	126,198	7,316	7,636	4,268
1932–33 ...	25,103	94,136	1,415,676	5,463	462,008	24,732	40,811	1,660	11,160	8,370
1933–34 ...	715	2,918	994	158	—	—	2,626	91	126	63
1934–35 ...	1,800	450	1,597,334	19,550	359,657	22,478	262,049	21,749	4,711	2,626
1935–36 ...	12,466	62,330	2,609,712	41,968	391,195	23,791	—	—	20,449	15,337

4. MINERALS.

No geological survey of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has yet been made.

Prospecting and mining is governed by the Mines and Minerals Proclamation No. 33 of 1932, which came into force on 12th August, 1932, and the Regulations thereunder published under High Commissioner's Notices No. 111 dated 12th August, 1932, and No. 157 dated 21st October, 1932. It should be noted, however, that the Tati District is presently excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation, but is subject to the Regulations in health and sanitation matters as is set out in Proclamation No. 54 of 1934.

The Tati District where the mineral rights are vested in the Tati Company, Limited, and which is at present excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation, is the only portion of the Territory where minerals (gold and silver) have been worked to any extent. In 1934 and 1935 gold and silver recoveries amounted to £65,668 and £78,500 respectively, each of which amounts shows a considerable increase over the 1933 figure of £24,747.

Exports of **gold** during the past five years have been as follows:—

Year	*Quantity in fine oz.*	*Value in £*
1931–32 ...	1,302	5,470
1932–33 ...	—	—
1933–34 ...	5,525	22,280
1934 ...	9,485	65,578
1935 ...	11,419	78,324

5. FISHERIES.

There are no fisheries in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Fish are caught in some of the rivers, but there is no trade.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Neither the European nor the native population is entirely self-supporting as regards food supplies and a considerable amount of kaffir corn, mealies, etc., and general merchandise is imported annually, though certain tribes husband their surplus supplies.

The natives in most parts are improvident and do not conserve grain against a future possible shortage, and as a result of unprecedented drought and severe locust invasions during 1933 and 1934 the Administration was obliged to expend large sums of money in famine relief work.

VI.—Industry.

The dairy industry, including cheese production, is the only one of any magnitude in the territory. There are two creameries, at Francistown and Lobatsi respectively, and of recent years much progress and development have been effected.

A poultry industry is being worked up and shows signs of promising results. Pig, Karakal sheep and wild animal furs and skins industries are also being set on foot with the aid of grants which have been generally made from the funds of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee in England.

VII.—Communications.

The main line of the Rhodesian Railways Limited, passes through the territory on its eastern side for a distance of 400 miles entering from the south at Ramathlabama and leaving again at Ramaquabane.

There are tolerably good roads for motor transport from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages, and there is a fairly good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory.

On the sandy tracts where the going is very heavy, travelling is done by means of Cape-carts or ox-wagons, but the light motor lorry is gradually replacing this form of transport as far as the Europeans are concerned.

One road motor service is operated in the Territory by the Union Railway Authorities.

There are numerous landing grounds for the use of air pilots who may visit the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

VIII.—Customs Tariff.

Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910 the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration receives annually a percentage of the total Customs Revenue of the Union.

IX.—Trade Representatives.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate has no Trade Representatives.

SWAZILAND.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Swaziland Protectorate lies approximately between latitude 25°40′ S. and 27°20′ S. and longitude 31° and 32° E. It has no sea coast, being bounded on the north, west and south by the Province of Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese East Africa and the Natal Province of the Union of South Africa.

The Territory is divided geographically into three regions, running roughly from north to south and of equal width; the high, middle, and low or bushveld regions. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensburg range, rising in places to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubomba mountains, has a height of from 200 to 1,000 feet.

The area of the territory is 6,704 square miles. About one-third of the country is a Native Area the remainder being owned by Europeans.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but the temperature is moderate and no great extremes of heat and cold are experienced. In the high veld portion, the mean maximum and minimum temperatures for 1935 were 72·4 and 40·8 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the middle veld 79·0 and 57·5 degrees Fahrenheit respectively. The highest maximum temperature recorded in 1935 was 105 degrees.

The total annual rainfall in 1935 varied at the different stations between 35·95 inches and 16·9 inches.

II.—Population, etc.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate can be classified in four groups—Europeans, Bantu, Indians and coloured people. The most numerous are the Bantu, a tribe akin to the Zulu, called the Swazi, who at the last census in 1921 numbered 110,295, the estimate for 1935 being 123,720. The estimated numbers of non-natives in the Protectorate at the end of 1935 were:—

European	2,885
Coloured	740
Indians	10

making a total for the whole Protectorate at that date of about 127,355. Classification of employment is made on the basis of European and other races. The details are as follows:—

	European	*Other Races*
Government Employment (including transport)	140	575
Agriculture	654	2,730
Industry and Manufacture	25	665
Domestic Service	—	500
Employment in the Union of South Africa (including those recruited for the gold mines on the Witwatersrand)	—	17,824

The figures given are approximate.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

Under Proclamation No. 55 of 1932, all coins other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa are legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were also declared to be legal tender in the Territory and under Proclamation No. 4 of 1933 the Bank was relieved of the condition of paying its notes on demand in United Kingdom coins or Union coins of legal tender. Two banks are in operation, the Standard Bank of South Africa, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

On the 31st March, 1936, the public debt of the Territory amounted to £55,000 and consisted of the Swaziland Consolidated Loan, amounting to £35,000 and the Swazi Nation Trust Fund, amounting to £20,000. The former loan bears interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. and is repayable by a sinking fund in 19 years from the 1st April, 1924. The latter bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The value of the sinking fund on the 31st March, 1936, was £15,173.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Net Surplus*
Posts and Telegraphs ...	£5,750	£4,872	£878

General Revenue

(*Excluding grants from the Colonial Development Fund.*)

	£	*Percentage*
I. Customs and Excise ...	18,963	20·54
II. Fees of Court, etc. ...	1,400	1·51
III. Direct Taxes ...	48,450	52·47
IV. Licences, Internal Revenue, Rents, and Miscellaneous ...	22,650	24·53
V. Surplus on Self-balancing Department ...	878	0·95
	92,341	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure	4,872	
Total Revenue ...	£97,213	

2. (*B*) *Analysis of Customs Revenue.*

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union. A fixed percentage (0·149 per cent.) of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

(*Exluding grants from the Colonial Development Fund.*)

	£	*Percentage*
I. Debt Charges ...	3,450	2·73
II. Administration ...	49,232	38·86
III. Economic Development ...	28,748	22·70
IV. Social Services ...	40,803	32·21
V. Defence ...	—	—
VI. Non-effective (pensions, etc.) ...	4,432	3·50
	126,665	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	4,872	
Total Expenditure ...	£131,537	

4. The Protectorate has no Reserve Funds.

5. The following grants have been received from the Imperial Treasury since 1928:—

Year	*Expenses of Administration*	*Capital Expenditure*	*Grants for Loans to settlers*
	£	£	£
1928	12,500	20,000	—
1929	15,000	17,000	6,000
1930	—	—	5,000
1931	19,500	2,500	10,000
1932	27,900	—	1,100
1933	28,500	—	1,500
1934	60,000	—	1,500
1935	48,000	—	—
1936	32,500	—	1,500

The figures for 1936 are based on the 1936-37 Estimates.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have been authorized for the following purposes during the years 1935 and 1936.

	£
Grants prior to 1935 ...	59,175
1935 Construction of bridges ...	22,250
1936 Construction of 50 dipping tanks ...	7,500
Total	88,925

IV.—Trade Statistics.

No statistics of Imports are kept. All imports are from the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

Year	*Value* £
1932... ...	71,407
1933... ...	129,035
1934... ...	101,923
1935... ...	100,206

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total Merchandise*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa	45,943	52,111	—	—	2,130	100,184
Portuguese East Africa... ...	10	12	—	—	—	22
	45,953	52,123	—	—	2,130	100,206

In addition there were exports of bullion and specie to the value of £17,877 to the Union of South Africa.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class I.		£
Oxen for Slaughter ...	—	38,316
Tobacco	261,794 lb.	6,542
Butterfat	21,139 „	886
Class II.		
Tin Ore	181 tons	39,628
Hides and Skins ...	496,471 lb.	8,449
Wattle bark	939,200 „	1,825
Cotton Seed	200,068 „	1,459
Wool	20,000 „	750
Class V.		
Gold	314 oz.	2,130

With the exception of a small amount of butter and butterfat, all products are exported to the Union of South Africa, from whence the cotton is shipped to the United Kingdom and the tin ore to the Straits Settlements for smelting. In 1935 some Tung Oil was exported to Portuguese East Africa.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The resources of the Protectorate are principally agricultural. The majority of Europeans are farmers. The rearing of livestock is the most important branch of this activity.

The native inhabitants have only a small portion of the land available to them under cultivation, and that for purely domestic purposes. It is not possible to estimate the acreage of land under cultivation, but the greater part of it is used for grazing purposes.

The chief crops grown by the Europeans are maize, kaffir corn, and tobacco. Cotton is grown to a small extent. Attempts to improve native agricultural methods are bearing fruit, in the more general use of kraal manure, and in the fact that in 1933 the natives grew almost sufficient foodstuffs to support themselves.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company controls the growth of tobacco in the Territory. In 1935 it had a membership of nearly 300, and 261,794 lb. of tobacco were exported valued at £6,542.

Maize.—The greater part of the maize grown in Swaziland is sold locally. European farmers obtain approximately 3½ bags per acre for this crop.

Tung Oil.—Tung oil trees are being planted and there is every indication that this may develop into a very useful commercial crop. A small quantity of oil (80 lb. valued at £12) was exported in 1935.

Cotton.—The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has a station at Bremersdorp; owing to the low prices obtainable, and unsatisfactory weather conditions, cotton is not grown to any great extent, and exports of cotton seed have decreased of late years.

The principal agricultural exports during the past five years have been as follows:—

Year	*Cotton Seed*		*Tobacco*	
	Quantity in lb.	*Value in* £	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in* £
1931 ...	1,531,887	9,574	312,180	7,804
1932 ...	750,000	3,125	341,055	10,850
1933 ...	207,000	1,400	377,906	10,010
1934 ...	295,800	2,048	374,952	10,433
1935 ...	200,068	1,459	261,794	6,542

2. FORESTRY.

There are no forests in the Territory. In the higher portions, *wattle* is grown for commercial purposes, the bark being used for the tanning industry in the Union of South Africa. Wattle seed is issued to natives, who are encouraged to plant trees to prevent soil erosion. No timber is exported.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The majority of stock in Swaziland is native owned, the Europeans having approximately 44,500 head of cattle in their possession, out of a total of 422,000 head. Native-owned cattle are generally of poor quality, and their large numbers lead to a great deal of over-grazing with consequent soil erosion and deterioration of pastures.

The ownership of cattle, irrespective of quality, is regarded as a sign of wealth by the natives, and it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to persuade them to sell their stock, or to take measures to improve them.

The Veterinary Department has taken steps to combat the overstocking of native areas, and to improve the quality of native herds.

All stock diseases are under the control of the Veterinary Department. Several outbreaks of East Coast fever occurred in 1935. A large measure of success has been achieved in lessening and eradicating stock diseases. No figures are available, but it is estimated that, apart from cattle slaughtered for human consumption, the mortality is about 10 per cent.

Swaziland is entirely self-supporting in animal products. During 1935, 6,386 head of cattle and some 19,000 hides were exported.

The overstocking of the Territory has not only affected the grazing but also the watering facilities of the country. To counteract the latter, dams have been constructed in many parts of the country, and the position has now been alleviated to some extent.

The following table shows the principal exports of **animal products** during the last five years:—

Year	*Slaughter Oxen*	*Hides and Skins*		*Wool*	
	Value in £	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*
1931	33,322	143,737	1,590	72,134	1,636
1932	23,728	60,750	633	30,000	490
1933	62,400	439,820	5,910	17,138	533
1934	40,536	451,650	6,200	18,638	536
1935	38,316	496,471	8,449	20,000	750

4. MINERALS.

No geological survey of the Protectorate has ever been made. A number of minerals are known to exist, including gold, tin, coal, asbestos, copper, iron-ore, and cinnabar. Of these, tin, gold, and asbestos are mined in the Northern District, asbestos and some gold in the Pigg's Peak sub-district, and tin and gold in the Mbabane sub-district.

The tin is alluvial, and the plentiful water supply in the area makes mining comparatively easy and economical. Mineral areas aggregating 2,475 square miles have been thrown open for general prospecting and mining.

Clay, sand, and stone are produced locally for building and road-making. No figures of quantities are available.

Exports of **tin ore** and **gold** during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year	*Tin Ore*		*Gold*	
	Quantity in long tons	*Value in £*	*Quantity in oz.*	*Value in £*
1931	77	8,875	—	—
1932	84	11,497	365	1,542
1933	101	19,665	630	3,914
1934	162	37,356	379	2,608
1935	181	39,628	314	2,130

5. FISHERIES.

There are no fisheries in Swaziland. Fish are caught in some of the rivers, but there is no trade.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Neither so far as the native population, nor so far as the European population is concerned, is Swaziland self-supporting in food supplies. Owing to the conservative nature of the people, only enough maize is grown to meet immediate requirements, any surplus being sold or converted into "Kaffir Beer". There have been few actual cases of famine amongst the natives, as the number of cattle in the Territory is more than sufficient to supply the population with meat

Maize is imported from the Transvaal when the local supply has been exhausted.

VI.—Industry.

Industrial activities are few. At all stations in the country motor repair depots and garages are in existence. Electric lighting plants at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, both driven by water power, a soda-water factory at Bremersdorp, a tobacco factory at Goedgegun and sundry mineral workings comprise the total of industrial concerns. At Mbabane and Bremersdorp there are printing works.

The South African Railways and Harbours Administration have a depot at Bremersdorp, and a workshop for their motor omnibuses.

The establishment of a butter factory at Bremersdorp is under consideration.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is a little entrepôt or transit trade in Swaziland. Tourist traffic is of some importance, and travellers find that the route through Swaziland is a short and convenient one from the Transvaal to Lourenço Marques, and to the Kruger National Park. No figures are kept, but the cash value of the traffic must be fairly substantial.

Many visitors come in during the winter months for game shooting, and to visit the hot sulphur springs in various parts of the country. Over 300 visitors were recorded at the Sipofana Hot Springs during last year. A small charge is made for camping.

VIII.—Communications.

The internal communications of Swaziland are by road. There are no railways or air services. The rivers are not navigable. All centres are connected by roads which are passable at all seasons of the year. During the summer months the Hlatikulu-Bremersdorp and the Bremersdorp-Mankaiana roads are liable to be blocked for short periods owing to the sudden rising of the Great Usutu River. A low level bridge is in the course of construction over this river on the former route.

In 1935 there were 1,127 miles of road in Swaziland, consisting of:—

	Miles
Trunk Roads (Class I)	257
Class II Roads	475
Class III Roads	395

Motor services of the South African Railways operate throughout the country, connecting up all the principal centres with various railheads.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

By an agreement made in June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union. A fixed percentage of the total collection in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Swaziland has no trade representatives.

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Gambia Colony and Protectorate are situated on the West Coast of Africa. The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles. The Protectorate comprises an area of about 4,000 square miles and consists of a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank of the River Gambia and three hundred miles in length. The river rises in the Futa Jallon plateau and flows westwards for nearly 700 miles. It is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina, 292 miles from Bathurst. The river is tidal throughout its length in British territory; during the rains it rises some 30 feet in the upper reaches.

The seat of Government is at Bathurst, 13° 27′ N. latitude 16° 34′ W. longitude, situated on Saint Mary's Island at the mouth of the river.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy, though, with modern methods of sanitation and housing, conditions of living have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. The rainfall varies from 35 to 55 inches annually, July, August, and September being the wettest months.

All land in the Colony, not already in private ownership, is Crown land and the Governor has power to grant both freehold and leasehold interests. Land in the Protectorate is vested in the Chiefs as trustees for the village communities but in the case of certain Wharf Towns on both banks of the river leases may be obtained from Government.

II.—Population.

According to the 1931 Census the total population was 199,520, the population of the Colony being 14,370 and that of the Protectorate 185,150, the latter having a density of 46.3 persons to the square mile. There is a small non-African population in Bathurst but the great bulk of the population are natives of Africa. The estimated population at the end of 1935 was 14,215 in the Colony and 183,596 in the Protectorate, making a total of 197,811.

Farming is the principal occupation of the people. The country is unsuitable for European settlers and there are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by the natives in what is usually described as " shifting " cultivation.

There is very little permanent emigration or immigration. At the commencement of each groundnut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These " strange farmers," however, return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Similarly some hundreds of foreign labourers and petty traders visit Bathurst during each trading season (roughly from November to May).

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., and ½d. issued by the Board.

2. *Bank.*—The only Bank is a Branch of the Bank of British West Africa at Bathurst which has a savings bank for small depositors.

3. The Government has a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being 2½ per cent. per annum. At the 31st December, 1935, the amount due to depositors was £3,320, and the accounts numbered 981.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*—The public debt of the Colony as at 31st December, 1935, amounted to £38,759 13s. 9d., representing the amount of stock issued in 1933 to produce the sum of £37,500 required to finance the carrying out of certain public works. The stock was issued at 97 per cent., bears interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum and is redeemable at par in 1963. Provision for redemption is made by a sinking fund to which annual contributions are made at the rate of 1·9 per cent. per annum of the stock issued. The balance of this fund on 31st December, 1935, amounted to £2,210 11s. 3d.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

Self-balancing Department.

	Posts and Telegraphs.
	£
Expenditure	6,455
Revenue	2,875
Deficit	3,580

General Revenue.

	£	£	Percentage.
Customs, i.e.:—			
Import Duties	108,500		
Export „	32,000		
		140,500	67·9
Direct Taxes		13,300	6·4
Fees, etc.		21,210	10·3
Licences, Port Dues, Rent, and Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue.		31,825	15·4
		206,835	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure.		2,875	
Receipts from the Colonial Development Fund		4,564	
Total ...		£214,274	

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
Class I. ...	12,911	72,882	18,535	104,328
Class II. ...	7	—	324	331
Class III. ...	24,621	817	21,118	46,556
	£37,539	73,699	39,977	151,215
Parcel Post...				530
				£151,745

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for* 1936 *excluding loan funds expenditure*).

	£	Percentage.
(1) Deficit on self-balancing Department. (See 2(*a*)) ...	3,580	1·8
(2) Debt Charges	2,094	1·1
(3) Administration	98,035	50·5
(4) Economic Development	23,953	12·4
(5) Social Services	40,849	21·0
(6) Defence	9,802	5·1
(7) Pensions and Gratuities	15,800	8·1
	194,113	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	2,875	
Colonial Development Fund expenditure	16,638	
Total ...	£213,626	

4. As at 31st December, 1935, the accumulated amount of the reserve funds was:—

	£
Reserve Fund	73,318
Steamer Depreciation Fund	18,036
	£91,354

The former is a general reserve, the sum of £50,000 having been set aside out of Revenue in 1927 and invested in certain securities, the interest on which is added to the Fund.

The latter Fund represents sums set aside from Revenue from time to time and invested in certain securities, the interest being also added to the Fund. The Fund is for the replacement of Government craft as and when required.

5. Grants have been authorized from the Colonial Development Fund as follows:—

(A) A grant of £12,500 to be utilised in conjunction with the Inter-Colonial loan of £37,500 for the carrying out of certain development works, viz.:—

(i) Road communication between the Kombo country and the Port of Bathurst.

(ii) Improvement of Bathurst Water Supply.

(iii) Reconstruction of Government Wharf at Bathurst.

The first two works were completed in 1934 and the Wharf reconditioning was finished in 1935.

(B) A grant, subject to a maximum of £3,200, not exceeding one half of the total expenditure in connection with the Cattle Immunization Scheme (vide V. A(3) Animal Husbandry).

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	62,393	55,039	749,755	867,187
1932	283,643	3,612	319,259	606,514
1933	175,467	6,333	333,408	515,208
1934	98,994	4,740	352,015	455,749
1935	193,285	2,281	301,138	496,704

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total Merchandise.*
To:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	3	90,886	—	11	—	90,900
Rest of Empire	150	431	31	—	—	612
Total Empire ...	153	91,317	31	11	—	91,512
Holland	—	83,465	—	—	—	83,465
Belgium	—	83,428	—	—	—	83,428
Denmark	—	76,632	—	—	—	76,632
Germany	—	38,003	—	—	—	38,003
Other foreign countries ...	19	3,032	11	—	—	3,062
Total foreign countries	19	284,560	11	—	—	284,590
GRAND TOTAL ...	172	375,877	42	11	—	376,102

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class II.			
Groundnuts	45,110 tons.	368,887	United Kingdom (86), Belgium (83), Holland (83), Denmark (76), Germany (36).
Palm Kernels	643 „	4,223	United Kingdom (3), Germany (1).

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	387,424	94,445	609,260	1,091,129
1932	149,949	44,111	103,781	297,841
1933	229,868	72,631	147,369	449,868
1934	138,997	72,796	118,708	330,501
1935	253,868	131,978	127,441	513,287

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From:—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	34,877	1,382	182,296	14	218,569
Sierra Leone	60,948	5,701	504	—	67,153
India	48,433	—	5,420	—	53,853
Canada	5,947	—	2,261	—	8,208
Rest of Empire	1,813	473	478	—	2,764
Total Empire	152,018	7,556	190,959	14	350,547
France	15,470	350	19,331	—	35,151
Germany	2,150	103	15,577	—	17,830
United States of America... ...	4,305	502	12,514	—	17,321
Belgium	1,313	162	9,812	—	11,287
Czecho-slovakia	1,121	242	6,463	—	7,826
Other foreign countries	10,493	1,449	26,084	—	38,026
Total foreign countries ...	34,852	2,808	89,781	—	127,441
Parcel Post...	—	—	—	5,299	5,299
GRAND TOTAL	186,870	10,364	280,740	5,313	483,287

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £30,000 from the United Kingdom:

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin, with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—			
Rice	142,690 cwt.	55,829	India (48), Sierra Leone (7).
Wheat flour	19,168 „	10,637	United Kingdom (5), France (3), Canada (2).
Other	502 „	529	
	162,360 „	66,995	
Kola nuts	1,465 tons	52,035	Sierra Leone (52).
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	33,745 lb.	7,822	United Kingdom (7).
Other manufactured	597 „	205	
Unmanufactured	179,026 „	6,881	Canada (3), United States of America (3).
	213,368 „	14,908	
Sugar, refined	796 tons	11,694	France (9).
Edible oils	64,162 gal.	8,378	United Kingdom (7).
Class II.			
Palm Oil	86,427 gal.	5,668	Sierra Leone (5).
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Printed	1,981,782 sq. yd.	49,767	United Kingdom (40), Czecho-Slovakia (3), Hungary (2).
Bleached	2,215,543 „	40,067	United Kingdom (39).
Dyed in the piece	771,778 „	18,424	United Kingdom (18).
Coloured	241,125 „	5,728	United Kingdom (4).
Grey	443,550 „	4,306	United Kingdom (all).
Total Cotton piece-goods	5,653,778 „	118,292	
Yarns	89,816 lb.	6,542	United Kingdom (5).
Other		16,553	United Kingdom (6), Switzerland (3), Belgium (2), Germany (2).
Total Cotton Manufactures		141,387	
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	189,579 gal.	7,746	United States of America (4), Holland (2).
Illuminating	59,280 „	2,481	United States of America (2).
Lubricating	16,649 „	1,974	United States of America (1).
Fuel	46,202 „	1,399	United States of America (1).
	311,710 „	13,600	
Iron and Steel Manufactures		12,364	United Kingdom (6), France (1), Germany (1).
Apparel		8,063	United Kingdom (5), Belgium (2).
Motor Cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars and lorries	50 vehicles.	4,924	United Kingdom (2), Canada (2).
Parts and accessories		1,349	
Tyres and tubes		1,780	United Kingdom (1).
		8,053	
Machinery		7,102	United Kingdom (6).
Hats, caps, etc.		6,857	France (3), Germany (2), United Kingdom (1).
Spirits, perfumed	1,297 gal.	5,011	United Kingdom (2), France (2).
Medicines and drugs		4,945	United Kingdom (4).
Soap (all kinds)	4,525 cwt.	4,841	United Kingdom (4).
Bags and sacks	159,893	4,616	India (4).
Boots, shoes, etc.	44,094 pr.	4,138	Czecho-Slovakia (2), United Kingdom (1), Morocco (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Most of the population, as stated under Section II, is engaged in agricultural production. The predominant export crop is the groundnut, but rice, maize, guinea corn cassava, sweet potatoes, and other food crops are also largely cultivated for local consumption. Cotton is grown to a certain extent, particularly in the North Bank Province, and is used for the local manufacture of cloth.

Groundnuts represent in value over 95 per cent. of the total exports. Quantities and values exported in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1931	66,811	506,125	1934	71,919	387,345
1932	37,315	391,659	1935	45,110	368,887
1933	67,370	500,766			

The production is entirely in native hands. Approximately 98,500 persons are annually engaged in the cultivation of groundnuts. Two experimental farms are maintained by Government and a system of produce inspection for exported groundnuts is provided for maintaining a standard of quality for exports.

There is also a small export of palm kernels; 643 tons, valued at £4,223, in 1935.

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

There is no forest country and apart from rhun palms, which are extensively used in the construction of native houses, wharves, etc., all timber has to be imported.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There is no organized animal industry in the Gambia, although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. The river valley, although swampy and tsetse-infested, offers good grazing and there is a continual movement of cattle from and to the extensive neighbouring French territories, which act as a reservoir of cattle for the Gambia. Effective control of this movement is impossible owing to the length of the border. During 1935, 1,667 head of cattle are reported to have died of rinderpest, but it is not known how many of these could be regarded as belonging to the Gambia. The herds are generally composed of cattle belonging to a number of owners who leave them in charge of a single herdsman.

The cattle products are practically all consumed locally, but there is a growing export of hides and skins (£1,060 in 1935), and the industry is capable of further expansion if the number of cattle can be increased by the control of rinderpest.

A scheme for the immunization of cattle was approved in 1933. This scheme is being financed partly from Revenue and partly from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund not exceeding one half of the total expenditure. The grant in respect of the years 1935-38 is subject to a maximum of £600 in each year.

The scheme, which was started in October, 1933, will be spread over a period of five years. As the resistance of cattle to disease appears to be greater during the dry season than during the rains, immunization work will be attempted only during the former period of the year when the best results may be expected. Each period of operations will extend, therefore, from November to April. The scheme continued with satisfactory results during the 1934-35 season although difficulty was experienced at first in making serum and obtaining virus. The vaccine-double-inoculation method was employed, and over 1,700 cattle were inoculated. During the 1935-36 season work is being continued. That the cattle owners appreciate the value of immunisation has been shown by the many requests for inoculation from the adjoining districts where inoculations have not yet been undertaken. The success attained up to the present augurs well for the future success of the Scheme.

Donkeys are used extensively for the transportation of groundnuts and other crops whilst a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs are reared for local consumption. At the end of 1935 there were approximately 4,740 donkeys and 72,833 sheep and goats in the Gambia.

4. MINERALS.

There are no mineral resources in the Gambia.

5. FISHERIES.

The sea fishing industry is capable of expansion. The native of the Gambia, however, takes little or no part in this industry which is almost entirely in the hands of Senegalese natives.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Apart from St. Mary's Island (including the town of Bathurst) the Gambia may be said to be self-supporting with respect to foodstuffs in that practically all essential articles of diet can be raised locally; but a considerable amount of rice is still imported into the country. The people are now encouraged by Government to grow an adequate supply of foodstuffs in addition to the export crop of groundnuts. The European articles of food imported into the Protectorate may be regarded as luxuries to the bulk of the population; the same remark applies to kola nuts, which are imported from Sierra Leone.

In Bathurst the position is different. St. Mary's Island is too small in area to permit of farming, whilst many of the inhabitants, particularly those belonging to the educated and wealthier classes, have acquired a taste for European articles of food. Such foodstuffs now form a considerable proportion of the diet of these classes.

Head IV (Table iv) shows the principal requirements in all imports and also the countries whence they are imported.

VI.—Industry.

There are no important industries in the Colony.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The entrepôt trade and the tourist traffic are of little or no importance.

VIII.—Communications.

Harbour.—There is one harbour which is situated at Bathurst and is controlled and maintained by the Marine Department. In conjunction with the harbour, Government maintains a wharf, whilst all the leading firms have wharves opposite their trading establishments. The approach channel to the harbour is marked by a light vessel and buoys. The dimensions, etc. of the harbour are as follows:—

Minimum width at entrance, 1½ miles.
Minimum navigable depth, L.W.O.S.T., at entrance, 5 fathoms.
Maximum available depth of water at wharves L.W.O.S.T., 11-20 feet.

The number of sailing and steam vessels which entered the harbour during 1935 was 253 with a total net tonnage of 687,217. Of the 242 steam vessels which entered the harbour, 109 were British with a net tonnage of 380,383. During the year 1935, 103 aircraft entered the Colony.

The Marine Department slipway and engineering works are fitted with modern machines capable of carrying out all repairs and refits to vessels of up to 400 tons gross.

External Communications.—For ordinary mail services the Colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited. There is a monthly service, but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks. Bathurst is also a place of call on the Europe-South America air route of the Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G. and a regular weekly air mail service operates between the Gambia and Europe.

Internal Communications.—River Transport.—The Gambia River is navigable for ocean-going vessels as far as Kuntau-ur (150 miles from Bathurst) and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina (292 miles).

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers, and lighters and also in cutters and schooners, though the latter have now been almost entirely replaced by steam craft.

Roads.—There are four trunk roads:—

No. 1.—Bathurst to Brumen Ferry (90¾ miles).

No. 2.—Barra to Illiassa (62 miles).

No. 3.—Illiassa to Brumen Ferry (22½ miles) with a branch eastwards from Jattaba to Sandeng and the French boundary (2½ miles).

No. 4.—Bantanding on Road No. 2 to the French boundary (¾ mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the South Bank running from Kwinella to Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder-roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary and feeder-roads in each Province are approximately as follows:—

	Miles.
North Bank Province	116
South Bank Province	95
MacCarthy Island Province	280
Upper River Province	200

River Services.—A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers *Prince of Wales* (400 tons) and *Lady Denham* (250 tons).

The steamers call at 27 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse, a distance of 242 miles from Bathurst, and 31 ports when calling at Fattoto a distance of 288 miles from Bathurst.

This service ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. During the remaining months of the year, a fortnightly or monthly service is maintained.

Ferries.—Passenger and vehicular ferries have been installed by Government in connexion with the road system at a number of points.

There are no rail communications in the Gambia.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties at either special or *ad valorem* rates are levied on all imports, except certain goods exempted for special reasons. A rate of 10 per cent. preferential, and 12½ per cent. general, is chargeable on most articles subject to *ad valorem* duty, but a few articles, limited in number, are chargeable at 15 per cent. preferential, 20 per cent. general, and a few at 5 per cent. preferential, 25 per cent. general. Duties at special increased rates, both *ad valorem* and specific, are levied on certain goods of Japanese origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Gambia has no official Trade Representative abroad. The Receiver-General is the local Imperial Trade Correspondent.

GOLD COAST.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Gold Coast comprises the Gold Coast Colony, its dependencies Ashanti and the Northern Territories, and Togoland under British Mandate. It is situated on the Gulf of Guinea and lies between longitude 1° 12′ E. and 3° 15′ W., and between latitude 4° 45′ and 11° 10′ N. On the west, north, and east it is bounded by French territory and on the south by the sea.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles; of Ashanti, 24,379; of the Northern Territories, 30,486; and of Togoland under British Mandate, 13,041; the total being 91,843 square miles.

The Gold Coast may be divided generally into three belts. In the centre is the forest area; the south-eastern corner consists of rolling plains covered with scrub and grass; and the north is largely "orchard" country. The forest area consists of low hills and is traversed in a north-westerly direction by a well-marked range varying in height from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. The country is plentifully intersected by rivers, streams, and watercourses, but the rivers are not navigable by vessels other than canoes, except in the lower reaches where launches can operate under certain conditions.

The climate of the forest area is typically hot and damp. The temperature ranges round 80°, and there is little variation. The rainfall varies considerably but on the average may be said to be from 60 to 70 inches per annum. The dry season extends from December to February, and there is a break in the rains in August. June and September are the wettest months. Tornadoes may be expected in March and October. In the north the rains are of less duration and reach their highest intensity in September. The average temperature is higher than on the coast and the climate is generally drier. On the plains in the south-east the seasons are not well-defined and the rainfall is low. During the months of January and February the whole country is visited by the Harmattan, a dry, dusty wind from the Sahara, the duration and intensity of which are much greater in the north than in the south. When this wind is blowing, the daily variation in temperature is greatly increased, and comparatively low temperatures are registered at nights in the north while the maximum shade temperature during the day may rise to 105°.

The following table shows the most significant figures for 1935, at the stations shown :—

Station.	*Height above sea level.*	*Monthly Maximum.*		*Monthly Minimum.*		*Rainfall.*
	Feet.	*Highest.* *Fahr.*	*Lowest.* *Fahr.*	*Highest.* *Fahr.*	*Lowest.* *Fahr.*	*Inches.*
Accra (Colony)	45	87·5° April	78·6° Aug.	78·4° Nov.	71·8° Aug.	28·32
Kumasi (Ashanti)	840	94·0° Feb.	83·8° July	70·8° Oct.	63·0° Jan.	65·12
Axim (Colony)	20	91·1° April	84·1° Aug.	72·9° Mar.	64·5° July	130·39
Tamale (Northern Territory)	660	99·6° Feb.	85·9° Aug.	72·9° Mar.	61·1° Jan.	48·67

The fundamental principle underlying the ownership of land in the Gold Coast is that the land belongs to the community. In recent years, however, the practice of disposing of freehold rights to private individuals, which is contrary to native custom, has arisen. Such alienations are on the increase and are the cause of considerable trouble in the constitution of Forest Reserves.

Crown land consists of the land at Kumasi annexed at the conclusion of the Ashanti war of 1900, land obtained for the harbour and township of Takoradi and land acquired from time to time for public purposes under the Public Lands Ordinance of the Colony and under the Administration Ordinances of Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Land required for railway purposes is acquired under the Railway Ordinance. The total area of land owned by Government in the Gold Coast is 183 square miles only. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, of the Northern Territories vests all native lands in the Protectorate in the Governor to be held and administered for the benefit of the natives; but mining leases are regulated by the Mineral Rights Ordinance. The area alienated in the Protectorate for mining purposes is five square miles. In addition to this area, 1,960 square miles are held under prospecting options. In the Colony and Ashanti the leasing of land by the chiefs for mining, agricultural and arboricultural purposes is regulated by the Concessions Ordinances, and the land so alienated amounts to 8,805 square miles in the Colony and 2,986 square miles in Ashanti.

II.—Population, etc.

At the census of 1931 the population of the Gold Coast was—

Gold Coast Colony	1,573,770
Ashanti	578,702
Northern Territories	717,382
Togoland under British Mandate	293,714
Total	3,163,568

The total included 3,182 non-Africans, chiefly Europeans. It is estimated that the population had increased to 3,530,733 at the middle of 1935.

The majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are peasant farmers. The most important crops cultivated are cocoa for export and foodstuffs for local consumption, but a number of other agricultural products receive attention. In the large towns there is an abundance of African skilled labour and fishing is a common industry all along the coast. The educated classes are employed largely in the Government Service, by the mercantile houses, and in the teaching profession. Petty trading is the peculiar occupation of the women.

The principal towns, with their populations in 1931, are Accra, the capital (60,726); Sekondi, in the Western Province of the Colony (16,953); Cape Coast, in the Central Province (17,685); Kumasi the chief town of Ashanti (35,829); and Tamale, Northern Territories (12,941).

Immigration is mostly from the north, numbers of foreign unskilled labourers coming into the country every year in the hope of securing employment. Traders from the north regularly come down with cattle for sale and return to their homes with kola nuts for disposal there.

Generally speaking, owing to the stricter conditions prevailing in the adjoining French Colonies, there is a tendency for individuals, families and even tribes to attempt to cross the frontiers and settle in the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast native sees small attraction in wandering far afield and consequently there is little real emigration.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d. ½d., and $\frac{1}{10}$d. issued by the Board.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, with head offices in London, have 11 and 8 branches respectively in the Gold Coast.

A Government Post Office Savings Bank has been in operation since the 1st January, 1888. The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, was 25,270, and the amount on deposit was £172,155. Interest payable on deposits is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

There are 418 co-operative societies in the Gold Coast established under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance No. 4 of 1931. The number of members on the 31st December, 1935, was 9,453, and the total paid-up share capital £12,332.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) The total public debt as at the 31st March, 1936, was £11,435,000.

(*b*) The annual amount required for

(i) interest is £560,369 and for

(ii) sinking fund £99,350.

(*c*) The total value of the sinking funds was £1,350,433 at the 31st March, 1936.

The following table gives details regarding each particular loan:—

Date Raised.	*Public Debt.*	*Annual Rate Per cent.*		*Date. of Redemption.*	*Total Amount of accumulated Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1936.*
	Amount of issue.	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*		
	£				£
1910	1,035,000	4	1	1939–59	369,584
1919	4,000,000	6	⅝	1945–70	495,641
1925	4,628,000	4½	1	1956	464,343
1931	1,170,000	4½	1	1960–70	18,113
1934	602,000	3	1	1954–59	2,752
	11,435,000				1,350,433

2.—(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Railway*	936,589	1,104,759
Takoradi Harbour†	183,500	183,500
Posts and Telegraphs	102,350	151,497
Waterworks	16,000	20,850
Electric Light...	25,500	15,500
Transport Department	16,000	21,999
Broadcasting	2,000	7,926
	1,281,939	1,506,031

Net deficit £224,092.

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* Includes proportion of public debt charges—viz., £471,325 and expenditure of £168,170 on Railway Capital Works.

† Includes proportion of public debt charges—viz., £155,240.

Colonial Development Fund.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Grants-in-aid—	£	£
Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme	50	50
Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme	256	256
Grant for training of Forestry probationers	912	912
	1,218	1,218

General Revenue.

	Annual.	*Percentage.*
	£	
(1) Customs and Excise	2,227,790	78·9
(2) Licences, etc.	249,920	8·9
(3) Fees of Court	144,295	5·1
(4) Rents, Interest, Harbour, etc., Dues and Miscellaneous (including Salary levy).	200,660	7·1
	2,822,665	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments (excluding Railway and Takoradi Harbour) set off against expenditure.	161,850	
Receipts from Colonial Development Fund ...	1,218	
Total Revenue as shown in the 1936/37 Estimates	£2,985,733	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	336,419	17,903	375,075	729,397
Class II	1,743	40	1,490	3,273
Class III	430,421	62,029	561,290	1,053,740
Class V	—	—	—	—
	£768,583	79,972	937,855	1,786,410
Duty collected on goods sold from Government Stores, 1935				6,654
				1,793,064

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

	Annual.	*Percentage.*
	£	
(1) Self-balancing Departments net deficit	224,092	8·0
(2) Debt Charges (excluding Railway and Takoradi Harbour).	104,148	3·7
(3) Administration	887,739	31·6
(4) Economic Development	458,518	16·3
(5) Social Services	788,552	28·0
(6) Defence	107,460	3·8
(7) Non-effective (i.e. Pensions)	243,190	8·6
	2,813,699	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments (excluding Railway and Takoradi Harbour) set off against Revenue.	161,850	
Colonial Development Fund	1,218	
Total Expenditure as shown in the 1936/37 Estimates	£2,976,767	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1936, amounted to £1,499,171 invested in British funds.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1936, amounted to £986,281.

The Railway Renewals Fund on the 31st March, 1936, amounted to £487,359 in respect of which the value of investments in British Funds amounted to £437,624 at that date.

The balances of the advances to municipalities for various municipal works and buildings amounted to £61,676 on the 31st March, 1936. These are interest-bearing loans repayable by annual instalments.

5. *Grants-in-aid etc.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received from the Imperial Government in recent years. Free grants and loans on repayment from the Colonial Development Fund had been received by the end of 1935, as under:—

	Amount of Grant or Loan.	*Estimated Total Cost.*
	£	£
(*a*) Free grant towards construction of veterinary laboratory in the Northern Territories.	20,000	27,447
(*b*) Free grant of interest for 2 years on the capital cost of Accra Waterworks Extension (Weija Main).	3,513	—
(*c*) Annual grants to supplement annual contribution to the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme.	304	—
(*d*) Annual grants to supplement contribution to the Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme.	538	—
(*e*) Free grant for one year towards cost of training an officer in forest utilization, 1933–34.	555	—
(*f*) Annual grants towards cost of training probationers for appointment as Forestry Officers.	1,225	—
(*g*) Loans repayable by annual instalments:—		
(1) Tamale Water Supply	39,885*	40,000
(2) Cape Coast Electricity Supply	25,452*	25,180

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	3,514,873	402,559	1,509,673	5,427,105
1932	3,431,199	136,870	4,324,450	7,892,519†
1933	3,640,146	221,193	4,186,921	8,048,260†
1934	4,547,173	186,859	3,383,424	8,117,337†
1935	5,670,398	272,485	4,028,250	9,971,133†

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total Merchandise.*
To:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,672,796	788,440	489	—	2,634,963	5,096,688
Australia	131,958	—	1	—	—	131,959
Canada	57,706	36,428	5	—	—	94,139
Rest of Empire	22,554	2,835	6,769	15	—	32,173
Total Empire	1,885,014	827,703	7,264	15	2,634,963	5,354,959
United States of America... ...	1,231,131	228,096	13	—	564	1,459,804
Germany	1,124,169	63,693	17	—	—	1,187,879
Holland	513,314	17,955	6	—	—	531,275
Italy	126,093	41,530	14	—	—	167,637
French Togoland	118,984	8,295	2,516	6	—	129,801
Norway	30,848	78,059	—	—	—	108,907
Belgium	28,791	49,668	2	—	—	78,461
France	15,549	59,854	2	—	—	75,405
Other foreign countries	134,882	8,991	2,841	—	—	146,714
Total foreign countries ...	3,323,761	556,141	5,411	6	564	3,885,883
High Seas	—	—	52	—	—	52
GRAND TOTAL	5,208,775	1,383,844	12,727	21	2,635,527	9,240,894

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* Repaid in full at 30th September, 1935.

† Excludes value of Ships' Stores as follows:—

	£
1932	386
1933	224
1934	119
1935	402

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Cocoa	268,890 tons	5,203,959	United Kingdom (1,670), United States of America (1,231), Germany (1,123), Holland (513), Australia (132), Italy (126), French Togoland (119), Canada (58), Sweden (56), Poland (41), Norway (31), Denmark (30), Belgium (29).
Class II.			
Manganese Ores	398,718 „	612,170	United States of America (187), United Kingdom (104), Norway (78), France (60), Belgium (50), Italy (41), Germany (40), Canada (36).
Diamonds	1,349,847 carats	546,094	United Kingdom (all).
Wood and Timber, unmanufactured—			
Mahogany	1,066,078 c. ft.	105,509	United Kingdom (66), United States of America (39).
Other	667 tons	4,283	United Kingdom (4).
		109,792	
Palm Kernels	6,492 „	43,244	Germany (17), United Kingdom (16), Holland (9)
Class V.			
Gold	370,768 fine oz.	2,635,527	United Kingdom (2,635).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	3,466,351	285,098	1,201,045	4,952,494
1932	3,273,593	226,684	2,104,942	5,605,219
1933	3,063,438	278,535	2,201,381	5,543,354
1934	2,698,494	327,685	1,822,621	4,848,800
1935	4,533,683	529,626	2,893,471	7,956,780

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	452,035	40,111	3,720,707	—	4,212,853
India	89,085	41	171,977	—	261,103
Nigeria	25,354	59,892	70,881	650	156,777
Canada	28,706	9	53,998	—	82,713
Rest of Empire	20,104	124	8,805	—	29,033
Total Empire	615,284	100,177	4,026,368	650	4,742,479
United States of America	183,423	5,751	565,632	—	754,806
Germany	27,212	1,205	394,983	—	423,400
Holland	39,239	32	209,604	—	248,875
Japan	1,840	4	228,668	—	230,512
Czecho-Slovakia	29,280	1,389	134,792	—	165,461
Italy	4,908	54	102,860	—	107,822
Belgium	3,803	34	100,402	—	104,239
France	19,220	880	62,282	—	82,382
Other Foreign Countries	263,828	2,532	249,487	111	515,958
Total foreign countries	572,753	11,881	2,048,710	111	2,633,455
GRAND TOTAL	1,188,037	112,058	6,075,078	761	7,375,934

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £320,830 from the United Kingdom and £260,016 from foreign countries: total £580,846.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of Consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	393,304 lb.	207,190	United Kingdom (206).
Unmanufactured ...	1,553,079 „	66,772	United States of America (66).
Cigars	3,457 „	2,235	United Kingdom (1), Holland (1).
Other	6,723 „	2,524	United Kingdom (2).
	1,956,563 „	278,721	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of Consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class I—continued.			
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—			
Rice	226,386 cwt.	102,626	India (87), French Indo-China (14).
Wheat flour	127,835 "	95,860	United States of America (67), Canada (27).
Other	53,231 "	25,653	Nigeria (10), Czecho-Slovakia (4), Hungary (4).
	407,452 "	224,139	
Fish—			
Canned, etc.	31,069 "	71,673	United States of America (39), Portugal (24), Russia (4).
Dried, salted, etc. ...	49,555 "	62,746	Canary Islands (50).
Fresh	524 "	2,690	United Kingdom (2).
	81,148 "	137,109	
Meats—			
Canned and bottled ...	31,895 "	71,561	Argentine Republic (43), Uruguay (20), United Kingdom (4).
Beef and Pork, pickled or salted	31,263 "	33,631	Denmark (22), Argentine Republic (8).
Fresh	3,812 "	20,415	United Kingdom (7), Argentine Republic (4), New Zealand (4), Denmark (3).
Other	4,239 "	6,384	Denmark (4).
	71,209 "	131,991	
Spirits—			
Whisky	43,352 gal.	49,974	United Kingdom (49).
Gin	63,238 "	31,196	Holland (22), United Kingdom (9).
Other	13,351 "	13,798	France (6), Cuba (3), Germany (2).
	119,941 "	94,968	
Sugar	4,368 tons	63,012	United Kingdom (37), Czecho-Slovakia (25).
Class II.			
Coal	46,085 "	66,763	Nigeria (59), United Kingdom (7).
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Printed	39,525,253 sq. yd.	1,044,932	United Kingdom (808), Holland (188), Switzerland (16), Germany (15).
Dyed in the piece ...	10,391,231 "	280,458	United Kingdom (184), Nigeria (59), Italy (18), Russia (11).
Bleached	5,212,805 "	93,257	United Kingdom (66), Russia (14), Italy (10).
Coloured	3,062,189 "	70,738	United Kingdom (54), Italy (4).
Grey	2,825,353 "	39,289	United Kingdom (26), Germany (6).
Total cotton piece goods	61,016,831 "	1,528,674	
Sewing	2,065 cwt.	30,544	United Kingdom (29).
Yarn	2,687 "	22,991	United Kingdom (21).
Other		128,428	United Kingdom (71), Japan (37)
Total cotton manufactures		1,710,637	
Machinery—			
Mining and gold dredging		645,803	United Kingdom (547), United States of America (71), Germany (11).
Electrical		99,095	United Kingdom (97).
Industrial		27,699	United Kingdom (24).
Other		44,203	United Kingdom (35).
		816,800	
Iron and Steel Manufactures—			
Corrugated iron sheets ...	8,760 tons	136,229	United Kingdom (101), Belgium (35).
Other		443,273	United Kingdom (267), Germany (81), Czecho-Slovakia (24).
		579,502	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	1,938 vehicles	220,189	United States of America (120), United Kingdom (69), Canada (28).
Parts and accessories ...		67,685	United States of America (35), United Kingdom (21
Tyres and tubes... ...		94,724	United Kingdom (36), United States of America (20 Canada (18), France (16).
		382,598	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of Consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class III—continued.			
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	5,587,179 gal.	188,570	United States of America (164), Dutch West Indies (24).
Illuminating	2,543,010 „	80,024	United States of America (68), Dutch West Indies (11).
Lubricating	582,231 „	46,244	United States of America (30), United Kingdom (8).
Fuel	3,419,799 „	42,973	Dutch West Indies (38), United States of America (4).
Other	22,489 „	18,615	United Kingdom (11), Germany (6).
	12,154,708 „	376,426	
Silk and Artificial Silk—			
Manufactures—			
Silk goods		18,256	United Kingdom (9), Japan (4), China (2).
Artificial silk piece goods	3,069,053 sq. yd.	177,203	Czecho-Slovakia (64), United Kingdom (50), Italy (25), Germany (21), France (14), Japan (3).
Artificial silk, other ...		22,541	Japan (16), United Kingdom (4).
		218,000	
Apparel—			
Boots and shoes... ...	536,778 pr.	46,605	Japan (22), United Kingdom (18).
Hats, caps, etc.		43,415	United Kingdom (17), Italy (9), Japan (9).
Other		126,238	United Kingdom (97), Japan (14).
		216,258	
Bags and Sacks	6,734,831	171,637	India (164), United Kingdom (5).
Explosives—			
Dynamite, etc.	15,231 cwt.	77,087	United Kingdom (all).
Other	16,061 „	26,923	United Kingdom (25).
	31,292 „	104,010	
Medicines and drugs ...		99,115	United Kingdom (75), Germany (10), United States of America (8).
Cement	44,405 „	94,435	United Kingdom (57), Germany (28).
Soap...	71,669 „	79,733	United Kingdom (71).
Railway rolling stock ...		73,051	United Kingdom (72).
Perfumery		71,734	United Kingdom (56), Germany (6).
Electrical apparatus, etc....		66,174	United Kingdom (53), United States of America (4).
Implements and Tools—			
Agricultural		31,725	Germany (16), United Kingdom (13).
Artisans		30,084	United Kingdom (19), Germany (8).
Other		3,450	United Kingdom (2), Germany (1).
		65,259	

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

Cocoa.--The most important product of the Gold Coast is cocoa, which is grown almost exclusively by peasant farmers. Its cultivation is the chief agricultural industry in the Colony, Ashanti and Southern Togoland; but cocoa does not thrive in the Northern Territories. The plantations extend throughout the forest area, where areas of forest have been cleared for the cultivation of foodstuffs which have been interplanted with cocoa, but it is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the actual acreage under this crop. The older "farms" are in the east and it is in the west that new production is most noticeable. The average yield is estimated at 5 cwt. of dried cocoa per acre, and after making due allowance for "new areas" not yet in full bearing it is concluded that an acreage slightly in excess of 925,000 acres is under cocoa cultivation. From details secured in surveys by the Department of Agriculture it appears that the cultivations in the Western Province of Ashanti range between 2·8 and 6·4 acres and average 4·6 acres per holding. August to January constitutes the main cocoa season, and during those months the great bulk of the crop is harvested; but a smaller quantity averaging about 14 per cent. of the total annual crop is gathered in May and June and is termed the mid-season or minor crop. The crop year is normally reckoned from October to September.

Cocoa is grown for export. The beans are extracted from the pods by hand, allowed to ferment and then are dried in the sun. The actual farm receives little attention beyond weeding and elementary precautions against disease. Labour is usually supplied by the owner's own family, but paid labour is sometimes employed. The result is that the cost of production is low, even if the quality is not high. Considerable improvements in the quality have taken place in recent years, but great efforts are being made to raise the standard of quality still further.

The prices realized have not as yet increased in accordance with the improvement in quality and the cultivator is as a consequence naturally loath to adopt measures which merely involve him in increased expenditure with insufficient return for the additional labour and trouble involved.

In recent years the efforts of the Government to foster the industry have been directed along three main lines, viz., (i) agricultural education; (ii) inspection and prescription of standards for export; and (iii) the formation of co-operative marketing societies. These measures are meeting with considerable success and the results so far secured indicate that considerable improvements in quality are being effected by the co-operative societies. An improved system of inspection and grading is under consideration as the result of a visit to the Colony by Mr. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office. The pests and diseases of cocoa have also received attention and instruction in regard to control measures is provided through the agricultural officers.

The whole of the crop is sold to local buyers, and the cost of transport to the buying centres and thence to the coast for shipment is an important factor in the price paid. The beans are packed in standard bags containing about 140 lb. The buyer may ship or hold according to the state of the market overseas, but no difficulty has yet been experienced by the farmer in disposing of his crop. The price he receives for it depends on the distance from the coast, competition amongst buyers, and the ruling prices in Europe and America. The big European firms established in the country are prominent buyers, but there is always a number of individual independent buyers in addition.

The amount of cocoa exported during recent years was as follows:—

	Tons.	*Value.* £		*Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	244,097	5,493,165	1934	230,272	4,040,696
1932	233,745	5,511,360	1935	268,891	5,204,182
1933	236,117	4,971,478			

As the end of the calendar year comes in the middle of the main exporting season these figures do not accurately represent the variations of the crop from year to year. The exports during the crop year 1932-33 were 256,108 tons, which constituted a record. The exports during the crop year 1933-34 were 225,258 tons, and during 1934-35 were 250,479 tons.

In 1935 the bulk of the crop was consigned to United Kingdom (82,609 tons); United States of America (64,872 tons); Germany (58,791 tons); and Holland (24,717 tons). French Togoland took 7,967 tons; Italy 6,505 and Poland 2,239. Of the Dominions Australia took 7,488 tons, Canada 2,717 and New Zealand and South Africa 357 and 559 tons respectively.

The Gold Coast produces nearly half the world's supply of cocoa. The quantity exported may be taken to be the quantity produced and that has tended to fluctuate during the last few years rather than steadily to increase, the inference being that, although the 1935-36 crop is likely to establish a new record, production under existing conditions is approaching its maximum. Increased planting in the west is partially offset by a reduction in yield in the east.

Kola.—The cultivation of cocoa involves the clearing of forest lands and planting, but the kola industry of the Gold Coast is based on wild trees. Kola is an indigenous tree in two main areas in the forest belt, and the only labour involved is in the collection of the nuts, which is usually done for wages in kind, viz., food and a share of the nuts. The crop is mostly exported, although there is a certain amount of local consumption in the Northern Territories. It is either sold *in situ* to itinerant traders for export across the northern frontiers or transported to the coast for shipment to Nigeria.

The overland export is difficult to gauge accurately. An export duty on kola exported from Ashanti and the Northern Territories was imposed in 1931, and the following amounts have been collected:—

	£
1931	1,065
1932	6,219
1933	8,561
1934	6,683
1935	9,362

It is probable, however, that a larger quantity actually crossed the frontiers owing to the lack of facilities for safeguarding the revenue. The cost of adequate measures would be out of all proportion to the result.

The total exports, from the ports and over the Eastern Frontier, have steadily fallen in the last few years, as the following table shows:—

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1930	3,768	1933	250
1931	1,319	1934	160
1932	353	1935	245

The fall is due to increased production in Sierra Leone and Nigeria and also to the alleged inferior taste of the Gold Coast nut.

Oil Palm Products.—The oil palm is indigenous and is found wild throughout the forest area. Its fruits are largely used for local consumption. The peak of the export trade was in the year 1884, when 20,134 tons of oil and 38,702 tons of kernels left the country. Since then it has declined on account of the superior attractions of cocoa and the low price of oil. Two crushing mills have been erected for operation under European management. One had to close down owing to economic conditions, but will be reopened shortly.

The export of oil and kernels in the last few years is given in the following table:—

	Oil.		*Kernels.*	
	Tons.	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	320	4,750	4,035	37,204
1932	688	10,687	6,998	60,282
1933	17	179	3,013	23,240
1934	63	674	3,370	19,345
1935	411	6,768	6,494	43,245

Steps have recently been taken with a view to safeguarding the principal oil-palm belts in the Gold Coast.

Copra.—The coconut palm is common all along the Coast in varying intensity, but the export of copra is small, being in the neighbourhood of 1,300 tons per annum. Efforts are now being made to expand the industry, but with a view to reducing imports rather than stimulating exports. It is reported that fairly considerable areas are suitable for the cultivation of coconuts. Standards for export have now been prescribed.

Food Crops.—There is a very large production of foodstuffs for local consumption throughout the country. The crops include yam, cassava, coco-yam, plantain, groundnuts, maize, shea-butter, etc. They are raised either to supply the needs of the inhabiatnts in the vicinity or for transport to markets for sale in districts where foodstuffs are scarce. With the development of cocoa, the cultivation of foodstuffs was somewhat neglected, but during the past few years, when prices for cocoa have been low, much greater attention has been given to the growing of food crops, with the result that supplies have increased very considerably. The cultivation of rice as a local foodstuff is being encouraged in the vicinity of Axim, where a rice mill has been erected. Sugar-cane is grown in certain parts of the country, but there is no local manufacture of sugar even of the most primitive type.

Other Agricultural Products.—Rubber and cotton are produced in small quantities for export. The former is a dying industry in the Gold Coast in consequence of the cost of preparation being greatly in excess of the existing values for the product and the latter is still in the experimental stage. Tobacco and coffee are not unknown. Fruit is represented by bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, avocado pears, limes, pawpaw, and pineapple. The Government has arranged some trial shipments of bananas to the United Kingdom but the export has not yet been established on a commercial basis. A small plant has been erected by private European enterprise to deal with citrus products, and an area of approximately 3,000 acres is already planted with limes by native growers. The question of establishing a fruit canning industry is under consideration.

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

The total area of forest land is estimated at 13,900 square miles, of which some 9,000 square miles are under commercial timber. It is not possible to ascertain the quantity of native timber used locally, but it is estimated that the industrial consumption during 1935 exceeded 18 million cubic feet. Firewood is the sole fuel for domestic and the most important fuel for industrial use. The annual domestic consumption is estimated at 120 million cubic feet. Minor forest products are numerous and in daily use, but no figures are obtainable indicating the volume of trade in any one product.

Steps are being taken to conserve the forests of the Gold Coast in the interests of the cocoa industry, but a certain amount of legitimate exploitation takes place. The area protected by reservation at the end of 1934 and of 1935 was 3,572 and 4,531 square miles respectively. Mahogany is the most important timber exported.

The export of timber, mostly mahogany, in the last five years is shown below:—

	Cub. ft.	*Value.* £		Cub. ft.	*Value.* £
1931	636,127	62,479	1934	642,742	68,736
1932	299,936	37,389	1935	1,090,960	109,751
1933	245,105	30,319			

During the years 1934 and 1935 mahogany exports maintained the recovery dating from 1933, and indications of further expansion are not lacking. The greater care taken in manufacture has improved the quality of the log exported, an improvement which is reflected in the greater receipts from sales. The overseas demand for timbers other than mahogany is still strictly limited. Twenty-six different species are being put to industrial use locally and many more are in daily use by the people.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle, sheep, and goats thrive in the Northern Territories and on the coastal plains. Cattle do not thrive in the forest area. Pigs are plentiful in the Colony and Ashanti. The following are approximate figures:—

	Cattle.	*Sheep and Goats.*	*Pigs.*
Colony	30,000	220,000	60,000
Ashanti	2,000	10,000	20,000
Northern Territories	160,000	455,000	1,500

Nevertheless there is annually a considerable maritime import as the following table shows:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Cattle	976	1,132	1,381	533	1,110
Sheep	9,790	420	3,458	427	532
Goats	352	43	644	2	6

The estimated number of stock imported overland is as follows:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Cattle	36,870	38,250	55,630	51,778	47,932
Sheep	34,249	29,066	45,954	34,417	33,305
Goats	8,498	6,973	13,845	13,172	11,582

Pasturage is generally poor. The scourge of rinderpest is rapidly being eradicated by immunization methods, and animal husbandry is receiving a good deal of attention, with the result that herds are increasing in number and quality. Native Administration cattle farms are being established and the inauguration of live-stock fairs is being attempted. The development of the industry is important in view of the fact that the Gold Coast imports more beef than any other country in the British Empire with the sole exception of the United Kingdom itself. The demand for fresh meat is, however, at present relatively small, the people preferring imported beef in canned or pickled form as being cheaper and more convenient to handle. Trypanosomiasis of domestic animals is common and a large proportion of the bovine population is infected at some time or other. In the north-eastern part of the Northern Territories the incidence of this disease appears to be low and it is in this area that the cattle are the most prolific. Clearing of rivers and streams has been experimented with and a reduction of the tsetse-fly has been secured in the areas dealt with. Pigs and poultry imported from Great Britain have helped to improve the breed throughout the country, and pig and poultry farming is in many instances being combined with cocoa farming.

It is impossible to estimate the number or value of live-stock annually slaughtered for food.

There is a small export trade in hides and skins.

4. MINERALS.

Gold, manganese and diamonds are produced in the Gold Coast. Large deposits of Bauxite were discovered in several localities some years ago, but no work has been done on them. **Gold** is found, generally speaking, all over the forest area, and it has recently been located in parts of the Northern Territories; but it is only in certain districts that it can be extracted commercially. Mining is conducted by European companies, the largest mine, at Obuasi, being owned by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited. Nearly all the **gold** is won from lode mines of the banket or quartz reef series, but within the past two years alluvial deposits of commercial value have been found and are being worked. Gold mining activities have been more than trebled during the past three years under the stimulus of the gold premium, and an opportunity has been afforded of having the mineral wealth of the Colony more thoroughly and systematically prospected.

The exports of gold for the last five years are as follows:—

	Fine oz.	*Value.* £
1931	246,162 (*a*)	1,045,676 (*a*)
1932	286,568 (*b*)	1,692,565 (*b*)
1933	294,373 (*b*)	1,841,883 (*b*)
1934	351,401 (*b*)	2,421,595
1935	370,769 (*b*)	2,633,527

(*a*) Estimated fine ounce (90 per cent. of the bullion ounces) and valued at 84/11½ per fine ounce.
(*b*) Actual quantity and value.

Manganese is produced at Nsuta in the Western Province of the Colony by the African Manganese Company, Limited. In past years large quantities have been exported. The peak of output was reached in 1929, but subsequently trade depression and competitive cut prices caused a slump. Now, however, the industry is reviving and during the last three years there has been a steady increase in the quantity exported. Exports during 1935 approached and during 1936 are likely to exceed the 1929 peak.

Exports for the last five years were:—

	Tons.	*Value.* £		*Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	247,191	388,963	1934	339,985	480,881
1932	50,688	123,627	1935	398,718	612,170
1933	265,140	357,366			

Diamonds are found in the Birim valley of the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Colony, where work is being carried out by five European companies. Diamonds have also been found in Western Province near Tarkwa, where deposits are being worked by Africans. Economic conditions have reacted on the industry in which, however, there would now appear to be a more satisfactory state of stability. The diamonds found are of the industrial, not the gem-stone, type.

The following table shows the exports for the last five years:—

	Carats.	*Value.* £		*Carats.*	*Value.* £
1931	880,479	440,924	1934	2,391,609	756,816
1932	842,297	536,946	1935	1,349,847	546,094
1933	803,985	518,400			

The yearly expansion of the mining industry is reflected by the following comparative statistics of labour employed on all mines for the past five years:—

	Average number per day.			*Average number per day.*	
Year.	*Europeans.*	*Africans.*	*Year.*	*Europeans.*	*Africans.*
1931	237	11,889	1934	532	23,642
1932	244	11,940	1935	810	32,506
1933	323	14,939			

5. FISHERIES.

The Gold Coast has a large sea fishing industry which caters wholly for the local market. Fish is retailed fresh on the coast and is dried for transport up-country for sale. The industry is entirely in the hands of native fishermen using canoes.

A small quantity of fresh water fish is caught in the rivers.

It is impossible to estimate the value of the annual catch, nor can any idea be given of the numbers of the fishing community.

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Gold Coast is not self-supporting in foodstuffs, large quantities of flour, rice, meat, fish, sugar, and salt being imported annually. Attention is being given to this question at the present time, and it is not anticipated that any considerable dislocation of the economic life of the community would be involved by reason of the measures that can be taken. All the articles mentioned, except flour, can be and are produced in certain quantities, but it is doubtful whether production could ever be organized on such a scale as completely to satisfy the needs of the population.

Approximately 6,400 tons of flour were imported in 1935, the value of which was £96,000. Of this quantity 70 per cent. came from the United States of America and 28 per cent. from Canada. Rice imported totalled 11,300 tons valued at £103,000. The chief countries of supply were British India (82 per cent.) and French Indo-China (15 per cent.). Salt imports were 6,700 tons valued at £23,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied 52 per cent. whilst Spain and Poland supplied 36 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. Imports in 1935 of pickled and salted meats amounted to 1,600 tons valued at £34,000. Denmark supplied 77 per cent. and the Argentine 16 per cent. The Argentine supplied 66 per cent. and Uruguay 28 per cent. of the total of 1,600 tons of canned meats valued at £72,000. The United States of America and Portugal supplied respectively 62 per cent. and 27 per cent. of the imports of 1,600 tons of canned fish valued at £72,000. Imported dried fish is essentially the produce of the Canary Islands and the neighbouring French colonies. In 1935 2,500 tons valued at £63,000 were imported, of which 75 per cent. came from the Canary Islands and 18 per cent. from French West Africa. The imports of sugar were over 4,000 tons valued at £63,000, of which 57 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and 42 per cent. from Czecho-Slovakia.

VI.—Industry.

There are no important industries of a manufacturing nature in the Gold Coast.

The Shell Company of West Africa, Limited, has erected a petroleum bulk installation at Takoradi, which distributes imported petrol and oil in standard containers. Overseas Breweries, Limited, has built a brewery at Accra which is producing excellent beer. The Company regularly employs about 100 men. This locally manufactured beer is being exported to other parts of West Africa in addition to supplying the local market.

Small mineral-water factories and ice-making plants exist at one or two of the large centres and there is an electric bakery at Accra.

There is also a number of purely native industries which cater solely for the needs of the local population, such as weaving, pottery, basket-making, wood cutting and carving, canoe building, vegetable dyeing, and the blacksmiths' and goldsmiths' craft.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

(i) The entrepôt trade of the Gold Coast is negligible.

(ii) The shipping companies are taking steps to develop a tourist traffic, but no permanent organization for the encouragement of tourists has yet been established.

VIII.—Communications.

There are about 6,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast, of which 1,935 miles are maintained by the Public Works Department. Twenty-four per cent. of the latter are tarmetted, the remainder having a gravel surface. The maximum gross weight of motor vehicles permitted to use each class of road is prescribed.

The following vehicles were in use at the end of 1935:—

1,818	private motor cars.
4,990	motor lorries.
1,198	trailers.

The Accra Town Council operates a service of motor omnibuses within the municipal area, and privately-owned omnibuses ply between Accra and Achimota, a distance of 8 miles. The Government Transport Department maintains a fleet of cars and lorries for official use, including a 15-ton road train.

Lorry traffic is considerable and is the source of much embarrassment to the railway.

The Gold Coast Government railway consists of two main lines both running from the coast northwards, one from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and the other from Accra to Kumasi. There is a branch line serving the Central Province of the Colony. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches, and the total mileage operated is 500 miles. The line is open to passenger and goods traffic. There are extensive workshops at Sekondi. The railway has been working at a loss since 1929, but large economies have since been effected and steps are being taken to effect a legitimate distribution of road and rail traffic.

The rivers of the Gold Coast figure but little in the general transport system owing to the fact that they are not navigable by vessels other than canoes except in the lower reaches where launches can operate under certain conditions. On the western side, however, they are employed to float logs down to the sea.

The Gold Coast has as yet no air communications, but aerodromes are about to be constructed at Accra and Takoradi in connexion with the projected Empire air-mail service.

At Takoradi there is an artificial deep water harbour, constructed at a cost of over £3,000,000, capable of accommodating eleven ocean-going vessels, four alongside quays in depths varying from 16 to 31½ feet L.W.O.S.T., one at a special berth for oil tankers, and six at moorings in depths varying from 29 to 37 feet L.W.O.S.T. The harbour is fully equipped with up-to-date appliances. The other ports consist of unprotected open roadsteads, but the port of Accra possesses a breakwater which permits the use of lighters within its shelter for the loading and unloading of bulky cargo.

Communication with the United Kingdom is primarily effected by the vessels owned by Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which maintains a regular fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa, calling at Accra and Takoradi in the Gold Coast. The Company also operates a regular freight service between all West African ports and the United Kingdom and the Continent. Direct Communication with New York and Montreal is occasionally provided. The voyage to and from England by mail vessel ordinarily occupies 13 to 14 days.

In addition, the United Africa Company, Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, and various foreign steamship lines maintain a regular passenger and freight service between the Continent and the Gold Coast and other West African ports. Amongst the latter are the Woermann Line and its auxiliary Companies, the Holland West Afrika Line, the Chargeurs Reunis, the Fabre and Fraissinet Lines, and the American West African Line.

836 vessels of total net registered tonnage 2,363,996 entered the Gold Coast in 1935. Of these 468 were British of 1,256,425 net tons.

IX.—Tariff.

The tariff policy of the Gold Coast is that known as the "open-door" policy, with the exception that (*a*) imports of cotton piece goods, cotton towels, cotton velveteen and artificial silk piece goods of Japanese origin are subject to quotas and (*b*) additional duties are imposed on imports of cement, corrugated iron sheets, paints and colours, paint oils, polishes and varnishes, cardigans, jerseys and pullovers, shirts and singlets of Japanese origin.

Imperial preference is not in operation because the country is prevented from granting it by treaty obligations. The greater proportion of the Customs revenue is derived from specific duties although a large number of articles are liable to duty on an *ad valorem* basis.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Gold Coast has no official trade representative overseas.

The Comptroller of Customs is the official representative in the Gold Coast of the Department of Overseas Trade, London, to which Department he transmits, as and when required, statistical and other information bearing on trade and traders of all classes in the country. There is a Trade Reference Room attached to the office of the Comptroller.

None of the Dominions or Colonies has a trade representative in the Gold Coast.

NIGERIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

1. SITUATION.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the largest of the British West African possessions, its approximate area, including the area of the Cameroons under British Mandate, being 372,674 square miles, or more than three times that of the United Kingdom. The Protectorate is divided into two Administrative units, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, that part of the mandated area comprised in the Cameroons Province being administered with the latter. The Colony includes the islands and mainland constituting the Lagos Municipal Area and extends for 110 miles along the coast; it is 1,381 square miles in area.

It is bounded on the west and north by French territory, on the north-east by Lake Chad, on the east by the Cameroons, and on the south by the Gulf of Guinea and lies between latitude 4° 15′ and 14° N., and longitude 2° 40′ and 14° E.

Nigeria is divided into four main zones:—

(1) A belt of swamp and mangrove forest, 10 to 60 miles wide and following the coastline. It includes the delta of the Niger and is intersected by innumerable rivers and creeks.

(2) A belt of dense tropical forest from 50 to 100 miles wide, intersected by rivers and streams, and very rich in oil-palms, which constitute at present the chief wealth of Nigeria. The ground here is undulating with a few scattered hills, but there is no open ground except around villages and farms. This zone merges into the next, a line passing through the towns of Abeokuta, Ibandan, Ondo, Onitsha, and Afikpo serving as a rough boundary.

(3) A belt of more open country which gradually becomes clearer, park-like land being followed by open expanses covered with high grass. This zone is hilly, especially north of Ondo and on the frontier of the Cameroons.

(4) A vast undulating plateau, generally about 2,000 feet high, but, with occasional hills of granite and sandstone, rising, e.g., in parts of the Plateau Province and to the south-west of Yola to heights of over 6,000 feet. The southern portion of the plateau is covered by thin forest, but the country becomes more open towards the north, until at last the sandy tracts are reached that border on the Sahara.

In the north of the Cameroons Province begins the Central African plateau of an average altitude of about 4,000 feet rising in places to 8,000 feet. In the south near the sea is the Cameroons Mountain (13,350 feet). It is volcanic, and has been active as recently as 1922.

Nigeria has many important rivers. The Niger itself rises to the north-east of Sierra Leone, flows for about two-thirds of its length through French territory, and enters Nigeria from the west, running in a south-easterly direction to its confluence with the Benue (its principal tributary) at Lokoja, and thence southwards. About 5° 30′ North, it splits into a number of channels, which finally run into the Gulf of Guinea. Other important rivers are the Rima (or Sokoto) and the Kaduna (tributaries of the Niger) and the Cross, which enters the sea close to the eastern frontier. There are a large number of smaller rivers.

2. CLIMATE.

There is a clear demarcation between the dry and rainy seasons. The former lasts from October to April in the north and November to March in the south, and is accompanied by the "Harmattan" (only intermittent in the south)—a dry dust-laden north-easterly wind. The rest of the year is the rainy season, the bulk of the rain falling between June and September. The amount of rainfall is very heavy on the coast and in the east (361 inches per annum is the average at Debundscha in the Cameroons) but decreases rapidly in the inland regions. Tornadoes commonly occur at the beginning and end of the rainy season. There is not much seasonal variation in temperature but, particularly during the "Harmattan" there may be a large diurnal variation. The range of temperature variation is greater inland than on the coast.

Nigeria shares with the other West African territories a reputation for unhealthiness and its climate cannot be regarded as healthy for Europeans except perhaps on the Plateau.

The following table shows the most significant figures for 1935, at the stations mentioned:—

Station.	*Height above sea-level.*	*Monthly Maximum.*		*Monthly Minimum.*		*Rainfall.*
		Highest.	*Lowest.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	
	Feet.	*Fahr.*	*Fahr.*	*Fahr.*	*Fahr.*	*Inches.*
Lagos Observatory	6	89·0 March	81·8 August	77·8 March	73·5 August	78·71
Katsina ...	1,770	102·4 May	85·1 August	70·8 May	57·1 January	35·58
Jos	4,010	91·5 March	75·6 August	66·9 April	57·8 January	64·11
Calabar ...	42	89·6 March	79·4 August	73·7 October	62·7 December	139·64
Owerri ...	230	92·2 March and November.	82·3 August	71·7 March	67·5 January	93·79

3. SURVEYS.

A first order primary triangulation framework covers some two-thirds of Nigeria and this is supplemented by precise framework traverses in the low-lying coastal regions where triangulation is impossible. The work of completing the primary framework is being continued. Approximately 11 per cent. of the area of the country has been mapped on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, the present output being about two standard sheets a year. Large scale topo-cadastral plans have been made of most of the important towns.

4. LAND TENURE.

A report made in 1908 by a Committee of Inquiry into the system of land tenure in Northern Nigeria established the fact that according to native law and custom no private estate could exist, and that all land was the property of the community. Land was granted to individuals who had the use and enjoyment of it, but, as this grant could at any time for particular reasons be revoked, there was no freehold as understood in England. In evidence given before the West African Lands Committee in 1912 it was maintained that in Southern Nigeria the general rule was that each community had rights of distribution among its members over a certain tract of land, the distribution being carried out by the head of the community acting in concert with a council of elders and each member of the community being entitled to the use of sufficient land to provide for his sustenance. Subject to good behaviour and to the performance of his duties towards the state he could retain this land for life, and at his death it would pass, usually, to his eldest son, but always subject to the approval of the original grantors.

Legislation has been enacted to prevent wholesale alienation of land under economic pressure and the introduction of extraneous forms of land tenure.

In the Northern Provinces to-day all land is held in trust for the people by the Governor, and his consent is necessary for any grant of title to the use and occupation of land, for the transfer of possession or other dealing in land, and the alienation of land to non-natives. No grants of freehold are made, but building and agricultural "rights of occupancy" are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements and revision of rent at stated intervals.

In the Southern Provinces lands are not at the disposal and under the control of the Governor in the same way as are native lands in the Northern Provinces, but lands may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Except in a few cases where absolute ownership has been recognized in the past, non-native interests are now practically confined to leases for not more than 99 years.

The greater part of the land in the Southern Provinces is still held under rights which, by long occupation, have matured into family rights, but an increasing proportion of the land in the more developed regions is passing into individual ownership.

Within the Colony of Nigeria individual ownership is everywhere recognized and the restrictions as to alienation to non-natives do not apply.

Crown land is of limited extent, the greater part being lands acquired by the Government for public purposes.

The Governor may grant leases of Crown Land, generally for not more than 99 years, but sales require the prior consent of the Secretary of State.

II.—Population.

Nigeria is divided among a great number of tribes. Their origin and ethnological classification are obscure, but they may be divided into two main groups; the people of the north, who are organized in a number of Moslem states, and some Moslem nomads and a number of smaller unassimilated tribes; and the politically less developed tribes of the coast and forest regions.

The total population in 1931 was 19,928,171, distributed as follows:—

	Total.	*Natives of Nigeria.*	*Non-Nigerian Africans.*	*Non-Natives.*
Northern Provinces ...	11,434,924	11,422,510	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	8,493,247	8,473,012	16,618	3,617
Nigeria	19,928,171	19,895,522	27,207	5,442

Nearly 2,500 of the non-native male population were in Government service, leaving, after exclusion of 1,066 females, less than 2,000 European and Syrian males, mostly engaged in commerce. Syrian males numbered 283, of whom 247 were adults. The trading activities of the Syrians in Nigeria are considerable, in view of the relative smallness of their numbers.

The division of the population among the principal tribal groups is as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Fulani	10	Kanuri	5
Hausa	18	Munshi	3
Ibibio	4	Yoruba	16
Ibo	16	Other	28

Hausas and Fulanis together form 50 per cent. of the population of the Northern, and Ibos and Yorubas together 70 per cent. of the population of the Southern, Provinces. The total native population at the end of 1935 was estimated at 19,918,516.

Occupations.—The following figures show the primary occupation of persons classified, but the majority of farmers engage in petty trade, and work sometime or other as transport workers.

Table showing the proportion of persons per mille, engaged in each main occupation, for those in classified occupations only.

		Nigeria.	*Northern Provinces.*	*Southern Provinces.*
I.	Farming	737	695	809
II.	Mining	2	3	—
III.	Manufactures*	114	144	61
IV.	Transport	2	2	1
V.	Commerce	59	47	80
VI.	Government and Native Administration	4	4	4
VII.	Professions	5	5	4
VIII.	Personal Service	64	89	19
IX.	Miscellaneous	13	11	22

* Mainly village industries of spinning and weaving, dyeing, basket- and mat-making, oil-making, and blacksmithery and urban occupations such as butchers, bakers, tailors, builders, bricklayers, and carpenters, besides a few brass-workers and silversmiths.

Immigration and Emigration.—Border natives pass freely to and fro without restriction, but immigration and emigration cannot be said to affect vitally the life of the community.

Immigrant non-natives are required to produce documents of identity and none of good repute would be refused admittance. A guarantee up to £60 is required in doubtful cases.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1 The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., and $\frac{1}{10}$d. issued by the Board.

2. Banking operations are carried on by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank, Limited (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) both with numerous branches throughout Nigeria and with their head offices in London.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, has branches at:—Aba, Abeokuta, Abonnema, Calabar, Ebute Metta, Enugu, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Onitsha, Opobo, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Warri, and Zaria.

The branches of Barclays Bank, Limited (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) are at Aba, Burutu, Ebute Metta, Ibandan, Ijebu Ode, Jos, Kano, Port Harcourt, Victoria, Zaria, and Lagos.

3. The Government does not participate in any ordinary banking operations.

Small loans are being granted to farmers to assist and encourage the purchase of simple machines for the extraction of oil from palm kernels.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public debt as at* 31*st March,* 1936.

	£
(*a*) Total Public Debt	27,964,989
(*b*) (i) Annual Interest	1,353,126*
(ii) Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund	255,788
(*c*) (i) Total value of the Sinking Funds 31st March, 1936	5,723,807
(ii) See paragraph 4 for particulars of the Reserve (Supplementary Sinking) Fund.	

* £876,663 of the Annual Interest is paid by the Nigerian Railway.

Statement of existing Loans at 31*st March,* 1936, *showing annual charges.*

Year.	*Amount.*	*Interest.*		*Sinking Fund.*		*Total Annual Charges.*	*Period of Redemption.*	
		Rate.	*Annual Interest.*	*Rate.*	*Annual Contribution.*			
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	£		
1919 ...	6,363,226	6	381,794	⅝	39,770	421,564	1949–1979	Trustee Security.
1921 ...	3,200,390	6	192,023	1	32,004	224,027	1936–1946	,, ,,
1923 ...	5,700,000	4	228,000	1	57,000	285,000	1963	,, ,,
1927 ...	4,250,000	5	212,500	1	42,500	255,000	1947–1957	,, ,,
1930 ...	4,263,373	5	213,169	1	42,634	255,803	1950–1960	,, ,,
1935 ...	4,188,000	3	125,640	1	41,880	167,520	1955	,, ,,
Total ...	27,964,989	—	1,353,126	—	255,788	1,608,914	—	

The accumulated Statutory Sinking Funds amounted to £2,651,567 on the 31st of March, 1936.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Railway (including capital expenditure)	2,172,700	2,211,090*
Government Collieries	90,000	63,583
Electricity Supply	90,961	108,004
Posts and Telegraphs	107,230	151,865
Water Supply	35,468	34,581
Marine and Harbour	280,550	260,356
	£2,746,009	£2,829,479

Net deficit £83,470.

* Includes expenditure of £68,390 on Railway Capital Works.

General Revenue.

	£	£	Per cent.
(1) Customs, i.e.:—			
Import Duties	2,280,000		
Export Duties	366,000		
Miscellaneous...	10,900		
		2,656,900	59·5
(2) Fees of Court, etc.		181,826	4·1
(3) Direct Taxes		817,725	18·3
(4) Interest		270,208	6·0
(5) Licences, internal revenue, rents and miscellaneous ...		540,975	12·1
		£4,467,634	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure.		2,746,009	
Receipts from Colonial Development Fund		16,842	
Total Revenue		£7,230,485	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

(i) *Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—*

	£
United Kingdom	1,160,422
Rest of Empire	77,965
Foreign Countries	1,003,657
	2,242,044
Parcel Post (from all countries)	16,215
	2,258,259

(ii) *Amount of duty collected on the several Classes of merchandise.*

	£
Class I	1,086,666
Class II	224,873
Class III	930,505
Class IV (Parcel Post)	16,215
	2,258,259

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936-37).

	£	Per cent.
(1) Deficit on self-balancing Departments (See 2(A)) ...	83,470	1·9
(2) Debt Charges	955,785*	21·4
(3) Administration	1,306,557	29·3
(4) Economic Development	515,022	11·5
(5) Social Services	793,811	17·8
(6) Defence	294,171	6·6
(7) Non-effective (i.e., Pensions and Gratuities)	511,507	11·5
	£4,460,323	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue.	2,746,009	
Expenditure from Colonial Development Fund ...	16,842	
Total	£7,223,174	

* Includes £214,000 interest charges on the capital cost of a section of the Eastern Line of the Railway—previously charged to the Railway.

4. *Reserve Funds.*

The Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund, which is wholly invested in Trustee Securities, amounted at 31st March, 1936 (market value of Securities) to £3,072,239.

5. *Grants and Loans-in-Aid.*

No financial grants have been received from the Imperial Treasury except through the Colonial Development Fund.

Grants received from the Colonial Development Fund amount to £111,189 and a further £52,503 has been approved.

The particulars of the schemes approved are as follows:—

	£
Dietetics Research	3,543
Veterinary Scholarships	1,236
Tsetse Fly Investigation	1,500
Public Health Improvements	42,068
Relaying Minna-Kaduna Railway—Interest for seven years on £323,443 at 5 per cent. per annum	113,206
Colonial Agricultural Scholarships	1,002
Forestry Probationers	1,137
	£163,692

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	3,744,516	349,208	3,258,653	7,352,377
1932	3,504,895	127,935	5,996,114	9,628,944
1933	3,764,389	172,896	5,129,858	9,067,143
1934	5,275,045	184,465	4,618,716	10,078,226
1935	6,070,026	370,702	5,608,915	12,049,643

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I. £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Class V.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
To:—						
United Kingdom	515,492	4,817,636	8,930	111	275,958	5,618,127
Rest of Empire	3,137	227,484	74,732	10,055	—	315,408
Total Empire	518,629	5,045,120	83,662	10,166	275,958	5,933,535
Germany	375,514	1,310,955	20	19	—	1,686,508
United States of America	520,086	578,894	6	30	—	1,099,016
France	2,300	1,013,776	1	20	—	1,016,097
Holland	352,399	639,196	6	66	—	991,667
Italy	2,209	292,503	16	—	—	294,728
Other foreign countries	25,939	418,130	5,730	1,203	—	451,002
Total foreign countries	1,278,447	4,253,454	5,779	1,338	—	5,539,018
GRAND TOTAL	1,797,076	9,298,574	89,441	11,504	275,958	11,472,553

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Cocoa	88,141 tons	1,583,827	United States of America (520), United Kingdom (479), Holland (349), Germany (208).
Bananas—			
Fresh	37,752 tons (or 1,861,507 counts)	179,605	Germany (147), United Kingdom (28).
Dried	771 tons	19,268	Germany (19).
	38,523 "	198,873	
Class II.			
Palm Kernels	312,746 tons	2,245,004	United Kingdom (997), Germany (763), Holland (315), Poland (60), United States of America (48), Denmark (44).
Groundnuts	183,993 "	2,092,590	France (895), United Kingdom (469), Holland (269), Germany (253), Belgium (65), Italy (65), Norway (31), Denmark (23).
Palm Oil	142,628 "	1,656,159	United Kingdom (984), United States of America (235), Italy (187), Canada (144), Germany (55), Holland (22).
Ores—			
Tin	8,948 "	1,456,752	United Kingdom (all).
Other	1,608 "	54,252	Belgium (24), Germany (16), United States of America (12).
		1,511,004	
Hides and Skins—			
Goat Skins, untanned	42,967 cwt.	418,706	United States of America (209), United Kingdom (159), France (44).
" " tanned	2,146 "	34,131	Tripoli (24), United Kingdom (8).
Hides, untanned	85,558 "	222,636	France (67), United Kingdom (57), Italy (23), Spain (23), Greece (18), Germany (11).
" tanned	162 "	956	
Sheep skins, untanned	13,894 "	95,030	United States of America (69), United Kingdom (25).
" " tanned	146 "	2,247	United States of America (1), United Kingdom (1).
Other	236 "	8,834	United Kingdom (8).
	145,109 "	782,540	
Cotton lint	242,971 centals	579,925	United Kingdom (409), Germany (130), Spain (26).
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured—			
Mahogany	1,028,349 c. ft.	85,552	United Kingdom (73), Germany (10).
Other	21,847 tons	70,492	United Kingdom (36), Germany (30).
		156,044	
Benniseed	13,186 tons	79,788	Denmark (27), Germany (23), Holland (17), United Kingdom (6), Italy (6).
Rubber	2,059 "	61,572	United Kingdom (47), Germany (14).
Cotton Seed	16,963 "	55,745	United Kingdom (55).
Coal	36,728 "	33,192	Gold Coast (all).
Class III.			
Cotton piece goods	—	67,449	Gold Coast (64).
Class V.			
Gold, raw	38,860 oz.	275,958	United Kingdom (all).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	4,938,243	483,194	1,780,382	7,201,819
1932	5,223,634	247,396	1,639,656	7,245,943†
1933	4,576,482	268,099	1,686,057	6,645,268†
1934	3,114,551	395,696	1,824,155	5,435,054†
1935	5,142,723	519,426	2,516,946	8,299,297†

† Includes unclassified imports by Parcels Post from all countries as follows:—

	£		£
1932	135,257	1934	100,652
1933	114,630	1935	120,202

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From:—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	472,267	358,180	3,832,874	120,286	4,783,607
India and Burma	67,952	—	386,017	—	453,969
Rest of Empire	29,983	357	35,097	20	65,457
Total Empire	570,202	358,537	4,253,988	120,306	5,303,033
Germany	25,454	43,298	481,102	29	549,883
United States of America... ...	196,520	11,386	275,286	5	483,197
Norway	282,164	12	6,644	—	288,820
Japan	1,552	4	212,300	—	213,856
Italy	7,304	23,519	131,241	—	162,064
Holland	31,350	23,886	96,811	—	152,047
Other foreign countries	128,966	9,822	512,024	—	650,812
Total foreign countries	673,310	111,927	1,715,408	34	2,500,679
GRAND TOTAL	1,243,512	470,464	5,969,396	120,340	7,803,712

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £479,318 from the United Kingdom and £16,267 from foreign countries; total £495,585.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	2,871,175 hundreds	206,686	United Kingdom (206).
Unmanufactured	3,139,319 lb.	144,370	United States of America (142).
Other	—	4,117	United Kingdom (3).
		355,173	
Fish—			
Dried, smoked, salted, etc. ...	9,232 tons	291,519	Norway (281).
Other	337 „	18,956	Portugal (7), United States of America (4), United Kingdom (3).
	9,569 „	310,475	
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—			
Rice	157,144 cwt.	72,420	Burma (33), India (32).
Wheat flour	56,443 „	43,786	United States of America (39).
Other	2,015 „	4,485	United States of America (2).
	215,602 „	120,691	
Sugar, refined	6,714 tons	93,250	United Kingdom (54), France (18), Czecho-Slovakia (15).
Spirits—			
Whisky	28,340 gal.	33,165	United Kingdom (33).
Gin and Geneva	77,457 „	29,610	Holland (17), United Kingdom (12).
Other	7,282 „	15,053	France (8), United States of America (3), United Kingdom (3).
	113,079 „	77,828	
Class II.			
Shooks, staves, headings and casks.	—	187,820	United Kingdom (102), Germany (29), Italy (23), Holland (18), United States of America (10).
Coal	29,283 tons	46,261	United Kingdom (45).

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of consignment with amounts in £'000.*
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Printed	27,616,127 sq. yd.	636,724	United Kingdom (546), Holland (70), Germany (7).
Bleached—			
Plain Weave	25,499,196 „	405,357	United Kingdom (374), Russia (14), Japan (10).
Fancy Weave	8,400,095 „	209,244	United Kingdom (189), Italy (12).
Coloured	24,673,096 „	596,824	United Kingdom (383), India (176), Germany (17), Italy (13).
Grey—			
Plain	15,567,232 „	250,138	United Kingdom (215), Germany (17).
Other	2,674,078 „	28,095	United Kingdom (23), China (3).
Dyed in the piece	10,637,641 „	249,889	United Kingdom (210), Italy (17), Russia (13).
Total—Cotton piece goods	115,067,465 „	2,376,271	
Yarn	980,503 lb.	62,810	United Kingdom (62).
Sewing	339,326 „	41,107	United Kingdom (38).
Other	—	84,007	United Kingdom (43), Japan (11), Holland (6), Germany (6).
Total—Cotton Manufactures	—	2,564,195	
Iron and Steel Manufactures—			
Corrugated iron sheets	10,867 tons	168,340	United Kingdom (142), Belgium (24).
Other	—	502,518	United Kingdom (264), Germany (117), Japan (29), Belgium (25), Czecho-Slovakia (19).
		670,858	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor lorries	767	104,905	United States of America (74), Canada (16), United Kingdom (14).
Motor cars	592	77,468	United Kingdom (49), Canada (15), United States of America (11).
Parts and accessories	—	37,159	United Kingdom (20), United States of America (11), Canada (4).
Tyres and tubes	29,448	55,889	United Kingdom (41), France (9), United States of America (4).
		275,421	
Bags and Sacks	11,289,639	269,593	India (236), United Kingdom (30).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	5,770,621 gal.	143,368	United States of America (80), Dutch West Indies (57).
Illuminating	2,476,355 „	63,044	United States of America (42), Dutch West Indies (17).
Lubricating	464,441 „	38,278	United States of America (17), United Kingdom (12), Venezuela (5).
Fuel	519,476 „	12,159	United States of America (4), Germany (2), United Kingdom (2),
Other	2,138 „	198	
	9,233,031 „	257,047	
Salt	24,330 tons	215,076	United Kingdom (196), Germany (12), Holland (6).
Apparel—			
Cotton Singlets	1,493,591	43,648	Japan (30), United Kingdom (11).
Hats, caps, etc.	—	41,314	United Kingdom (14), Czecho-Slovakia (6), Japan (6), Italy (5), Germany (4), France (4).
Boots, Shoes, etc.	620,251 pr.	37,325	Japan (24), United Kingdom (8), Czecho-Slovakia (3).
Other	—	92,562	United Kingdom (53), Japan (20), Germany (8).
		214,849	
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Artificial Silk goods	3,659,058 sq. yd.	144,372	Italy (53), United Kingdom (45), Germany (30), Japan (7).
Silk goods	—	51,925	United Kingdom (19), Germany (13), France (8), Japan (6).
		196,297	
Medicines and drugs	—	93,999	United Kingdom (77), Germany (12).
Implements and tools—			
Agricultural	—	42,631	Germany (32), United Kingdom (10).
Artisans'	—	17,787	United Kingdom (10), Germany (6).
Other	—	27,647	United Kingdom (20), Norway (4).
		88,065	
Cement	37,473 tons	83,395	United Kingdom (63), Germany (11), Jugo-Slavia (7).
Woollen Manufactures	—	71,324	United Kingdom (66).
Earthenware	—	59,899	Germany (35), United Kingdom (6), Russia (5) Japan (5).
Chemicals	—	59,373	United Kingdom (50).
Stationery	—	58,206	United Kingdom (51), Germany (4).
Machinery	—	53,562	United Kingdom (46).
Tin Manufactures	—	53,275	United Kingdom (50).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Nigeria is fortunate in not depending upon only one crop for her trade and prosperity. The agriculture of the country is almost entirely a peasant industry, and, as the production of food crops is still the most important feature of the local agriculture, the country is practically self-supporting in so far as the Africans generally are concerned. The chief food crops are yams and maize in the south, and guinea corn and millet in the north. There is no export trade in either of these crops.

The main agricultural exports in order of gross value are the products of the oil palm—palm oil and palm kernels—groundnuts, cocoa, and cotton. Of these palm oil, palm kernels, and cocoa are produced only in the Southern Provinces and are the produce of permanent crops, which are greatly favoured by the native farmer, as once established and mature they will continue to produce a crop annually for many years with little labour.

Benniseed and rubber are minor export crops, but many other crops are grown which under suitable circumstances might develop into definite local industries. Such crops are ginger, pineapples, citrus fruits, cassava, peppers, and rice. All the export crops with the exception of cocoa were originally grown on a small scale for local consumption and have been gradually developed to their present position.

The production of kola nuts is steadily increasing in the Southern Provinces. The nuts produced are all used for local consumption, but they have had a real effect on the trade of Nigeria, for instead of importing some 6,000 tons of kolas from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, as was done a few years ago, Nigeria is now very nearly self-supporting in this respect.

Products of the oil palm.—The oil palm is said to grow wild all over the greater part of Southern Nigeria. Many of the existing trees were planted by man, but they now receive no cultivation or attention and are in effect wild. In recent years however there has been a revival of planting, and the Government is strongly encouraging the cultivation of oil-palm plantations. The great handicap to the spread of this important improvement in local agriculture has been public opinion which adheres strongly to the ancient customs affecting land. In most districts the value of the planted palm is now beginning to be appreciated. Some 220 acres of young palms planted in 1928-30 are now bearing well. Palm oil is extracted from the pericarp of the fruit of the oil palm and the kernel is obtained by cracking the hard shell of the nut which is left after the pericarp has been removed.

Palm Kernels.

	Export in tons.	*Average annual price per ton at Lagos.* £	s.	d.
1931	254,454	6	6	6
1932	309,061	6	17	0
1933	259,945	4	18	0
1934	289,477	3	12	10
1935	312,746	6	7	2

Palm kernels are not to any extent consumed locally so that the export figure represents practically the whole annual production. From 1928 to 1934 the price fell steadily yet production has increased, and the figure for 1935 constituted a record. Palm kernels are depended upon as a source of cash for payment of taxes, etc., and they were still being brought in for sale when the price fell in 1934 to the lowest figure ever recorded at Lagos. Apparently therefore low prices do not cause the production of kernels to decrease. Palm kernels were formerly a perquisite of the women, but nowadays they appear to be a source of cash for general purposes.

Palm Oil.

	Exports in tons.	*Average annual price per ton at Lagos.* £	s.	d.
1931	118,179	9	13	6
1932	116,060	9	7	0
1933	128,696	7	2	0
1934	112,773	4	19	1
1935	142,628	10	11	3

In contrast with palm kernels the export of palm oil appears to be considerably influenced by price. When in 1932 the price in Lagos fell to between £6 and £7 per ton, no falling off in the amount marketed was noticeable, but when there was a further fall to between £4 and £5 per ton very little was offered for sale. Whether this state of affairs would continue if prices remained at such low levels it is impossible to say, but the most recent experience appears to indicate that the native is now content to receive a lower price than was previously thought to be the minimum acceptable. There was however a noticeable increase in the exports during 1935, when the prices of kernels and oil were more than doubled.

In the case of palm oil the exports do not by any means represent total production as very large quantities are consumed locally. It is impossible to make an absolutely accurate estimate of total production but by deduction from the production of palm kernels (nearly all of which is exported) it appears that the maximum total production is over 300,000 tons, of which about half is locally consumed.

The average annual production is thus something over 250,000 tons of oil and 300,000 tons of kernels. In order to reach these figures it would seem that all readily accessible trees have been fully exploited. Little further production can be expected from wild trees not yet exploited and production from the palm belt under present conditions appears to have almost reached its limit. But changes in conditions are already taking place. The practice of planting oil palms in well-tended plantations is beginning to spread rapidly and at the end of 1935 it was estimated that there were 1,400 planters. Not only will such palms give a greater yield than wild palms, but they will also commence to fruit much earlier. Similarly a new type of press is coming into use, which can recover at least 40 per cent. more oil than is extracted by native methods. The total number of presses in operation in 1935 was 173, of these nearly 120 were of the new Duchscher type.

Groundnuts.—The production of groundnuts for export is almost entirely confined to the light sandy soils of the extreme north of Nigeria and especially of Kano. It is impossible to give figures for total production as there is no means of ascertaining local consumption, but the probability is that production is steadily increasing. There has been a very big increase in quantity exported since the 1928 season, owing to the opening up of new branch railways which have enabled the industry to develop in new areas, and the new policy adopted in 1931 of charging a zone rate instead of a rate calculated on the distance of each railway station from the Port, which greatly increased the area of collection. Considerations closely affecting the development of the industry are the cost of transport which is high owing to the distance from the coast, and the possibility of technical innovations such as the general adoption of cultivation by cattle-drawn implements, the introduction of a heavier yielding variety, or of a variety which will give a profitable yield on the heavier types of soil.

	Exports in tons.	*Average price at Kano 1st October to 31st March.* £ s. d.
1931	159,739	4 17 0
1932	188,123	7 10 0
1933	204,606	5 14 0
1934	244,886	2 14 4
1935	183,993	7 14 11

As the end of the calendar year falls in the middle of the exporting season these figures represent in each case parts of two seasons' crops.

Cocoa.—The main crop season lasts from October to March; figures of exports for the years ending 31st December are:—

	Exports in tons.	*Lagos average monthly price per ton.* £ s. d.
1931	52,806	17 11 0
1932	71,035	15 16 0
1933	60,737	14 14 0
1934	77,983	14 19 11
1935	88,142	16 15 3

Cocoa is not consumed locally, and the export figures therefore represent the total production. The crop is susceptible to weather conditions and the quantity exported fluctuates accordingly. Cocoa trees in Nigeria on the less suitable types of soil tend to pass their maximum productivity after they are about 18 years of age. Instances of this are found around Agege in the Colony, and on such soils, where the cocoa is going back, it is being cut out and replaced by kola. New areas of cocoa coming into bearing have more than made good the loss from areas which have gone out of bearing. The increase in exports in recent years shows that the acreage of cocoa coming into bearing must be very considerable. Much of this new cocoa was planted in the years 1926, 1927, and 1928 when " boom " prices no doubt stimulated planting. The full effect of these plantings was apparently beginning to show in the crop of 1932. Considerable additions to the acreage under cocoa are being made in the Ondo Province and in the adjacent districts of neighbouring Provinces. In Ondo Province the cocoa crop in 1930-31 was some 1,700 tons, in 1931-32 it was 3,000 tons, and in 1932-33 it was 4,800 tons. The annual increase cannot be expected to continue at this high rate but it may reasonably be expected that there will be some increase for some years to come and that a production of cocoa of 100,000 tons will be reached. There is a fairly steady improvement in the quality of cocoa. All cocoa is most thoroughly examined and graded at the time of purchase by the exporters at the numerous local buying places. The price margins vary from year to year according chiefly to the general level of cocoa prices. Recently the margins between first and second grade, and between second and third grade have been generally 15s. per ton. In addition the numerous co-operative cocoa producers' Societies, by preparing their cocoa carefully and selling it in parcels of ten tons or more, consistently obtain £1 to £1 10s. per ton above the price of ordinary first grade cocoa in small parcels. This movement was started on a small scale in 1922, progressed only very slowly for several years, but is now beginning to increase rapidly.

Cotton.

Northern Provinces.—Cotton is grown all over the Northern Provinces for the local hand spinning and weaving industry, but the growing of cotton for export is almost entirely confined to the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. A considerable quantity is grown in the Kano Province but this is almost completely absorbed by the local weaving industry. In the main exporting areas American cotton, Allen's Long staple, has now completely replaced the local indigenous types and the cotton exported from Northern Nigeria has a high reputation for uniformity and reliability. The following table shows the quantity exported and the price paid to the producer in recent years:—

Exports of American Cotton (in bales each of 400 lb. net) and buying prices (in pence per pound of seed cotton).

Year.	*Bales.*	*Price.*
1930–31	13,849	0·8d. falling to 0·5d.
1931–32	4,811	0·6d. rising to 0·8d.
1932–33	22,228	0·8d. and 0·9d. fluctuating.
1933–34	23,013	0·9d. rising to 1·2d.
1934–35	50,322	1·1d. rising to 1·5d. fluctuating.
1935–36	49,911	1·1d. rising to 1·6d. fluctuating and falling to 1·1d. at the end of the season.

There are no statistics available to show the normal annual consumption of the local weaving industry, so that it is impossible to give any figure for total production, but the figures of cotton seed distributed which are set out below give some indication. The quantity absorbed locally must be fairly considerable and is probably also fairly stable. When prices are low or the crop is short the local industry competes directly with the export trade and the price in the local markets rises above that paid by the exporters. The local demand is in a sense a safeguard to cotton growing in the Northern Provinces for, no matter how the world price of cotton falls, this local demand always exists and cotton is grown to meet it. With this as a nucleus the industry can expand again very rapidly.

The cotton growing industry received a severe set-back in the 1931-32 season and the exports fell to 4,800 bales. This reduction was not caused entirely by the low price. The locust situation caused the farmer to concentrate on food crops at the expense of cotton cultivation. Since then there has been an improvement both in total acreage and in yield per acre and production in the Northern Provinces is capable of further expansion. An export of 50,000 bales was attained in 1934-35 and is expected to be equalled in 1935-36, but substantial further increase is thought unlikely unless the price of seed cotton should for a few years vary around 2d. per lb., or the whole farming system is radically changed by the introduction of mixed farming involving as it does the use of animals for the production of manure and for ploughing.

In addition to the above production there is still some small production of native cotton for export in the southern part of the Northern Provinces. The quantities exported during recent years have been :—1931-32, 120; 1932-33, 1,274; 1933-34, 2,197; 1934-35, 3,231 bales.

The regulations for the control of the marketing of cotton have been in force during the 1935-36 season, and reports of successful and satisfactory operation of the new regulations have been received from every province. The result of application of these regulations is shown in the high percentage of grade I cotton delivered at markets. In Sokoto Province 85.5 per cent. of the crop has been classified as grade I as compared with 53 per cent. last year. In Northern Katsina 86 per cent. of the crop was passed as grade I and in Southern Katsina an even higher percentage grade I is recorded. In Zaria province 97 per cent. of the crop reached grade I standard. The more satisfactory handling of the crop and presentation at the markets for grading has contributed largely to this high increase in grade I cotton. The establishment of several new markets has decreased the pressure on large markets such an Funtua and Gusan, to which in former years large consignments of middlemen's cotton were delivered, and the market staff has thus been enabled to grade more satisfactorily.

The demand for seed has again exceeded that of the previous season, and again constitutes a record. Reservation has been made in accordance with the following figures:—

	Tons.
For Kano (at Zaria)	900
„ Katsina	1,700
„ Sokoto	1,000
„ Zaria	1,235
„ Bauchi (at Zaria)	240
„ Nigeria „ „	200
„ Keffi „ „	25
	5,300

Twenty tons of the Zaria reservation is being distributed in Jos, Jengre, Potiskum, Pankshin and Wamba. Most of the seed reserved has already been forwarded to dumps.

Southern Provinces.—Cotton growing for export in the Southern Provinces is mainly confined to the Oyo and Abeokuta Provinces. It is grown as a catch crop and is interplanted with cowpeas, egusi and late maize or yams—it is seldom grown as a sole crop.

Exports (in bales of 400 lb. net) and buying price (in pence per pound of seed cotton).

	Native Cotton.		*Improved Ishan.*	
Season.	*Bales.*	*Price.*	*Bales.*	*Price.*
1929–30	2,719	⅝d. to 5/16d.	6,026	1⅝d. to ⅞d.
1930–31	313	½d. to ⅜d.	4,289	¾d. to ⅝d.
1931–32	4	½d. to ⅜d.	1,330	¾d. to ⅝d.
1932–33	4	½d.	860	⅝d.
1933–34	118	¾d.	2,884	1d. to 1⅛d.
1934–35	389	⅝d.	5,208	13/16d.
1935–36	100	⅝d. to 1d.	9,000	⅞d. to 1⅛d.

Since 1930 Improved Ishan has almost entirely replaced the indigenous native cotton for export. Native cotton is now only grown for local weaving, for with prices as low as they are at present it is almost unsaleable in the world's markets. There are large areas in the Southern Provinces where it is probable that cotton could be grown satisfactorily but such areas are only scantily populated and cotton growing on a big scale cannot be expected under existing conditions.

The crop is still however on the increase and owing to very heavy planting exports of Improved Ishan in 1935-36 are likely to exceed 9,000 bales.

The following table shows the total amount in tons of cotton seed distributed to growers:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Northern Provinces, American ...	1,569	1,673	2,374	3,807	5,170
Southern Provinces, Improved Ishan	57·4	27	71	82	185
Native Cotton Seed	33	9	(no record)	1	74
Total	1,659·4	1,709	2,445	3,890	5,429

Total exports for statistical years: 1931, cwt. 70,301; 1932, cwt. 23,818; 1933, cwt. 88,064; 1934, cwt. 117,044; 1935, cwt. 216,938.

Benniseed.—The growing of benniseed for export has hitherto been confined almost entirely to the Tiv people of the Benue Province, but it is grown on a small scale for local consumption in most parts of Northern Nigeria. In the Benue Province benniseed is the only money crop of the Tiv farmer and as he depends upon it entirely as a source of cash the fall in price has so far stimulated him to increased production. The export of benniseed fluctuated between 1,000 and 2,000 tons previous to 1925 but since then it has risen to 13,186 tons in 1935. There has recently been a tendency for the growing of benniseed to spread to adjacent Provinces and a steady increase in production can therefore be expected.

Rubber.—There was at one time a small export of wild rubber from Southern Nigeria, but it is doubtful if any wild rubber is now exported. The 2,000 tons or so which are exported annually are produced mainly from one or two European-owned plantations, but there are also a few small African-owned plantations. The industry is not of any importance and the output is unlikely to increase substantially.

Kola.—In recent years kola has been extensively planted all over Southern Nigeria particularly in the Colony and the Abeokuta Province. Since it will grow well on soils which are unsuitable for cocoa it is now being planted by farmers in the Benin and Onitsha Provinces. In 1928 some 6,000 tons of kola nuts were imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, but by 1935, the local production supplied most of the local demand and some 255 tons were exported. At the same time local production has increased considerably. Kola nuts are used entirely for local consumption the chief market being the Northern Provinces so that it is impossible to give more than an estimate of the quantity produced locally.

Year.	*Estimated total local production.*	*Year.*	*Estimated total local production.*
1929	6,300 tons.	1933	11,100 tons.
1930	6,800 tons.	1934	17,000 tons.
1931	9,900 tons.	1935	20,000 tons,
1932	10,700 tons.		

It is estimated therefore that during the last few years kola production has increased very rapidly, and in view of the widespread extension of cultivation there is every indication that over-production is imminent since the market for kola nuts is definitely restricted.

Bananas.—There has been a substantial development in recent years in the export of bananas from the Cameroons under British Mandate. The bananas are grown on the German-owned plantations; the greater part of the fruit goes to Germany and most of the remainder to the United Kingdom. The fruit was at first exported in dried form, but the export of fresh fruit has increased rapidly since 1929, when the first trial consignments were sent.

The following table shows total exports during recent years:—

		1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Fresh bananas	*Tons*	10,217	14,832	16,789	22,781	37,752
equivalent to	*Bunches*	650,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,275,000	1,861,507
Dried bananas	*Tons*	445	463	453	563	786

Ginger.—Ginger is at present a crop of minor importance in the trade of Nigeria, but as it is a relatively high-priced product, and Nigerian ginger is already gaining a reputation for quality, the industry is capable of considerable expansion. It is grown for export only in Southern Zaria and parts of the Plateau Province, and the amount exported, though still small, is increasing annually. During the present season exports amounted to 200 tons.

Pineapples.—Experimental shipments of pineapples have been made to the United Kingdom and satisfactory results have been obtained. Efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture to test the possibility of developing an export trade with this fruit.

2. FORESTRY.

The range of the forests of Nigeria covers an area of approximately 318,500 square miles. The main types of these forests are:—

	Square miles.
Mangrove forests approximately	3,500
Tropical rain forests (including fresh water swamp and mixed deciduous)	25,000
Savannah forests, including park land, thorn and scrub	290,000

Like all other forests, those of Nigeria have a direct and indirect utility, and in appraising the economic worth of the forest estate due value must be given to both these considerations.

The average annual value of forest produce exported in the last five years is £355,608; the annual value of the internal trade is estimated at not less than £2,800,000. The latter figure is possibly an under-estimate.

Timber.—The merchantable forests are largely confined to the 28,500 square miles of Mangrove and Rain forests.

The principal timbers exploited for export are Mahogany, Sapelewood, Mansonia, African Walnut, African Whitewood and other hardwoods. There is room in the home market for expansion in this production as there are large foreign imports into the United Kingdom, but development will meet with several difficulties. Any assurance of permanent supplies is hampered by the agricultural practice of shifting cultivation, involving the destruction of forest. There is also the factor that in natural selection forest trees of any given species are widely distributed and extraction costs are high. Freight charges, both within Nigeria and between the Colony and the United Kingdom, represent a very large percentage of the cost of the timber. There has been a very considerable increase in the amount of sawn timber exported in the last year and it is probable that in a few years this trade will become very much greater than that of export of squared logs; the Forest Department is drawing attention to the encouragement of this and to the proper antiseptic treatment of timber.

Wood fuel, charcoal, etc.—There is a large local consumption of wool as fuel, estimated at 100,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Of this about 2,000,000 is sold to mines, markets, etc. There are possibilities of increased utilization of charcoal, which is efficiently produced in native kilns, in connexion with producer gas stationary engines.

Minor Forest Products.—Exports of other forest products (excluding palm products and rubber, dealt with under Agriculture) on the average of the five years 1931-35 have been as follows:—

Type of Produce.	*Exports.* *Quantity.*	 *Value.*
		£
Gum Arabic	7,520 cwt.	8,008
Gums, others	55 cwt.	132
Shea butter...	19 tons	723
Shea nuts	7,312 tons	52,061
Forest seeds, grains, etc.	10,809 cwt.	664
Forest nuts and kernels other than palm	2 tons	34
Edible oil seeds	—	480
Oils, vegetable and wood	4 tons.	100
Gutta-percha	26 cwt.	63
Piassava fibre	373 tons	7,888
Fibres, others	—	—
Ivory	2 cwt.	13
Total		£70,166

These are all wild products collected as more or less spare-time occupations and in most cases available in almost unlimited quantities.

Shea produce is collected almost entirely by women and children as a spare-time rural industry in the Northern Provinces and is not at present likely to develop much further.

Piassava fibre for the manufacture of street and stable brooms, &c., supplies the raw material of a similar rural industry in the south.

Gum arabic as an industry has recently been organized by the Forestry Department, and the result is that the output increased from a value of under £900 in 1928 to £9,793 in 1933 though there has since been a small recession; this small boom also reacted favourably on other gums. The supply of gum arabic is limited by the geographical area in which suitable gum trees will grow but a fourfold or fivefold increase in present production is possible. Gum copal used to be exported to the extent of £4,000 worth annually; the export has now ceased.

Camwood used to be a large item of export but is now replaced on the home market by aniline dyes.

Beeswax is another material which used to be collected and exported to a value of £1,000 annually; there are large quantities of this material in the country.

Tanning materials are produced in substantial quantities for local use. They are not at present exported but the local Mangrove (*Rhizophora racemosa*) produces a bark equal to that of the Indian Ocean mangroves.

Steps are being taken to try to develop this trade, and sample consignments have recently been despatched to England. In addition to these consignments of bark, the Forest Utilization Officer has recently carried out several experiments in making tanning extract (*cutch*) from Mangrove (*Rhizophora racemosa*) some of the samples of this locally made cutch are now being tested locally, while others have been sent to England for testing. The extract can be very easily prepared, all the apparatus required being a kerosene tin, and given a reasonable price and co-operative marketing it is possible that this may become an important village industry in the mangrove areas, where such industries are as yet absent.

Other forest materials used largely in local trade and barter include dyes, fibres, cordage, gums, canes, resins, rubber, oils, and tallows and edible fruits and leaves of all kinds. These and other forest products are of very great importance in native economy although no exact money value can be placed upon them.

The number of persons employed in forest work of various kinds is shown in the following table, all the figures in which are only approximate.

	Value of material.	*Number of people employed.*
	£	
Timber Concessions	206,205	27,650
Other lumbering	194,620	9,850
Sylvan produce collectors	271,800	88,000
Firewood gatherers, Charcoal burners	1,250,000	40,000
Carpenters, etc., canoe manufacturers ...	600,000	8,000
Workers in minor forests produce, Cord-weavers, etc.	200,000	4,000
Tanners	154,000	17,000
Hunters	—	8,100
Other forest occupations	—	4,200
Total	£2,876,625	206,800

The forests have also an indirect value, less obvious but probably of little less importance than their direct value. The chief high forest areas (the rain and deciduous forests) occupy a position athwart the moisture-laden sea breezes of the summer months, and accordingly exercise a marked influence on rainfall, assist in maintaining stable relative humidity, upon the maintenance of which the agricultural crops of the country depend, and in preventing erosion and silting. The savannah forests exercise similar influence which although less in absolute intensity affect very much larger areas. In addition through the vast savannah and orchard forests there extend long "fingers" of deciduous forests closely following the stream beds and stretching many miles into the grasslands of the north; these afford not only protection for man, beasts and crops against extremes of weather and other natural conditions, but also supply numerous necessaries of life to these northern rural communities in a part of the country, which, owing to the general living conditions, they could ill afford to do without.

A considerably increased and rapid programme of forest reservation is required in the Northern Provinces if protection is to be permanently secured against future ecological retrogression accompanied by prejudicial conditions, climatic and otherwise. In the south better progress in reservation has been made, and the proposals recently submitted in regard to timber trade development will have a beneficial indirect effect as well; in both north and the south, however, there is still much to be desired in this matter of extending the area under reserves.

3. Animal Husbandry.

In Nigeria the majority of the livestock is in the Northern Provinces although there are considerable numbers also in the Southern Provinces. The numbers shown below represent only those animals on which Jangali tax has been paid and represent only a proportion of the total animal population of the country.

Similarly the figures of the annual gross profits are only approximate and do not take into account the actual value to Nigeria of a prosperous animal husbandry, This value although difficult, if not impossible to assess, must nevertheless be enormous not only on account of the value of the export trade in animal products but also on account of the vast benefits to the community arising from a plentiful and cheap meat supply.

	Northern Provinces.	*Southern Provinces.*	*Cameroons.*	*Annual profit,*
				£
Cattle	2,679,737	53,952	28,737	1,243,090
Sheep	1,600,136	334,547	12,755	113,600
Goats	4,902,795	602,003	65,006	447,584
Horses	184,287	1,045	389	148,576
Donkeys	494,311	—	7	164,439
Camels	2,045	—	—	2,454
Swine	49,432	—	23,736	36,584
		Total annual gross profit ...	...	£2,156,327

These figures do not include the value of the hides and skins exported but these are given in the Trade returns and in recent years total in value:—

1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
£	£	£	£	£
735,064	658,848	590,016	715,541	773,706

In the case of cattle the gross annual profit per hundred head is found to be approximately £45; in sheep 33½ per cent. of value, in goats 40 per cent of value, in horses 20 per cent. of value, in donkeys 33⅓ per cent. of value, in camels 15 per cent. of value and in swine 100 per cent. of value. The price of slaughter cattle has gone up during the last year but the increase is not sufficient in the aggregate to make any appreciable difference to the above valuation. The present average price of sheep is 3s. 6d., goats 4s., horses £4, donkeys £1, swine 10s. and camels £8.

Cattle Trade.—A few slaughter cattle (approximately 1,000 in 1935) are exported to the Gold Coast, but there is a very considerable internal trade and large numbers of cattle are slaughtered annually for consumption in both the Northern and Southern Provinces. It is estimated that in 1935 about 250,000 cattle were slaughtered in the Northern Provinces and some 200,000 in the Southern Provinces. Cattle are taken to the South from the North by road and rail. A special cattle train leaves Kano every week and the journey takes about 46 hours. The majority of the slaughter cattle are obtained from the herds of Nigeria but large numbers are also imported overland every year. In 1935 some 150,000 cattle entered through one or other of the veterinary inspection stations from French territory.

Sheep and Goats.—Very large numbers of sheep and goats are also slaughtered annually in Nigeria and although accurate figures are not available some idea of the numbers may be obtained from the export trade in skins. In 1935, according to Customs figures, over 5,000,000 goat skins and about 786,000 sheep skins were shipped from Nigeria. Probably about 20 per cent. of these skins may have come from French territory, the rest being of Nigerian origin.

Meat.—Meat, which enters largely into the dietary of the inhabitants of Nigeria, is obtainable at all places in the North and with few exceptions also in the South, in plentiful supplies and at a cheap price, varying from 1d. to 1½d. per pound in the North to 4d. per pound in the South.

Dried and Salted Meat.—Within the last year an attempt has been made to develop a trade in dried and salted meat and although these efforts have not met with much success in Nigeria, where fresh meat is usually available, there are prospects that a market may be found in the Gold Coast and possibly other places in West Africa, where fresh meat cannot be obtained at a cheap price. A sample consignment of dried meat has already been sent to the Gold Coast. Dried meat can be marketed at 9d. a pound and although this price seems high it must be remembered that one pound of dried meat represents three pounds of fresh boneless meat.

Hides and Skins.—There is a very extensive trade in hides and skins of which large numbers are exported annually. In 1935, some 4,285 tons weight of hides, 700 tons weight of sheep skins and 2,270 tons weight of goat skins were exported, of a total value of £773,800. These figures show an increase in total value of £58,265 over last year.

Particularly valuable is the trade in goat skins for which there is a large and increasing demand in overseas markets more especially for the skins of the red Sokoto goats on account of their extra fine texture and grain which makes them suitable for manufacture into high grade leather. Other factors being equal the skin of the red goat is worth at least sixpence more in the local markets than that of any other variety and a scheme for the preservation of this valuable breed is now in operation in Sokoto Province. The scheme is being extended to other goat-raising Provinces where the improvement of the local breeds would be of very considerable economic value.

The scheme for improving the flaying and drying of hides and skins is now in general operation throughout the Northern Provinces and also at some of the larger markets in the Southern Provinces, and there is no doubt that it has been instrumental in increasing the demand for and in raising the value of the Nigerian products. Drying sheds are erected at all markets where any appreciable number of animals are slaughtered and all the skins and hides at these markets must be dried in these sheds. Each such market is allotted a distinct stencil mark which is applied by the local head-butcher or, in the case of some of the larger markets in Kano Province, by a specially-appointed native inspector. By means of this system of marking, which consists of a letter representing the Province and a numeral for the individual market in that Province, hides and skins that have been badly flayed and dried can be traced to their origin and steps taken to remedy the faults. Hides and skins are not graded by the Government, but the local commercial firms grade them into classes according to quality, and export them under various marks which are recognised by the overseas buyers.

Clarified Butter Fat (Ghee).—The trade in clarified butter fat, commenced in 1932 by the Veterinary Department, has now been taken up by a commercial firm and in 1935 some 250 tons were exported, of a total value of £7,000.

Butter-buying posts have been established at suitable places throughout the Northern Provinces and from these posts the butter is taken to central depots for clarification and packing for export.

The local market for butter which this trade has created is proving of great benefit to the cattle owners by providing an outlet for their surplus dairy produce. The trade is capable of considerable expansion, even up to 1,000 tons annually.

Milk.—There are few places in the Southern Provinces where fresh milk can be obtained and recently some preliminary investigations have been undertaken by the Veterinary Department with a view to establishing a milk supply from the North where large herds of cattle exist.

By the exercise of simple hygienic precautions to ensure absolute cleanliness it has been found that milk unpasteurised and packed in an ordinary ice box can reach Lagos (48 hours distance by rail) in a perfectly sweet and wholesome condition. The commercial possibilities of this trade are still being investigated.

4. MINERALS.

The principal minerals commercially produced are tin, coal, gold, silver, lead, columbite and wolfram. Salt is exploited locally by native methods. Deposits of zinc, mica, lignite, limestone, iron and (possibly) oil exist, but are not at present being worked. Details are as follows:—

Tin.—The principal tin-mining area is the Bauchi Plateau, north of the Benue river and west of Bornu. Jos, the centre of the tinfields, is connected by light railway with the Lagos-Kano line at Zaria, and by a standard gauge line with Port Harcourt and Kaduna. Tin has been mined by natives for the past century or more, but the greater part of the production is in the hands of European companies.

Prior to 1931, the output of tin ore exceeded 10,000 tons per annum. The maximum was reached in 1929 when 15,335 tons were mined, the metallic content of which was 10,734 tons and the value £2,183,551. In 1931, owing to a serious fall in the price of the metal, Nigeria entered into an agreement with other important tin-producing countries to restrict production and export. Since then a general improvement in the price and stocks has taken place, and the export in 1935 was 8,948 tons of ore valued at £1,456,752. Further particulars of the Tin Restriction Scheme will be found on page 511.

Coal is found in the neighbourhood of Enugu (151 miles from Port Harcourt) and that coalfield has at present been traced within an area of about 80 miles by 20 miles. Other considerable deposits probably exist. Only two mines, Udi and Iva, owned by Government, are at present worked and further prospecting is suspended as the potential output of these is over 1,200 tons per day and since operations started in 1915 they have met all local demands. In 1935 a total of 258,936 tons was mined.

Gold.—Interest in the mining of gold has increased during recent years as a result of the rise in price of that metal. The output for 1935 amounted to 38,962 ounces troy, an increase of 1,939 ounces over that of 1934, and more than double the output of 1933.

Mining is confined almost entirely to the alluvial deposits of the present river systems. Outcrop of auriferous reef matter occurs, but owing to the existence of the more readily mined alluvial deposits little attention has yet been given to its examination.

Silver Lead. Lead-Zinc.—During 1931, 2,015 tons of silver lead-ore was exported from Zurak, containing an average of 125 ounces silver per ton; the output for 1932 dropped to 683 tons which contained about the same quantity of silver, it rose in 1933 to 979 tons. The output in 1934 was 670 tons and in 1935, 1,160 tons.

A deposit of lead-zinc at Abakaliki has been partially developed by Nigerian Base Metals Corporation Limited, but owing to the low price of lead and zinc all work has been suspended.

Numerous deposits of these ores are known, but, owing to their isolation and resulting high cost of transport, are unlikely to be of any commercial value and consequently few have been seriously examined.

Mica.—Two small deposits are held under mining title from which a few tons yearly might be produced if prices improved. The mica found so far has been of indifferent quality.

Lignite.—Deposits are reported to be extensive and of good quality. The amount of capital required for development and plant is large thus necessitating a big output for profitable operation. Available markets for the products appear to be restricted and until there is an assured outlet for a reasonable quantity development is considered unlikely.

Oil.—The presence of oil in Nigeria is indicated by the bituminous deposit in the Southern Provinces but nothing has yet been proved.

Salt.—Apart from the Lake Chad area, which is too distant to compete with imported salt, only small deposits, exploited by the local natives, are known. Many of these have proved to be too poor to compete with the imported article and have been abandoned.

Limestone.—Several deposits have been investigated in connexion with projects for the local manufacture of cement but conditions appear to have been unfavourable.

Iron.—Extensive deposits of iron-ore occur in various parts of the country but all are reported to be too poor or too far from the coast to be of commercial value.

5. FISHERIES.

The coast, rivers, and creeks of Nigeria are well stocked with fish but at present no attempt has been made to develop their resources on a commercial scale. There is, however, a considerable native industry in catching and smoke-drying fish on the coast which are then traded in the inland markets where they command a higher price than the dried fish imported from Europe. The chief centres of these fishing activities are the coast round Lagos and at Tom Shot on the Calabar Estuary, though smaller fisheries exist along the entire coast line. There are no records of the number of people engaged in this industry nor of the value of the annual catch.

B.

1. FOODSTUFFS.

It is not possible to aver that Nigeria is self supporting as regards foodstuffs, but it is extremely likely that in the event of necessity arising it would be found that it was singularly independent of outside commodities.

Importations of foodstuffs are considerable but it is doubtful if any of them, with the exception of salt, are prime necessities although various communities now use them regularly. In order of importance and possible necessity the principal foodstuff importations are:—

Salt.—Imports remain fairly stable at about one million cwt. per annum. A large inter-tribal trade formerly existed in locally-won salt, and deposits are to be found in several parts of Nigeria. It is highly probable that if imported salt became rare this old trade would revive.

Fish.—During the past five years importations have been 167,000; 282,000; 182,000; 142,500; 191,392 cwt. This fish is largely consumed in the Eastern Provinces where meat is very scarce, although a market is also found over a large part of Nigeria. But the native certainly existed without this fish in the past, and there is little doubt that local fisheries could be made to produce a great deal more than they do at present.

Rice.—For the last five years importations have been as follows:—172,000; 152,000; 126,000; 134,612; 157,144 cwt. Spread over the population of Nigeria these quantities are negligible. Rice is grown in parts of Nigeria and local production could be increased.

Flour.—These imports are too small to warrant the assumption of necessity. From 84,000 cwt. in 1928 they have declined to 56,443 cwt. in 1935.

Milk.—Importations of preserved milk have averaged a million pounds in weight for the past five years, but it is probable that the non-native population consume 75 per cent. of this.

Sugar.—In the past five years importations have been:—57,000; 79,000; 68,000; 74,309; 136,268 cwt.

2. INTERNAL TRADE AND PRODUCTION.

The main stream of overseas trade is in the hands of non-native individuals or firms, while the innumerable tributaries of the produce trade, which unite to form the exports, and the minor branches into which imported merchandise is directed for sale in thousands of markets and the vast net-work of local trade, are almost entirely in the hands of native middlemen, market-men, and women.

The producer, if we except tin production, is always, and the consumer, except for a few special articles of imported goods, nearly always, a native. In consequence the bulk of the trade of Nigeria, however little this aspect of it is reflected in trade statistics, is internal trade.

This trade is, for the greater part, trade in agricultural produce, as is to be expected in a country practically all of whose foodstuffs are grown locally. The data collected for the World Agricultural Census of 1930 indicate that, excluding palm products and much edible fruit and vegetables like coconuts, plantains, potatoes, pumpkins, and so forth, the annual yield of Nigeria is over 12 million tons. This alone would provide over 3½ lb. of food *per diem* for each man, woman, and child.

In addition, the supplies of meat in the north and fish in the south are considerable. Thus, with over 3 million cattle and 9 million sheep and goats the annual herd-increase, in a normal year, exceeds 300,000 cattle and 2,700,000 sheep and goats.

This will give about 5 lb. of beef and just under 4 lb. of mutton per head of population *per annum*: this is not very much compared, say, with the United States' *per capita* consumption of 67 lb. of beef *per annum* (1911-1921), but it is not negligible.

The quantity of fish consumed cannot be estimated: but, indirectly, the beneficial effects of a fish diet are emphasized by the observations of the Southern Provinces Medical Census Officer that among persons of 40 years and over the proportion of poorly nourished persons is very much lower among the Ijaws of the Creek area than among the inland Yorubas of Abeokuta and the Forest tribes of the Cameroons.

VI.—Industry.

No industries, in the accepted sense of the word, are established in Nigeria. There is a soap factory which employs some 70 people and which has a fair local, and small export, trade. A bulk-oil petroleum plant is established and employs 120 people for the tinning and casing of oil for local trade and for re-export. Two soda-water factories keep about sixty men in work, and a cigarette factory, which manufactures from imported and locally grown tobacco, employs a hundred hands.

Bulking plants for the treatment of palm oil for export in bulk exist at Lagos, Port Harcourt, Koko, Degema, Burutu, and Calabar.

Of local arts and crafts the most important is that of weaving in the Oyo and Kano Provinces, the cotton cloth from these countries finding a ready sale locally and even in the neighbouring French Colonies. Kano is also noted for its brass and silver work and for its coloured leather work. Brass workers are to be found in Bida, Benin, and Calabar, their products having a local sale. Pottery, mat, and basket making are general all over the country but are confined in their range to meet domestic demands.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade in Nigeria, and there is no tourist traffic.

VIII.—Communications.

1. WATERWAYS.

These are of primary importance to the life of Nigeria. There is a wonderful network of rivers and connecting creeks and on these 185 self-propelled craft are at present operated by commercial interests. In parts of southern Nigeria water transport is the only means of communication.

The Niger is navigable by sea-going vessels via the Forcados Branch of its delta as far as Warri which is 26 miles from the port of Forcados. There is a weekly mail launch service between Burutu and Baro, a distance of 407 miles. A fortnightly mail launch service runs between Lagos and Sapele, a distance of 227 miles, which in turn is connected at Koko with the Burutu-Forcados-Koko service (60 miles). From Lagos there is also a weekly service to Porto Novo which is 67 miles away, and just over the boundary between Nigeria and Dahomey.

The Upper Niger is navigable by shallow draught stern-wheelers as far as Jebba which is 540 miles from the sea.

At Lokoja, some 340 miles from the Delta, the Niger is joined by its chief tributary the River Benue. Communication is maintained between Lokoja, Makurdi, and Yola (near the boundary with the French Cameroons) by means of shallow-draught vessels, a total distance of 467 miles.

The Imo and Bonny Rivers with their respective ports of Opobo and Port Harcourt, which are used by ocean-going vessels, are the natural outlets for the central Southern Provinces, Port Harcourt being the second most important port in Nigeria.

Further to the eastward, the Cross and Calabar Rivers are available for transport purposes. Ocean steamers go as far as Calabar, which is situated 30 miles from the sea. A regular mail launch service is maintained between Calabar and the stations on the Cross River. During the high water season this service is extended as far as Ikom, a distance of 200 miles.

The British Cameroons are served on the western side by the Akwayafe, Meme and Rio del Rey Rivers. Ikang can be reached by ocean-going vessels via the Akwayafe River whilst light craft proceed up to N'dian which is 40 miles from the sea. The Meme River affords a light draft transport up to Bonge, a distance of 45 miles approximately. On the eastern side of the Cameroons the Tiko River gives access to the Port of Tiko which is situated some 20 miles up river and is used by ocean-going vessels. Ocean-going vessels can also proceed to Rio del Rey where they load produce from the developing fruit plantations.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is water communication between Jebba in the extreme North and the Southern sea board. Again, it is possible to travel by inland waters from Dahomey to the North-Eastern boundary of the British Cameroons.

2. Railways.

The Nigerian Railway consists of two main trunk lines converging at Kaduna and totalling 1,905 route-miles of single line. It is Government owned.

(*a*) *Western Line.*—This comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa stations) to N'Guru, a distance of 843 miles, and passing through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Kaduna, Zaria, and Kano. The line crosses the River Niger at Jebba by two bridges having a length of 1,795 feet. Branch lines run from Ifo Junction to Idogo, 27 miles; from Minna to Baro, 111 miles; from Zaria to Kaura-Namoda, 137 miles; from Zaria to Jos, 133 miles. The gauge of the Zaria-Jos branch is 2 feet 6 inches, the remainder of the line being 3 feet 6 inches.

(*b*) *Eastern Line.*—The Eastern main line commences at Port Harcourt on the Bonny River and effects a junction with the Western line at Kaduna. From Kafanchan a connecting line runs to Jos. The line crosses the River Benue at Makurdi by a bridge 2,584 feet long. This is a combined rail and road bridge.

Further expansion of the system has not been neglected and during recent years extensive reconnaissance and traffic surveys have been carried out in promising areas. The principal project involves what would be practically a new main line from Lafia to Lake Chad, the estimated length of this line being 488 miles. A branch line to Sokoto has also been projected but it is evident that expansion must now wait on prosperity.

The lines are laid with varying weights of rail; it was originally considered that 50 lb. rails would carry all the probable traffic, but later experience showed heavier track to be necessary and 55, 60, and 80 lb. rails are now laid for the principal sections.

The rolling stock is good and adequate for the traffic.

Well-appointed passenger trains run between Lagos, Kano, and Jos three times a week and also in connexion with the homeward and outward mail steamers. These trains have sleeping and dining cars. Trains with restaurant cars attached also run regularly between Port Harcourt and Kaduna. Good local services are also maintained. It is now possible to travel from Lagos to Port Harcourt, 1,130 miles, with but one change of carriage and with sleeping and dining-car accommodation throughout. The passenger fares are based on 4d. per mile, 1st class; 1½d. per mile, 2nd class; and ½d. per mile, 3rd class.

Goods rates are based upon a taper, i.e., the basis per ton mile decreases as the distance increases. The exception to this is the first-class rate applying to minerals which is 1d. per ton mile throughout. The rate on cotton goods, provisions, wines and spirits, etc., equals 3·14d. per ton mile from Lagos to Kano, whilst African foodstuffs are carried at 1·13d. per ton mile. Special rates are quoted for many commodities.

Subsidiary Motor Services.

The railway owns a fleet of motor lorries and tractors, of a total capacity of about 97 tons. The lorries are fitted with governors, limiting speed to 13-15 miles per hour, and are all English-built machines, designed for heavy work, and capable of running over bad roads.

Motor headquarters are at Zaria, where repair shops are situated. Vehicles are stationed at various places on the railway in the Northern Provinces and their routes cover an enormous area of country, including Nguru-Maiduguri, Gusau-Sokoto-Jega, Birnin Kebbi-Sokoto-Kworre, Gusau-Anka-Jega, Gusau-Kaura Namoda, Tara-Kaura Namoda, Katsina-Faskari-Funtua-Gangara, Karadua-Kankara, and Zaria-Gangara.

Rates are quoted per ton, per vehicle, either by time or day, and the ordinary goods rates are cheap for the class of work done, ranging from 3d. to 6d. per ton mile, according to distance and load of lorry.

Goods are booked through from motor stations to rail stations and ports, at reduced through rates in either direction. In Sokoto, for instance, a way-bill is issued for tonnage loaded at firms' stores and this covers, in one inclusive payment, motor transit, tranship to rail, rail transit to port, off-loading and one week's storage at port, and placing on board—in other words rate at Sokoto, 857 miles from Apapa, is f.o.b. Apapa.

During 1934-35, railway motors ran 291,103 vehicle miles, and conveyed 764,385 loaded goods ton miles.

3. Roads.

The roads maintained by Government may be classified as below:—

(i) Roads surfaced with tar or bituminous preparation, 168 miles.

(ii) Earth and gravelled (laterite, quartz, etc.) roads, 3,607 miles, including some 180 miles of township roads of which 27 are bituminous or tar surfaced.

About 5,093 miles of all-season, and 15,257 miles of dry-season, roads are maintained by Native Administrations.

Through-road communication over long distances exists in Nigeria. The main route from Lagos to the north is open to Jebba on the Niger (282 miles), and passes through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oyo, and Ilorin. There is a route from Lagos to the outskirts of Calabar—the old capital of Southern Nigeria—a distance of 600 miles. This route, after crossing the Niger by a mechanically operated ferry, bifurcates at Onitsha, and one branch goes to Enugu, the administrative centre of the Southern Province. Enugu is connected by road to Port Harcourt on the Bonny River, which is navigable for ocean-going vessels. The distance is about 180 miles. The older roads of the South-Eastern Provinces give very complete intercommunication. The important towns of Sokoto, Zaria, Kano, Katsina, Jos, and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces are connected by all-season roads and a dry season road runs from Bauchi to Yola, via Numan. From Potiskum a dry-weather road connects Bauchi with Maiduguri, Dikwa, and the shores of Lake Chad. The journey by motor has been made several times from Lake Chad to Khartoum. The journey across the desert from Sokoto or Kano to Algiers has also been made. The French Government operates a service between Niamey, Gao, and Algiers, and facilities are given to join this from Kano. The following summary showing the main transport routes of Nigeria with reference to the carriage of commodities has been compiled by the Government Statistician:—

SUMMARY OF WATERWAYS, RAILWAYS, AND ROADS SHOWING MEAN MINIMUM DISTANCE OF FARMS FROM METALLED ROADS AND/OR "NAVIGABLE" WATERWAYS AND/OR RAILWAYS.

Province.	*Area of Province* $\angle$	*Mileage of Metalled Roads* R	*Mileage of "Navigable" Waterways* W	*Mileage of Railway* L	*Total Mileage "Main" Transport Lines.* R+W+L	*Mean Minimum Distance from Main Transport Lines* (1) $\frac{8}{27} \times \frac{\angle}{R+W+L}$
Colony	1,381	55·75	142	14	211·75	1·9
Abeokuta ...	4,266	334·50	—	116	450·50	2·8
Benin	8,627	955·00	90	—	1,045·00	2·4
Calabar ...	6,331	679·50	433	—	1,112·50	1·7
Cameroons ...	16,581	330·00	34	—	464·00	10·6
Ijebu	2,456	275·00	10	—	285·00	2·6
Ogoja	7,529	166·00	217	—	383·00	5·8
Ondo	8,211	405·75	62	—	467·75	5·2
Onitsha ...	4,937	702·00	32	90	824·00	1·8
Owerri	10,374	1,095·25	616	109	1,820·25	1·7
Oyo	14,216	669·00	—	114	783·00	5·4
Warri	5,987	328·00	347	—	675·00	2·6
Adamawa ...	35,001	425·00	295	—	720·00	14·4
Bauchi ...	25,977	1,130·50	—	—	1,130·50	6·8
Benue	28,082	313·00	210	177	700·00	11·9
Bornu	45,900	621·00	—	6	627·00	21·7
Ilorin	18,095	301·50	114	88	503·50	10·6
Kabba	10,577	534·00	177	—	711·00	4·4
Kano	17,602	936·00	—	182	1,118·00	4·7
Niger	25,349	1,315·00	121	328	1,764·00	4·3
Plateau ...	10,977	545·25	—	168	713·25	4·6
Sokoto	39,940	1,142·75	135	66	1,343·75	8·8
Zaria	24,278	1,358·75	—	432	1,796·75	4·0

(1) Assumes peripheral roads of ¼ the internal road system.

Note:—"Navigable" waterways means those waterways which can be navigated by a mechanically propelled craft.

4. Harbour Facilities.

Accommodation for ocean-going vessels is provided as follows: Maximum bar draughts are given and draughts alongside wharves where such exist:—

Lagos.—Bar draught 25 feet.

Accommodation.	*No. of ships.*	*Draught.*
Customs Wharf	3	24 feet
Apapa Wharf	4	25 "
Marina Buoys...	4	24 "
Ijora Wharf	2	18 "
Bulk Oil Wharf	1	25 "
United Africa Co.'s Wharf	1	25 "
Pool Buoys	2	25 "
Pool Anchorage	3	19 to 22 feet
Total	20	

Forcados Estuary.—The draught of vessels using the Forcados estuary ports is limited to the Forcados bar draught, which is 16 feet H.W.O.S.T. These ports are Forcados, Burutu, Warri, Koko, and Sapele.

Forcados.—Vessels cannot berth alongside at the port of Forcados, but there is anchorage room for several vessels.

Burutu.—There is accommodation for three vessels alongside the wharf belonging to the United Africa Company, the draught at low water being from 11 to 17 feet. Good anchorage is available.

Warri.—Two vessels can lie alongside the private wharves of Messrs. John Holt & Company.

The Government jetty can accommodate a small vessel.

A Government mooring buoy provides mooring accommodation for two vessels, i.e., stern moorings to the buoy and with their own anchors down.

Koko.—Anchorage exists for three or four vessels.

Sapele.—Good anchorage for three or four vessels.

Akassa.—The maximum advised draught for Akassa is 15 feet H.W.O.S.T. There is a small wharf which can accommodate an ocean-going vessel. Good anchorage for several vessels exists close to the wharf.

Bonny Estuary.—The recommended draught over Bonny bar is 21 feet. There is no berth at Bonny but practically unlimited anchorage exists. This estuary leads to Buguma, Degema (Abonema), and Port Harcourt.

Buguma.—Accessible through Bolen Creek which has a maximum draught of 16 feet H.W.O.S.T. Three vessels may anchor here.

Abonema.—Accessible through Bolen Creek which has a maximum draught of 16 feet H.W.O.S.T. Good anchorage for several vessels and two vessels can berth at the wooden jetties belonging to the United Africa Company and one at the Bulk Oil Wharf which is a modern erection.

Port Harcourt.—At the main wharfage there is accommodation for four vessels with a draught of 24 feet. One more vessel can berth at the coal transporter and one at the old coal tip. Draught 20 feet.

Two small vessels can lie in the Pool above Port Harcourt and one at the Quarantine Buoy, three miles down river.

There is no anchorage room off the port.

Though vessels can load to 24 feet at the wharves, the draught on Bonny Bar limits them to 21 feet.

Opobo.—The recommended draught over Opobo Bar is 13 feet.

Two private wharves, one of them being a bulk oil wharf, provide berths for two ships.

Anchorage exists for three or four vessels within convenient reach of the port.

Calabar.—Recommended maximum draught is 20 feet.

The small Government wharf can berth one vessel with draught not exceeding 16 feet.

A Government mooring buoy provides accommodation for one vessel, i.e., with stern moorings to the buoy and the vessel's own bow anchors ahead, and there is anchorage room for about three ships, draught not exceeding the 20 feet maximum.

Victoria.—There is anchorage room for about four vessels within easy distance of the Government jetty. Deep water exists suitable for any vessel trading to the West Coast.

Tiko.—The recommended draught for vessels visiting Tiko is 16 feet. This restriction is due to the vessels having to cross Bimbia Bar.

One vessel can berth alongside the African Fruit Company's steel wharf.

Notes:—

Ample warehouse accommodation exists at the Lagos, Apapa, and Port Harcourt wharves.

Warehouses are provided at all other ports.

Light and buoyage dues are payable at all ports for every ship of a registered tonnage of 100 tons.

Berthage dues, berthing dues, mooring-buoy dues, towage dues, pilotage dues, and anchorage dues are also payable in respect of shipping.

Harbour dues are payable for passengers and cargo.

The total number of steam and motor vessels of each nation entered and cleared at ports in Nigeria in 1935 was as follows:—

Nationality.	*Entered.*		*Cleared.*	
	No.	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
British	451	974,022	449	971,089
American	46	152,203	46	151,959
French	61	214,979	64	223,763
German	276	335,013	272	331,696
Dutch	118	96,580	125	104,936
Italian	39	132,427	41	139,008
Spanish	3	50	3	50
Norwegian	19	40,256	19	39,853
Swedish	14	21,710	15	22,723
Danish	9	11,221	9	11,221
Japanese	—	—	—	—
Polish	1	1,121	1	1,121
Belgian	4	12,871	3	9,783
Grecian	1	3,488	1	3,488
Total	1,042	1,995,941	1,048	2,010,690

Docks and Slipways.

The following table gives the distribution of the floating docks and slipways in Nigeria that are available for use.

Floating Docks.

Situation.	*Owners.*	*Lifting Capacity.* *Tons.*
Apapa (Lagos)	Government	3,000
„ „	„	400
Port Harcourt	„	400

Slipways.

Situation.	*Owners.*	*Lifting Capacity.* *Tons.*
Apapa (Lagos)	Government	400
„ „	„	60
„ „	„	40
Lagos	Nigerian Dry Dock Company ...	120
Forcados	Government	260
Burutu	United Africa Company	550
„	„ „ „	100
„	„ „ „	50
Lokoja	Government	50
Port Harcourt	„	40
Calabar	„	72
„	Leased from Government by Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.	150
Victoria	Government	20
Bota (Victoria)	West African Plantation Company	60
Muhundange (Victoria)	African Fruit Company	30

At Calabar the United Africa Company has a dry dock which can accommodate a vessel up to 600 tons displacement.

Shipping Services Maintained.

The vessels of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steamship Company run regularly and at frequent intervals between England and Nigeria. Both these companies are under the management of Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, and constitute one service. The mail steamers sailing from Liverpool run fortnightly, and on the outward passage call regularly at Funchal (Madeira), Freetown (Sierra Leone), Takoradi and Accra (Gold Coast), Lagos, and Port Harcourt or Calabar (Nigeria). The vessels on the Calabar mail service call at Victoria (Cameroons) under British mandate.

Calls are made every four weeks at Bathurst (Gambia) and Monrovia (Liberia). The terminal port of call is Port Harcourt and Calabar on alternate voyages. A branch steamer plies between Lagos, Forcados, and Port Harcourt in connexion with the mail vessel operating the Calabar-Victoria service. On the homeward passage a call is made at either Las Palmas or Teneriffe (Canary Islands) in addition to Madeira.

Monthly services are also maintained by the Woermann Linie between Southampton and Nigeria, the Holland West Afrika Lijn between Havre and Nigeria, and the Fabre-Fraissinet Line between Marseilles and Nigeria.

A regular service between Bordeaux and Porto Novo (Dahomey) is maintained by the Chargeurs Reunis. Regular launch services through the creeks between Lagos and Porto Novo and between Lagos and Epe are maintained by Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, the Woermann Linie, and the Holland West Afrika Lijn.

Airways.

Until 1935 Nigeria had only been visited by occasional private aeroplanes and organised flights of the Royal Air Force. In 1935 Nigeria decided to co-operate in the proposed Empire Air Mail and a series of runway landing grounds, to serve a West Africa branch from Khartoum on the London-Cape Town Service of Imperial Airways, were put under construction at Maiduguri, Kano, Kaduna, Minna, Oshogbo and Apapa (Lagos). The first two were practically ready by the end of 1935. Area Landing grounds also exist at Ilorin, Jos, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola and Sokoto, but their condition is indifferent and ample notice should be given by aviators who wish to make use of them.

IX.—Tariff.

The Customs tariff of Nigeria is purely a revenue tariff. It has been designed to impose as little burden as may be possible on the poorer classes and only luxury items are dutiable at high rates.

The tariff is mainly specific in character, all articles under Group 1, i.e., food drink, and tobacco, being included at specific rates whilst petroleum, nearly all woven goods, and sundry minor articles are also scheduled similarly. In 1935 the percentage of specific duties to the total revenue was 92·3.

Ad valorem duties are imposed on various miscellaneous articles, the rates being 15 per cent. or 10 per cent. assessable on the purchase price in the country of purchase.

Only articles especially scheduled are dutiable, and even then a free list grants exemptions when these articles are imported under certain conditions. The exemptions are mainly in respect of Government importations; importations deemed to be of general benefit to Nigeria; essential motor accessories; implements, instruments, and tools used in various professions and trades.

Imperial preference is not in operation because the country is prevented from granting it by the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention of 1898. The relevant Article of that Convention has, however, been denounced by France with effect from October, 1936, and the tariff regime to be adopted in Nigeria after that is under consideration.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Comptroller of Customs is Imperial Trade Correspondent for the Board of Trade and should be approached on all trade matters by interested firms. Nigeria has no trade representative overseas nor are there any overseas representatives in Nigeria.

SIERRA LEONE.

I.—Situation, etc.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between latitude 6° 55′ and 10° 00′ north and longitude 10° 16′ and 13° 18′ west. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe in Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 256 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorage close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Picket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,669 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide estuaries; and, although none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

Excluding the mountainous peninsula, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be generally described as flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where the Loma and Tingi mountains rise to over 6,000 feet. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of latitude 8° 30′ north dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northward to more open or "orchard bush" country.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced toward the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly "Harmattan" wind usually blows at intervals during the December-February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust carried down by it (believed to be from the Sahara). During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about 65° to 95° Fahrenheit. The average maximum and minimum may be placed at 87° and 74°, respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period has amounted to 152 inches. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

Land in the Colony belongs to the Crown, but considerable portions have been alienated and prescriptive titles have been acquired. It is therefore difficult in many cases to ascertain title to land without recourse to legal procedure.

Land in the Protectorate is held by the Tribal Authority of each chiefdom on behalf of the people of the chiefdom.

II.—Population.

The population at the census of 1931 was:—

	Colony.	*Protectorate.*	*Total.*
British	293	142	435
Other Europeans	108	55	163
Americans	19	34	53
Asiatics	444	772	1,216
African non-natives	33,775	3,265	37,040
African native tribes	61,783	1,667,790	1,729,573
	96,422	1,672,058	1,768,480

The estimated population of the Colony and Protectorate on 31st December, 1935, was 1,890,000.

The Colony in its early years was used as a home for Africans destitute in and about London and later for liberated African slaves. The descendants of these people (included above as "African non-natives") still form a substantial proportion of the population of the Colony itself, but the vast majority of the Protectorate inhabitants are indigenous Africans living in tribal communities. Immigration and emigration are not now of any great importance in the economic life of Sierra Leone. There is constant movement between the Colony, Protectorate, and neighbouring territories, but no considerable net inflow or outflow. The European population are of course not permanent residents and the Asiatic population consists very largely of Syrians engaged in trade.

Of the total population of the Colony proper, 96,422, Freetown, the administrative capital of both Colony and Protectorate, contained 55,360 persons. The occupations of the Colony are therefore predominantly commercial, administrative, and industrial. Elsewhere much the greatest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The unit of currency is the pound, maintained at par with sterling by the West African Currency Board which issues and redeems currency in the four British West African Colonies against deposits and withdrawals of sterling in London. The media of circulation consist of £1 and 10s. notes, and alloy and nickel-bronze coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., and ½d., issued by the Board.

2. *Banks.*—Bank of British West Africa, Limited—two branches and three Agencies. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Limited—one branch.

3. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—Head Office and 20 Agencies. At the 31st December, 1935, there were 11,266 depositors and the liability of the Bank was £71,355.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

At the 31st December, 1935, the total debt outstanding was £1,718,259. The debt charges provided in the Estimates for 1936 are:—

Interest and management £67,893 (including £39,951 borne on Railway Estimates).

Sinking Fund contributions £32,885 (including £17,742 borne on Railway Estimates).

Particulars of the loans outstanding at the 31st December, 1935, are given in the Appendix.

2. *Revenue.*

(A) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Broadcasting	2,000	1,281
Motor-bus service	3,350	3,600
Post Office	11,215	15,191
Electrical Department	14,020	9,903
Railway	132,190	189,319
	£162,775	£219,294

Net deficit £56,519.

Colonial Development Fund.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Loans on Repayment.	£	£
Passenger Jetty, Freetown	4,920	3,421
Grants-in-Aid.		
Canalization of streams and street drainage of Freetown	2,000	4,857
Development of Rice Industry	4,175	1,260
	£11,095	£9,538

General Revenue.

	£	*Per cent.*
(1) Customs	365,350	59·2
(2) House and Poll Taxes	83,100	13·5
(3) Fees, etc.	37,846	6·1
(4) Licences, Port Dues, Rent and Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue	130,872	21·2
	617,168	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments (excluding Railway) set off against Expenditure	30,585	
Receipts from Colonial Development Fund	11,095	
	£658,848	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties,* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	44,279	32,693	84,696	161,668
Class II	140	182	810	1,132
Class III	122,052	15,753	58,878	196,683
	166,471	48,628	144,384	359,483
Parcel Post				5,471
Total				364,954

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for* 1936).

	£	*Per cent.*
(1) Deficit on self-balancing Departments (See 2(A)) ...	56,519	9·4
(2) Debt Charges	43,085	7·2
(3) Administration	197,192	33·0
(4) Economic Development	71,734	12·0
(5) Social Services	139,667	23·3
(6) Defence	34,757	5·8
(7) Pensions and Gratuities	55,500	9·3
	£598,454	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments (excluding Railway) set off against Revenue	30,585	
Colonial Development Fund Expenditure	9,538	
	£638,577	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

During the year 1934 the Reserve Fund of £29,928 was transferred to revenue to meet a deficit in the year's accounts, and the Colony has no Reserve Fund at present.

The following table shows the Colony's main liquid assets as at the end of 1934 and 1935 respectively:—

	1934.	*1935.*
	£	£
Surplus Funds invested	74,156	73,336
Loans to Freetown Municipality	25,498	25,498
Loan to the Joint Colonial Fund	—	86,000

(At the end of 1934 an advance of £35,000 from the Joint Colonial Fund was outstanding against the Colony.)

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*

No grants-in-aid of ordinary expenditure have been received from the United Kingdom Exchequer in recent years. The following assistance has been received from the Colonial Development Fund and Empire Marketing Board:—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
1. Colonial Development Fund:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited.	—	175,000	175,000	72,500	—	—
(*b*) New Passenger Jetty, Freetown ...	7,400	—	—	—	—	341
(*c*) Canalization of streams and completion of street drainage, Freetown.	6,000	2,577	—	—	1,091	2,165
(*d*) Grant for the engagement of an additional Assistant Conservator of Forests.	—	—	175	328	2	—
(*e*) Development of Rice Industry ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,271
2. Empire Marketing Board:—						
(*f*) Newton Fruit Farm	684	1,507	1,522	750	94	—
(*g*) Masanki Oil Palm Plantation ...	1,500	750	—	—	—	—
Total	15,584	179,834	176,697	73,578	1,187	3,777

Notes.—(*a*) A loan to the Colonial Government which is re-lent to the Company for the development of iron-ore mining. Total loan authorized, £500,000; balance available for loan to the Company, £77,500.

(*b*) A grant of £7,400 was received in 1930 to cover part of the cost. The sum of £341 received in 1935 was part of a loan of £4,920 authorized for the completion of the scheme.

(*c*) An original grant of £26,000 was reduced to £22,795 on modification of the scheme. It represents 26/60ths of the estimated total cost. Work was suspended owing to lack of funds in 1932 and 1933 but resumed in 1934.

(*e*) The sum of £1,271 received in 1935 represents part of a grant of £4,650 authorized to cover the first two years' operation of the scheme.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.**
	£	£	£	£
1913	230,091	253,882	1,146,886	1,630,859
1932	370,356	56,628	505,789	932,773
1933	434,700	54,501	294,742	783,943
1934	679,171	34,997	297,707	1,011,875
1935	1,078,923	54,683	450,228	1,583,834

* Exclusive of Ships' Stores the value of which was as follows:—

	£
1913	100,393
1932	48,819
1933	39,088
1934	54,511
1935	87,806

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To :—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Class V.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	15,830	821,426	1	10	225,423	1,062,690
Gambia	37,605	4,669	574	—	—	42,848
Rest of Empire	4,842	2,522	30	—	—	7,394
Total Empire ...	58,277	828,617	605	10	225,423	1,112,932
Germany	3,344	175,454	1	5	—	178,804
Holland	547	124,021	21	—	—	124,589
Denmark	169	49,528	—	—	—	49,697
United States of America ...	13,862	24,299	67	614	—	38,842
Other foreign countries ...	10,160	41,768	24	—	—	51,952
Total foreign countries	28,082	415,070	113	619	—	443,884
Ships' Stores...	654	29	179	—	—	862
GRAND TOTAL ...	87,013	1,243,716	897	629	225,423	1,557,678

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Kola Nuts	37,183 cwt.	39,415	Gambia (31), Portuguese Guinea (5).
Ginger	30,121 „	36,918	United Kingdom (15), United States of America (14), Germany (2), Canada (2).
Class II.			
Palm Kernels	78,019 tons	583,645	United Kingdom (262), Germany (140), Holland (111), Denmark (49), United States of America (16).
Diamonds	—	402,067	United Kingdom (all).
Iron Ore	433,540 tons	178,848	United Kingdom (107), Germany (29), Belgium (14), Holland (12), Italy (9), Poland (7).
Palm Oil	2,892 „	35,814	United Kingdom (27), Gambia (5).
Piassava fibre	3,438 „	30,998	United Kingdom (15), United States of America (8), Germany (4).
Class V.			
Gold, raw	33,216 troy oz.	225,423	United Kingdom (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	1,144,875	176,018	456,700	1,777,593
1932	822,155	67,327	358,864	1,248,346
1933	489,233	86,878	249,758	825,869
1934	470,100	151,358	183,769	805,227
1935	852,124	168,442	193,749	1,214,315

N.B. For the first four months of 1932 the imports were recorded by "countries of consignment"; since then goods have been recorded by "countries of origin".

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From :—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	74,419	63,552	635,022	27,548	800,541
India	1,125	—	76,262	—	77,387
Canada	29,753	2,317	2,594	—	34,664
Rest of Empire	20,766	783	4,229	26	25,804
Total Empire	126,063	66,652	718,107	27,574	938,396
United States of America... ...	31,368	4,404	38,521	—	74.293
Germany	4,291	300	27,144	14	31,749
France	4,180	14	8,965	—	13,159
Other foreign countries	28,900	1,331	38,658	70	68,959
Total foreign countries ...	68,739	6,049	113,288	84	188,160
GRAND TOTAL	194,802	72,701	831,395	27,658	1,126,556

In addition there were imports of bullion, specie and currency notes to the value of £51,583 from the United Kingdom, £30,587 from the rest of the Empire and £5,589 from foreign countries; total £87,759.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured ...	1,192,496 lb.	44,281	United States of America (27), Canada (15).
Cigarettes	49,214 „	14,820	United Kingdom (14).
Other	1,770 „	650	
	1,243,480 „	59,751	
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—			
Wheat flour	26,700 cwt.	18,379	Canada (17).
Other	1,847 „	2,505	Canada (1).
	28,547 „	20,884	
Beer, Ale, etc.	102,192 gal.	18,831	United Kingdom (11), Irish Free State (5).
Wines	49,809 „	11,494	Spain (3), Holland (2), Germany (2), France (2).
Vegetables—			
Fresh	15,422 cwt.	6,180	Egypt (1), Holland (1), Madeira (1), Canary Islands (1).
Dried, canned, etc. ...	2,543 „	4,947	Italy (4).
	17,965 „	11,127	
Spirits—			
Whisky	4,997 gal.	6,078	United Kingdom (6).
Other	5,736 „	4,587	United Kingdom (1), France (1).
	10,733 „	10,665	
Class II.			
Coal	46,970 tons	61,822	United Kingdom (all).
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured.	681,399 sq. ft.	8,297	United States of America (4), Canada (2).
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Printed	3,920,649 sq. yd.	86,177	United Kingdom (86).
Coloured	3,686,875 „	81,798	United Kingdom (56), India (25).
Dyed	2,427,413 „	61,908	United Kingdom (60).
Bleached	3,408,947 „	59,166	United Kingdom (59).
Grey	769,855 „	8,447	United Kingdom (8).
Total cotton piece goods	14,213,739 „	297,496	
Other	—	53,197	United Kingdom (49).
Total cotton manufactures		350,693	
Iron and Steel Manufactures	—	64,638	United Kingdom (51), Germany (6).
Bags and Sacks	158,248 doz.	46,527	India (46).
Apparel—			
Hats, Caps, etc. ...	—	13,815	United Kingdom (5), Germany (3), Japan (3).
Boots, Shoes, etc. ...	64,925 pr.	8,144	United Kingdom (5), Hong Kong (2).
Other	—	21,884	United Kingdom (15), Hong Kong (2).
		43,843	
Machinery—			
Mining and Gold Dredging	—	19,585	United Kingdom (17).
Other	—	18,760	United Kingdom (17).
		38,345	
Oils—			
Illuminating	367,561 gal.	14,421	United States of America (13).
Motor Spirit	345,983 „	13,880	United States of America (13).
Fuel	177,897 „	4,412	United States of America (3), United Kingdom (1).
Lubricating	37,132 „	3,140	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1).
	928,573 „	35,853	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	99 vehicles	15,845	United Kingdom (13), Canada (2).
Parts and accessories ...	—	1,690	United Kingdom (1).
Tyres and tubes ...	—	3,849	United Kingdom (3).
		21,384	
Salt (all kinds)	3,171 tons	14,957	United Kingdom (14).
Medicines and drugs ...	—	14,828	United Kingdom (11).
Woollen manufactures ...	—	14,059	United Kingdom (14).
Implements and tools ...	—	11,481	United Kingdom (7), France (3).
Cement	4,314 tons	10,097	United Kingdom (10).
Explosives	1,539 cwt.	9,791	United Kingdom (9).
Wood and Timber Manufactures.	—	9,549	United Kingdom (7).
Perfumery	—	9,194	United Kingdom (8).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURAL.

All agricultural production is in the hands of native small-holders. A great part of their production is, naturally, foodstuffs for their own consumption, but some crops are grown primarily for export. The principal agricultural exports, with the average exports over the 10 years ending 1935, are:—

	Tons.	Value. £
Palm kernels	66,336	792,811
„ oil	2,513	54,016
Kola	2,514	147,037
Ginger	1,718	43,895
Piassava	2,771	28,908

(i) *Main Export Crops.*

Oil-palm products.—Oil-palms have not been cultivated, but large areas are covered by wild growths from which the nuts are collected. Recently a few small artificial plantations have been made with new and superior varieties of palms introduced by the Agricultural Department. There has been a steady increase in exports over the last 40 years; in 1935 the record of 78,000 tons of kernels was reached and there is no reason to suppose that the maximum possible output has been attained. Owing to the exclusion of vegetable oils from certain countries, there was a surplus of these oils and prices fell sharply after 1931. Sierra Leone suffered, with other oil-producing countries, and the value of her exports of palm kernels fell from £876,308 in 1929 to £360,780 in 1934. In 1935, however, prices recovered somewhat and, with an increase in tonnage of exports, the total value rose to £583,645. Exports of palm kernels and palm oil for the last five years have been:—

Year.	Palm Kernels. Tons.	Palm Kernels. Value. £	Palm Oil. Tons.	Palm Oil. Value. £
1931	54,462	449,742	1,359	19,830
1932	77,162	687,477	2,208	26,914
1933	64,084	472,824	1,619	16,637
1934	68,655	360,780	2,225	18,032
1935	78,019	583,645	2,892	35,814

Kola.—Kola is collected from both wild and semi-cultivated trees, i.e., trees planted in or around a village and left to look after themselves. There has been a steadily increasing industry during the last 40 years but the industry depends on the demands for kola in West African markets. Certain markets, such as Dakar, are being closed against Sierra Leone kola by high preferential tariffs, while the high import duties into Nigeria and into the Gambia are having a limiting effect on exports to those countries. Kola has therefore declined in price and less is being exported than a few years ago; but there was a recovery in both price and quantity in 1935. The exports for the last five years have been:—

Year.	Tons.	£
1931	1,584	47,847
1932	2,085	41,373
1933	1,812	43,656
1934	1,460	18,304
1935	1,859	39,415

Ginger.—This is another industry which has steadily increased during the last 40 years. The ginger is of a relatively poor quality, being roughly grown and prepared. The market is fluctuating and the prices vary enormously. The quantities exported generally vary according to the price offered, being high when the price is high and low when the price is low, a proportion of the crop in the latter case being left in the ground for another year in the hope of a rise in price. During the last five years the price has fluctuated considerably as will be shown by comparing the figures given below.

Year.	Tons.	£
1931	1,927	32,518
1932	1,382	22,877
1933	1,545	16,543
1934	1,659	23,254
1935	1,506	36,918

Piassava.—The fibre is collected from wild palms, of which there is a large supply in certain parts of the country. Exports of piassava are increasing and reached a record figure of 3,659 tons in 1934. During the last few years propaganda and produce inspection have resulted in a noticeable improvement in quality of exports, and the price of this commodity is the only one which has maintained itself to any extent during the last few years of falling prices. There are prospects of further increases in exports. Exports of piassava fibre stalk during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	£
1931	3,150	31,846
1932	2,877	23,290
1933	3,499	30,108
1934	3,659	30,390
1935	3,438	30,997

(ii) *Minor Export Crops.*

Chillies.—Exports have fluctuated from 10 to 100 tons, averaging over 70 tons for the last ten years. The quantity is largely determined by the price offered and could be considerably increased if demand increased. Exports during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*	£
1931	11	522
1932	67	2,162
1933	69	1,486
1934	34	1,015
1935	18	665

Cocoa.—Exports have increased during the last decade, prior to which they were negligible, but the country as a whole is not very suitable for cocoa and it is not expected that it will ever become a crop of major importance. Exports during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*	£
1931	61	1,034
1932	81	1,295
1933	67	990
1934	138	1,755
1935	164	2,043

Coffee.—Exports, which were never large, have been almost negligible in recent years (averaging 4 tons per annum), but efforts have recently been made to stimulate the production and there are signs that exports will shortly increase.

Benniseed (*Sesame seed*).—Exports after a period of decline, have increased in the last two years. The figures for the last five years are:—

Year.	*Tons.*	£
1931	83	752
1932	120	1,122
1933	14	125
1934	208	1,856
1935	370	3,122

Beeswax.—The exports increased from 15 cwt. in 1934 to approximately 2 tons in 1935. Two qualities were marketed, a light coloured wax (graded as superfine) and a double-coloured wax (graded as good purified). Both grades were readily sold, the former making a price of 100s. a cwt. and the latter 95s. a cwt. These prices showed a premium over the ruling market prices owing to the high quality and method of preparation. There is a steady demand for the wax in England and it is hoped to increase production during 1936.

Other crops.—There is a very small quantity of *rubber*, now practically neglected. Tropical fruits are, of course, grown and trial shipments of *oranges* and *pineapples* suggest that there may be possibilities of an export trade in those products. The Government has established a fruit farm at Newton where trials with grapefruit, oranges, lemons, and bananas are being made. Experiments have been made with *sisal* at the Government Experimental Station, and reports on its quality were favourable. *Cotton* and *tobacco* are at present grown for local consumption only. Attempts to foster cotton growing on a large scale have failed, but parts of the Northern Province are suitable for tobacco and its cultivation has increased in recent years. There is a small export trade in *Calabar beans.*

(iii) *Food Crops.*

Rice.—Is the most important crop and the staple food of the people. A very approximate estimate of the total production in 1931 was 200,000 tons of clean rice. Enough is now produced to satisfy local needs throughout the year and there is sometimes a small surplus for export, which may increase as conditions for the production of rice are decidedly favourable. Considerable efforts have been made during the past few year sto extend rice cultivation and to effect improvements in the methods employed. A small rice farm for the selection of improved high-yielding types in the Scarcies area has been leased and opened in January, 1934.

The other principal food crops are cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, maize, millets, groundnuts, and coconuts. No estimates of the acreage and output of these are available.

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

The forest area of the country consists of about 800 square miles of reserved forest, and an unknown but steadily diminishing area of unreserved forest. The great majority of the reserved forest is virgin forest of the rain forest type.

A systematic survey of the forests was begun in 1932 with a view to discovering the nature of the forest crop and the possible yield. The contents of the forest consist almost entirely of hardwoods, of which only a few are as yet recognized to be of value even in the local market. The forests are to all intents and purposes not exploited commercially but contractors are being encouraged to purchase logs for the supply of the local market with pit-sawn boards and scantlings.

A great deal of the timber requirements of the country are at present met by imports. The substitution of local for imported timbers in the local market appears to be an indispensable preliminary to any overseas timber trade.

There is a very small export trade in gum copal, but there is no immediate prospect of any substantial increase in this trade.

3. Animal Husbandry.

There are no exact figures of the live-stock in Sierra Leone. Cattle farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. Some 4,000 head per annum are slaughtered in Freetown for consumption, as well as those slaughtered in the interior; but a large proportion are imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country and pigs to a small extent. No work in this field is at present undertaken by the Government. Exports of animal produce consist exclusively of hides and skins (untanned), coming from the animals slaughtered for food as stated above. The value of these exports was £1,336 in 1933.

4. Minerals.

Given in their probable order of relative importance the following minerals occurring in deposits of economic value have been located in Sierra Leone: diamond, hematite iron-ore, gold, chromite, and platinum. In addition deposits of ilmenite, rutile, corundum, bauxite, and of soapstone are known to exist in Sierra Leone, and these may at some time be capable of exploitation.

Diamond.—Alluvial diamonds were discovered by the Geological Survey in the Kono and Kenema Districts of the Southern Province in 1930 and 1931, respectively. A special Exclusive Prospecting Licence for diamond only over an area of 4,170 square miles covering these discoveries was granted to the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, in 1931. Prospecting showed that valuable deposits of diamond of gem quality and of large average size occur in the headwaters of the Shongbo and Bandafayi Rivers situated a few miles to the east of Sefadu, Kono District. A mining lease was applied for over a portion of the Shongbo, and production commenced on a small scale in January, 1933. From that time it has increased rapidly and now diamonds are an important factor in the country.

In October, 1934, an agreement (subsequently confirmed by Order 22 of 1935) was signed between the Sierra Leone Government and the Consolidated African Selection Trust Limited whereby the latter's diamond areas were taken over by a new Company—The Sierra Leone Selection Trust Limited. This company holds a monopoly for winning diamonds in Sierra Leone and in return the Government participates in the profits. The prospect is that the Government will receive a large annual income from this source.

Production since January, 1933, is as follows:—

Year.	*Approximate value.*
	£
1933	64,034
1934	137,266
1935	402,067
Total	£603,367

Hematite Iron-Ore.—A deposit of good grade hematite containing some 12,000,000 tons of ore averaging approximately 56 per cent. Fe. occurs at Lunsar, Marampa Chiefdom, Port Lokko District, Northern Province. This deposit is being exploited by the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited. A railway has been constructed from the deposit to the port of Pepel, on the Sierra Leone River, a few miles to the north-east of Freetown. Loading equipment of up-to-date design has been installed at Pepel, and all construction work at Pepel, on the railway, and on the mine at Lunsar was completed by June, 1933.

Exports of hematite iron ore from Pepel commenced in September, 1933, and since then have been as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*	£
1933	24,550	9,025
1934	210,645	84,355
1935	433,540	178,848
Total	668,735	272,228

Agreement in principle has been reached for the grant to the Sierra Leone Development Company of exclusive rights over very extensive deposits of hematite iron-ore occurring near the Tonkolili River in the southern part of Koinadugu District, Northern Province. The deposits are situated some 80 miles to the north-east of the Marampa deposit and the reserves of good grade hematite ore probably are in excess of 200,000,000 tons. It is intended in due course to extend the railway to Tonkolili.

Gold.—The gold deposits of Sierra Leone are all alluvial in character and occur in streams and rivers draining the belt of schists which form the Kangari-Sula range of hills. Production since mining was commenced in 1930 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Oz. (Crude Gold.)*	*Approx. Value.*
		£
1930	957	3,058
1931	6,650	27,722
1932	12,125	65,855
1933	15,604	91,050
1934	22,614	152,325
1935	32,947	218,323
Total	90,897	£558,333

Chromite.—Deposits of chromite have been discovered by the Geological Survey at several localities along the Kambui Hill schist belt, but the only deposit which appears to be large enough and of sufficiently high grade to permit of exploitation occurs near Lago, some 4 miles to the north-west of Hangha on the Sierra Leone Government Railway.

The chromite occurs as a series of lenses, each from 4 feet to 20 feet wide and about 100 feet long, associated with outcrops of serpentines and talcose rocks. Prospecting by shafting and adits to a depth of approximately 75 feet, has proved 80,000 tons of ore averaging between 43 per cent. and 48 per cent. Cr_2O_3. The deposit requires to be examined in depth by drilling, when it is probable that many times this quantity of ore will be proved. On account of the financial depression prospecting of the deposit ceased in 1932, and has not been resumed.

Platinum.—Alluvial deposits of platinum occur in the neighbourhood of York in the Colony. The deposits occur in small and very rocky streams. The marked fall in the price of the metal since the discovery of the deposits has retarded their development.

Production since mining was commenced in 1929 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Oz.* (*Crude Platinum*).	*Approx. Value.* £
1929–30	568	3,307
1931	594	3,093
1932	531	4,147
1933	431	2,493
1934	474	2,666
1935	750	3,933
Total	3,348	£19,639

Ilmenite.—Occurs in the Colony as bands, several feet thick, in the norite mass near Hastings, and in alluvial deposits in the Whale and Toke Rivers near York. A renewed interest has recently been shown in the latter, but it is as yet too early to expect any developments.

Rutile.—Is a common constituent of the gravels of the Little Skarcies and Mabole Rivers near their confluence, and also occurs in good concentration in other parts of the Protectorate.

Corundum.—Is widely distributed in Sierra Leone. It is found in the gravels of streams draining the area of contact between the granites and the ultra basic rocks of the Kambui schist series.

Bauxite.—Of medium quality has been noted in several places in the Colony and in the Protectorate. Nothing has been done to determine whether there are deposits of economic size.

5. FISHERIES.

There is no export trade in fish, and such trade as exists is in the hands of native fishermen who supply the small local markets at coastal towns. Attempts have been made to commercialize fishing, but these have not up to the present proved successful owing to the unsuitable type of boat used. Fishing is carried on both in the sea and in the rivers.

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Sierra Leone is practically self-supporting except for the requirements of Europeans, in respect of which it could not be made self-supporting.

The principal foodstuff requirements of Europeans and natives which cannot be obtained in the country but have to be imported are flour, meat, milk, butter, sugar, tea, potatoes, and manufactured foodstuffs, such as biscuits, jam, and preserved goods.

VI.—Industry.

There are no large organized industries but there are several " cottage " industries such as the weaving of country cloths, manufacture of mats, and working of leather into ornamental coverings for tins and bottles. These productions are mainly for local sale. Several trading firms in Freetown make soda-water for local consumption.

There is a boat-building trade in Freetown, small boats capable of accommodating 20 or 30 persons being built to ply along the coast and on the creeks and rivers.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is little or no entrepôt trade in this Colony. From time to time a small amount of transit goods are transhipped at this port for other ports in West Africa from vessels of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, employed on the Canada-Cape run.

Tourist traffic is negligible. One or two holiday cruisers have called at Freetown during the last few years and generally stay from 6 to 24 hours.

VIII.—Communications.

ROADS.

Colony.—There are 50 miles of roads and streets in Freetown, of which about 30 miles are motorable. In the rest of the Colony there are some 39 miles of motorable roads, including a motor road, 18 miles long, from Freetown to Waterloo. Non-motorable roads connect the smaller towns and villages.

Protectorate.—There are approximately 803 miles of road open to motor traffic throughout the year and about 140 miles of second-class roads open to motor traffic at most periods of the year.

Fifteen ferries are maintained in the Protectorate for transporting motor vehicles over the large rivers, in cases where the width of the river has rendered the construction of a bridge financially impracticable.

There is a Government motor bus service in Freetown. The fleet in 1935 consisted of five passenger vehicles and two goods lorries. The total number of passengers carried was 215,816, and the gross receipts amounted to £2,937.

Motor transport in the Protectorate is undertaken by private persons and is mostly in the hands of Syrians.

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Sierra Leone Government Railway consists of 311 route miles of 2 feet 6 inches gauge, or, including sidings, 327 miles.

The main line, which was the first railway to be constructed in British West Africa, runs in an easterly direction from the port of Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, the terminus being within 20 miles of the Liberian frontier and approximately double that distance from the frontier of French Guinea.

From Bauya Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs in a northerly direction to Makeni, a distance of 83 miles.

Passenger trains run on the main and branch lines in the up and down directions on alternate days. In the local (or suburban) area between Freetown and Waterloo, several trains run daily in each direction.

A daily goods train service is run.

The principal operating results for the years 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

	1934.	*1935.*
Number of passenger journeys	377,123	449,513
Tonnage of goods (paying)...	59,938	71,628
Train mileage (excluding service)	339,088	373,422
Total engine mileage	438,278	485,658
	£	£
Revenue	151,214	180,005
Working expenditure	131,138	128,862
Loan charges—(not included in working expenditure)...	59,381	57,693
Gross expenditure	190,623	186,679

Private Mineral Railway.—A private railway of approximately 60 route miles of 3 feet 6 inches gauge has been constructed by the Sierra Leone Development Company between Marampa in the district of Port Loko, and Gapul Point in the Port Loko Creek for the transport of mineral ore from the Company's concession to the coast. Public traffic is not carried.

RIVERS.

The country is well watered, and the lower reaches of all the rivers are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

OCEAN COMMUNICATION.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports:—

Line.	*From*	*Frequency of calls.*
American West African Line	New York	Every 20 days with general cargo.
Clan Line Steamers, Limited	Australia, Mauritius etc.	About 3 monthly for bunkers.
Compania Amaya	Continental ports	One in 2 months (cargo).
Co. Trasmediterranea	Barcelona	One monthly (passenger).
Elder Dempster Lines	United Kingdom ports	Passengers fortnightly; cargo frequently.
Elder Dempster Lines	Continental ports	Fortnightly.
Elder Dempster Lines	Canada	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet	Marseilles	Monthly.
Holland West African	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bordeaux coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers monthly; cargo monthly.
L'Equatorial	Continental ports	Cargo monthly.
Navigazione Triestina Libera	Genoa, coast ports	Cargo monthly.
Societe Navale de l'Ouest Chargeurs Reunis.	Continental ports	Cargo monthly.
United Africa Company, Limited ...	Liverpool, coast ports	Cargo monthly.
Woermann	Hamburg, Southampton and Continental ports.	Passengers monthly.
Woermann	Hamburg, Amsterdam	Cargo monthly.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no regular air services, but two landing grounds exist at Wellington, 7 miles from Freetown, and at Daru in the Protectorate. Neither ground is fit for use without considerable notice. Seaplanes can alight at Cline Bay close to Freetown.

PORT FACILITIES.

1. *Freetown* is one of the finest natural harbours on the West Coast of Africa. The least depth on the bar at the entrance is 7 fathoms. In the anchorage, off the city of Freetown, the depth varies from 8 to 19 fathoms. Cargo is loaded and discharged by means of lighters. At Government Wharf there are three jetties at which lighters can be worked at any state of tide.

During the year 1935, 735 merchant vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 2,287,586 entered the port of Freetown.

2. The *Port of Sherbro* consists of the sound or strait which separates the Island of Sherbro from the mainland. It is obstructed by numerous shoals and sand banks but there are various anchorages capable of use by vessels of from 19 to 26 feet draught. Cargo is loaded and discharged from jetties by lighters.

In the year 1935, 78 ocean-going vessels called at the Port of Sherbro.

3. Vessels call about once a month at Sulima and Mano Salija, where boats lie in the open sea and receive and discharge goods by means of surf boats.

IX.—Tariff.

The tariff is mainly specific. All edibles, provisions and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, not specifically mentioned in the tariff, however, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. (Preferential) and 30 per cent. (General). On all goods, wares and merchandise not included in any item in the tariff an *ad valorem* duty is levied of 20 per cent (Preferential) and 40 per cent. (General).

Preferential duties were introduced in May, 1932.

An export duty of 20s. a ton is levied on palm kernels and ½d. per lb. on kola nuts.

X.—Trade Representative.

The Comptroller of Customs is the trade representative of Sierra Leone in the Colony. There is no trade representative overseas.

APPENDIX.

Description of Loan.	*Amount Outstanding at 31st December* 1935.	*Annual amount required for interest.*	*Annual amount required for Sinking Fund.*	*Total value of Sinking Fund at 31st December* 1935.	*Remarks.*
	£	£	£	£	
Sierra Leone Government 4 per cent Inscribed Stock (1938–1963).	1,000,000	40,000	10,000	373,571	Interest payable half-yearly on 15th June and 15th December in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 15th June, 1963, but Government have the option of redemption on or after 15th June, 1938.
Sierra Leone Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1955) (Inter-Colonial).	57,825	2,603	1,250	11,409	Interest payable half-yearly on 15th March and 15th September in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 15th March, 1955.
Sierra Leone Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1955).	202,500	9,113	5,826	21,300	Interest payable half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 1st December, 1955.
Sierra Leone Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock (1955).	151,100	6,800	4,500		Interest payable half-yearly on 1st June and 1st December in each year by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 1st December, 1955.
Sierra Leone Government 3 per cent. Stock (1954) (Inter-Colonial).	306,834	9,206	11,309	17,221	Interest payable half-yearly on 15th April and 15th October by the Crown Agents in London. The principal will be repaid at par on 15th April, 1954.
Total ...	£1,718,259	£67,722	£32,885	£423,501	The Loans are secured on the general revenue and assets of the Government of Sierra Leone and are Trustee Securities.

SAINT HELENA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of St. Helena consists of the Island of St. Helena (47 square miles in area) and its dependency the Island of Ascension (34 square miles in area).

St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic in latitude 15° 55′ South and longitude 5° 42′ West. It is 4,210 miles from Plymouth (14 days by steamer) and 1,700 miles from Cape Town (5 days by steamer). The island is 10½ miles long and 6½ miles broad, covering an area of 47 square miles. It is of volcanic origin. The coast line consists for the most part of high perpendicular cliffs varying in height from 400 to 2,000 feet. Above the cliffs the ground rises in fairly regular slopes to the ridges situated in the middle of the Island, but the terrain is broken on all sides by valleys and fissures descending to the sea. Ascension lies about 700 miles north-west of St. Helena.

St. Helena is in the zone of the South East Trade which blows, except for a period in January and February, throughout the year. Although in the tropics, the climate is mild and extremely healthy. In 1935 the lowest monthly minimum temperature was 52° F. in July and the highest 65° F. in February, while the lowest monthly maximum was 67° F. in July and the highest 74° F. in May.

The rainfall is moderate but varies considerably in different parts of the Island. In 1935 the total rainfall at Hutt's Gate was 33·26 inches, at Plantation House 35·25 inches, and at Jamestown 11·13 inches only.

Of the total area of St. Helena, consisting of approximately 30,000 acres, about 8,600 acres comprise agricultural and forest land. The remainder consists of barren rocky wastes or clayey slopes totally unfit for agricultural development. The interior of the Island is fertile and productive and affords good pasturage. Most of the cultivable land, however, including the hillsides which were formerly afforested is now cultivated with New Zealand hemp (*phormium tenax*). A striking feature of the countryside is the paucity of cottages for the labouring classes and the inadequate production of edible crops to maintain the population.

Of the land which is of economic value, namely, 8,600 acres, 4,200 acres are owned by Government, 2,800 by the three principal landowners, and the remainder by small landowners. Most of the Government land is leased.

It was estimated at the end of 1935 that there were 191 separate holdings of land, of which 150 were under 10 acres and only two of over 1,000 acres.

II.—Population, etc.

The population as ascertained by the Census taken in the year 1931 is classified as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Islanders	1,825	2,026	3,851
Other British Residents ...	77	65	142
Other Nationals	2	—	2
	1,904	2,091	3,995

The population of Ascension as ascertained by the Census taken in the same year is classified as under:—

St. Helenians	152
Other British Residents	36
	188

The estimated population of St. Helena at the 31st December, 1935, was 4,321. The population of Ascension at the end of 1935 was 157.

Apart from some 70 normally engaged in fishing, 250 in the flax industry, and 210 in various occupations, the remainder of the employable population is dependent on agricultural and casual employment. There is at present, however, a large number of unemployed.

Ascension is an important cable station. Practically all the inhabitants are English and St. Helenian employees of Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

Immigration and emigration into and from St. Helena are negligible.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. United Kingdom and South African currency are legal tender and Bank of England notes circulate in the Colony.

2. The Government Savings Bank is the only banking institution. The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1935, was 229, and the amount standing to the credit of depositors was £22,527.

3. The Government gives facilities for transfer of funds overseas by selling bills of exchange drawn on the Crown Agents.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no public debt.

2.—(*a*) The actual revenue of the Colony for the year 1935 was £21,089.

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office	5,814	967

Net Surplus £4,847.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

Head.	*Actual Revenue* 1935.	*Proportion of whole. per cent.*
	£	
Customs	5,081	25·3
Ascension revenue	5,487	27·3
Licences, taxes, fees, etc.	1,426	7·1
Miscellaneous and other	3,281	16·3
Surplus on self-balancing department ...	4,847	24·0
	20,122	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing department set-off against expenditure	967	
	£21,089	

2.—(*b*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	2,653	634	282	3,569
Class II	—	—	—	—
Class III	463	8	928	1,399
	3,116	642	1,210	4,968

3. The actual expenditure for 1935 was £20,488.

Principal Heads of Expenditure.

Head.	*Expenditure* 1935.	*Proportion of whole. per cent.*
	£	
Administration	8,391	43·0
Social Services	6,889	35·3
Economic Development	3,028	15·5
Non-effective (Pensions)	1,213	6·2
	19,521	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing department set off against revenue	967	
	£20,488	

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

The following grants-in-aid have been received from the United Kingdom Exchequer and the Colonial Development Fund:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. United Kingdom Exchequer	4,000	6,000	7,000	13,500*	7,500	2,500
2. Colonial Development Fund—						
(*a*) Reconstruction of Roads	—	1,857	3,189	1,300	—	—
(*b*) Forestry Development	—	—	50	—	—	—
(*c*) Improvement of Telephone System†	—	—	475	—	25	—

No grant was received during 1935.

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* £5,600 of this represents grant-in-aid of expenditure for the year ended 1931, but not issued till 1932.

† (*c*) Loan for the improvement of the local Telephone System, repayable by 5 per cent. annuities.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to :—*

	United Kingdom.	*Union of South Africa.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	6,900	668	—	7,568
1932	5,774	1,106	—	6,880
1933	10,356	333	82	10,771
1934	8,446	503	—	8,949
1935	12,318	1,737	170	14,225

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
To :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	11,130	25	—	11,155
South Africa	—	986	216	—	1,202
Argentine Republic	170	—	—	—	170
TOTAL	£170	£12,116	£241	—	£12,527

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Countries of destination with values in £.*
Class I—			
Live Crayfish	—	170	Argentine Republic (all).
Class II.			
Phormium tenax fibre ...	857 tons	9,782	United Kingdom (9,114), Union of South Africa (668).
„ „ tow ...	319 „	2,004	United Kingdom (1,686), Union of South Africa (318).
Wool	9,381 lb.	207	United Kingdom (all).
Class III.			
Rope and Twine	11 tons	237	Union of South Africa (216), United Kingdom (21).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports from :—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	37,487	4,721	1,186	43,394
1932	28,732	3,136	4,361	36,229
1933	22,273	5,095	3,751	31,119
1934	22,129	6,345	5,002	33,476
1935	18,964	6,365	4,495	29,824

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	10,203	167	8,594	—	18,964
Union of South Africa ...	1,459	682	162	—	2,303
India	1,676	—	2	—	1,678
Australia	1,489	—	—	—	1,489
Rest of Empire	690	117	88	—	895
Total Empire ...	15,517	966	8,846	—	25,329
United States of America...	223	—	1,924	—	2,147
Argentine Republic ...	636	—	33	—	669
Other foreign countries ...	1,111	—	568	—	1,679
Total foreign countries	1,970	—	2,525	—	4,495
GRAND TOTAL	17,487	966	11,371	—	29,824

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £.*
Class I.			
Grain, flour, meal, etc.—			
Flour	6,906 cwt.	3,931	United Kingdom (2,703), Australia (1,220).
Rice	2,970 „	1,561	India (1,545).
Other	2,312 „	889	Union of South Africa (753).
	12,188 „	6,381	
Butter and substitutes ...	574 „	1,592	United Kingdom (1,128), Australia (160), Irish Free State (157).
Sugar	155 tons	1,414	United Kingdom (1,413).
Provisions	—	1,402	United Kingdom (1,138).
Ale, beer, spirits, etc. ...	5,251 gal.	1,082	United Kingdom (1,051).
Meats (all kinds)	362 cwt.	965	United Kingdom (317), Argentine Republic (314), Denmark (153).
Lard and substitutes ...	500 „	962	United Kingdom (712), Argentine Republic (154).
Tobacco and cigarettes ...	5,181 lb.	932	United Kingdom (840).
Class II.			
Coal, etc.	264 tons	834	Union of South Africa (682), United Kingdom (152).
Class III.			
Oils	57,145 gal.	2,069	United States of America (1,716), United Kingdom (285).
Apparel, including boots and shoes.	—	1,444	United Kingdom (1,382).
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods	38,690 yd.	874	United Kingdom (873).
Other	—	160	United Kingdom (142).
		1,034	

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

1. St. Helena possesses possibilities of agricultural development and is a country suitable for small holders.

The only agricultural product of any economic importance at the present time is *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand hemp). The total area under this crop is about 3,250 acres or over one-third of the total cultivable land of the Colony, namely 8,600 acres. The greater part of the flax is grown on the land of the three firms which own the mills at which it is manufactured into fibre and tow. There are eight private mills and the Government mill which has been leased to Messrs. Solomon and Company, one of the three firms referred to above. The flax produced by small holders is sold to the mill owners.

In 1935 about 80 acres were under oats, 70 under potatoes, and 60 under maize.

There is generally a plentiful supply of vegetables, but the cultivation of fruit trees has been neglected. In recent years vegetables and eggs have been regularly supplied to ships calling at the Island.

Experimental consignments of *new potatoes* have been sent to England at a time when home-grown new potatoes are not in season, with a view to testing the London market for potatoes grown locally. Good prices were obtained for the 24 cwt. shipped, and attempts are being made to develop an export trade in this product.

An experimental consignment of 600 lbs. of *haricot beans* was also sent to England, but the price obtained for the consignment shipped does not appear to justify the development of an export trade of this product.

The cultivation and export of lily bulbs (*Lilium Longiflorium*) is also being investigated. Three hundred and fifty bulbs were sent to Kew where they flowered well at a time of the year when lilies from other countries are not easily obtained. It is proposed to send a further consignment of 2,000 bulbs for sale in England in 1936 with a view to establishing a permanent export trade.

Seven samples of *geranium oil*, distilled experimentally from several different species and varieties of *Pelargonium*, were sent to the Imperial Institute for examination. Three of these oils were found to be promising and of possible commercial interest, but they differed from Algerian and Bourbon geranium oils and would have to be offered at prices below those ruling for these commercial oils. Further trials with an improved form of still are desirable before any decision can be reached as to the possibilities of geranium oil production locally.

In Ascension there is little scope for agricultural production. The only suitable locality is on the upper slopes of Green Mountain and is utilized entirely for the needs of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

2. FORESTRY.

Some 550 acres are under forest in St. Helena, but timber is not available for export. The afforestation of parts of the higher land is under consideration.

3. Animal Husbandry.

According to the latest estimate the live-stock in St. Helena is as follows:—

Horses	100	Mules	14	Sheep	2,150	Swine	250
Asses	1,275	Cattle	750	Goats	1,500		

Farming is carried on to a limited extent to supply local needs in meat, vegetables, and dairy produce and also to supply His Majesty's ships when visiting St. Helena; and bullocks and vegetables are supplied regularly to Ascension.

The live-stock in Ascension at the end of 1935 was 26 cattle, 330 sheep, and 38 pigs on the farm maintained by Imperial and International Communications Limited to supply local needs.

4. Minerals.

St. Helena has been carefully surveyed, but the only mineral wealth discovered was a small deposit of manganese ore, which has never been worked.

There are some phosphate deposits on Ascension, which are being investigated by a British Company with a view to a concession being granted to them to export such deposits.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

An attempt was made some years ago to start a fishing industry in the Colony, but without success. In 1935 twenty fishing boats employing 70 hands, were at work and it is estimated that about £1,000 worth of fish were landed.

The concession for the export of turtles from Ascension has recently been terminated.

B.—Food Supply.

St. Helena is not self-supporting, as much of the cultivable land is used for the flax (*phormium tenax*) industry. It could to a larger extent than at present be made self-supporting by the development of small-holdings and the promotion of such development is under consideration by the Colonial Government.

The principal foodstuffs imported are flour and rice, the latter being the staple article of diet of the peasantry. Various other articles of diet are imported, such as sugar, butter, margarine, lard, canned meat, and groceries of all descriptions.

VI.—Industry.

Apart from the manufacture of fibre and tow, a small part of the fibre is manufactured into rope and twine at a factory owned by Messrs. Deason Bros. and hand-made lace and aloe fibre mats and bags are produced by the women and girls of the Island.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

A certain amount of money is spent in St. Helena by the passengers from ships calling at the port of Jamestown, but there is no tourist traffic in the proper sense of the word.

As already indicated the principal economic activity of Ascension is its function as a cable station, on the service of which its whole population depends.

VIII.—Communications.

There are 60 miles of good roads in St. Helena under the charge of the Public Works Department. Gradients are steep and continuous and from the port the road rises to an elevation of about 1,800 feet in 4 to 5 miles.

Motor conveyances and horse-drawn carriages are available for hire.

There are no river, air, or rail communications.

There is regular communication with England and South Africa once a month by the Union Castle Line's intermediate steamers. In addition there are occasional calls by other vessels, including His Majesty's ships.

The anchorage at Jamestown, St. Helena, is an open roadstead giving good anchorage about 4 cables from the shore in from 17 to 20 fathoms. Motor and other boats are available and there is good landing accommodation for passengers and cargo, together with facilities for the supply of pure fresh water for shipping.

At Ascension good anchorage in about 11 fathoms is found about 4 cables from the shore between Fort Thornton and Pyramid Rock. A jetty is available for passengers and cargo.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on imports as follows:—

(i) Articles named in a Schedule to the Customs Ordinance are subject to various specific duties or *ad valorem* duties (varying from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent.) with a surtax of 25 per cent. of the duty if not of Empire origin.

(ii) A few other articles are exempted wholly from duty.

(iii) All other goods are free if of Empire origin and otherwise subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 12½ per cent., or, in the case of rice, flour, and wheat, to a specific duty of 2s. 7½d. per 100 lb.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no trade representatives locally.

EASTERN DEPENDENCIES.

CEYLON.

I.—Situation, etc.

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean lying off the southern extremity of India between latitude 5° 55′ and 9° 50′ North and longitude 79° 42′ and 81° 53′ East. Its area is 25,332 square miles, exclusive of the Jaffna lagoon, the area of which is 149 square miles.

The northern and north-central parts of the Island form one great plain from sea to sea. The maritime districts consist of similar level or undulating stretches, but the centre of the southern half of the Island is filled by a circular mountainous area almost equidistant from the two seas, intersected by deep valleys and culminating in a mountain 8,292 feet above sea level. Most of the agricultural production is concentrated in the south-west quarter of the island, which receives the rain of the south-west monsoon and is called the "wet zone", with coconuts and rubber in the coastal plains and foot-hills, and tea in the uplands. The bulk of the population of the Island is concentrated in this zone. In the "dry zone" the conditions of life are much more severe. The rainfall is scanty and uncertain and malaria in certain months almost universal. This area has at present little attraction for the agriculturist in search of land for development and is largely undeveloped.

On the whole the climate of Ceylon is good for the tropics and there is a valuable variation of temperature between the lowlands and uplands; at individual stations however there is little seasonal variation.

The highest temperature ever recorded in Ceylon was 103·7° Farenheit at Trincomalee in May 1890, and the lowest 27·1° at Nuwara Eliya in February 1914. The humidity is generally speaking high.

At Colombo the "hot weather" may be said to extend from March to May and the "cold weather" from December to February. July and August are often pleasant particularly on the west side of the island. In general the monsoon periods are comparatively cool and the intervals between them hot.

The mean monthly temperature ranges between 77.8° (December-January) and 85° (June) at Trincomalee, 78.8° (December) and 81·8° (April-May) at Colombo, and 56·8° (January-February) and 61·4° (May) at Nuwara Eliya.

The annual average rainfall varies from about 35 inches in the north-west and south-east to over 200 inches in some parts of the interior. Representative average figures over a number of years are 39 inches (Hambantota), 50 (Jaffna), 91 (Colombo), 93 (Nuwara Eliya), and 151 (Ratnapura). In the drier districts distribution is somewhat uneven. At Jaffna, for instance, there are normally only about 32 rainy days in the months January to September (inclusive) and 44 in the remaining three months of the year. In other parts, however, distribution is much more even; at Galle for instance the average number of rainy days per month varies from 7 to 22, at Nuwara Eliya from 6 to 24, and at Ratnapura from 9 to 25.

Ceylon may be roughly divided into the wet zone, the south-western portion and rather less than one-quarter of the Island, and the dry zone. Generally speaking, the wet zone only is at present suitable for economic development. There is comparatively little Crown land suitable for economic development available in the wet zone and what remains is remote from means of communication. The present policy of Government is to reserve this land for peasants or Ceylonese of moderate means. Practically none of it is available for development by outside capital. There is abundant undeveloped Crown land in the dry zone and a considerable extent of this will probably be available for development by outside capital as soon as the advance of science has indicated the methods by which it can be profitably opened up. Steps are being taken to ascertain how the dry zone can be developed under modern conditions.

II.—Population, etc.

At the Census of February, 1931, the population was 5,312,548 including 1,387 military and 4,290 on board ships in harbour. The estimated population on 31st December, 1935, was 5,617,000.

Details by race were not collected at this Census except in the Colombo Municipality and on the estates. The following table gives a rough estimate of the population by race on the Census date of 1931 based on the figures at the previous Census:—

Population of Colombo Town, Estates, and rest of the Island by Race (exclusive of the Military and the Shipping).

Race.	*Colombo Town.*	*Estates.*	*Estimate for Other Areas.*	*Estimated Totals.*
Europeans	3,340	2,814	2,999	9,153
Burghers and Eurasians	15,887	2,031	14,397	32,315
Sinhalese	127,927	75,786	3,269,317	3,473,030
Tamils	65,704	698,081	653,692	1,417,477
Moors	44,240	7,496	274,177	325,913
Malays	7,022	1,988	6,967	15,977
Others	20,035	1,738	10,791	32,564
Totals	284,155	790,376*	4,232,340	5,306,871*

* Includes 442 persons of unspecified race.

The Veddas are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country and the Sinhalese the descendants of the Aryan invaders of the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era. The Burghers and Eurasians are domiciled communities, descendants of European immigrants, mainly of Dutch and Portuguese origin, during the last three centuries. The Ceylon Tamils, originally immigrants from India, have been domiciled in Ceylon for many centuries. The Indian Tamils on the estates and elsewhere are more recent immigrants. The Moors are Muslims, some families of whom have been domiciled in the country for a number of generations.

Apart from fluctuations caused by immigration and emigration the general tendency is towards a steady increase in the population. In 1935, however, births numbered 192,755 and deaths 204,825, a decrease on the year of 12,070 or roughly 0·2 per cent. of the total population. The high number of deaths was exceptional and due to a serious malaria epidemic.

There is very considerable movement of immigrants and emigrants every year, the greater part of it being accounted for by South Indians who come to Ceylon seeking work, chiefly in the tea and rubber industries, and for the most part return to India after earning a sufficient amount. Many of them, however, remain in the country permanently. During the years 1922 to 1928 (inclusive) immigrants exceeded emigrants by a substantial amount, but since then there has been an appreciable outward movement, except in 1934.

The figures for the last six years are as follows:—

	Immigrants.	*Emigrants.*	*Net gain (+) or loss (−) of population.*
1930	223,152	263,000	−39,848
1931	183,122	214,703	−31,581
1932	158,222	187,059	−28,837
1933	136,057	194,227	−58,170
1934	259,803	165,269	+94,534
1935	161,483	169,344	− 7,861

In 1935 91 per cent. of the immigrants came from India, and 92 per cent. of the emigrants were bound for India.

A large part of the Indian population is employed on the estates (mostly tea and rubber). In 1935 the average estate labour was reported to be made up of 217,906 men, 206,609 women, and 255,042 children, a total of 679,557.

In 1921 about 63 per cent. of the population was engaged in agriculture, about 12 per cent. in industrial occupations, about 8 per cent. in various kinds of trades, and small proportions in other occupations.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the rupee divided into 100 cents. The exchange value of the rupee is the same as that of the Indian rupee, i.e., approximately 1s. 6d.

The coins in circulation are the Indian rupee, ½ rupee, and ¼ rupee, and Ceylon coins of 50, 25, and 10 cents in silver, 5 cents in nickel and 1 and ½ cent. in copper. There is a local issue of currency notes in eight denominations varying from 1 to 1,000 rupees.

The total amount of currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1935, was Rs.44,241,944.

2. The following banks do business in Ceylon:—

The Imperial Bank of India.
The National Bank of India, Limited.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
The Eastern Bank, Limited.
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Thos. Cook and Son (Bankers), Limited.
The Bank of Chettinad, Limited.
The Indian Bank, Limited.
The Bank of Uva, Limited.
The Hatton Bank, Limited.
The Calicut Bank, Limited.

Except for the National and Mercantile Banks, each of which has three branches, and the Indian Bank, which has two branches, all these banks are represented by a single branch.

The Bank of Uva and the Hatton Bank have their head offices in Ceylon.

3. There were on the 30th April, 1935, 1,005 Co-operative Societies in Ceylon with a total membership of 35,358. Paid-up share capital amounted to Rs.878,802, deposits to Rs.1,148,511 and reserve funds to Rs.192,055.

4. There are two Government Savings Banks in Ceylon, the Ceylon Savings Bank which has a single office in Colombo, and the Post Office Savings Bank which operates through 235 Post Offices and 168 Sub-Post Offices throughout the Island.

The principal particulars as at the 31st December, 1935, were as follows:—

	Ceylon Savings Bank.	*Post Office Savings Bank.*
No. of depositors	66,339	451,290
Total amount of credit to depositors	Rs.12,304,196	Rs.15,367,993

5. The Ceylon State Mortgage Bank was established on 25th April, 1932, for the purpose of granting long term loans for agricultural purposes on the primary mortgage of landed property in Ceylon. Its capital consisted on 30th September, 1935, of Rs.2,307,800 raised by the issue of debentures and Rs.124,205 from an overdraft. Loans on mortgages amounted to Rs.2,432,005.

The whole question of banking institutions in Ceylon is discussed at length in the Report of the Ceylon Banking Commission published by the Ceylon Government as Sessional Paper No. xxii of 1934.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

1. (*a*) Total Public Debt (on 30th September, 1935) ... { Sterling debt £13,956,768. Rupee debt Rs.3,000,000.

Total (at 1s. 6d. per Re.) Rs.189,090,246 or £14,181,768.

(*b*) Amount required for	Interest. Rs.	Refund of principal or Sinking Fund. Rs.
In 1935–36	9,223,861	2,615,084

(*c*) Total value of sinking funds (on 30th September, 1935):—

Sterling debt...	£5,570,477
Rupee debt	Rs.2,925,883

Total (at 1s. 6d. per Re.) Rs.77,198,913 or £5,789,918

Details regarding Loans comprising Ceylon Public Debt, as at 30th September, 1935.

Description of Loan.	*Amount in Rs. (at 1s. 6d. per Re.)*	*Amount required annually on debt as at 30.9.35 for*		*Value of Sinking Fund.*
		Interest.	*Sinking Fund.*	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1940	38,000,000	1,140,000	380,000	40,083,443
2. 3¼ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1959* ...	10,666,667	523,333	153,333	53,134
3. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1939–59 ...	13,333,333	533,334	133,334	4,625,737
4. 6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1936–51 ...	82,839,912	4,970,395	1,491,119	28,613,095
5. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1960–70 ...	16,666,667	833,334	166,667	413,906
6. 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1965 ...	24,583,667	1,106,265	307,296	465,715
	Rs.186,090,246	Rs.9,106,661	Rs-2,631,749	Rs.74,273,030
7. 4 per cent. Ceylon Inscribed Rupee Stock, 1942–44	3,000,000	120,000	30,000	2,925,883
	Rs.189,090,246	Rs.9,226,661	Rs.2,661,749	Rs,77,198,913

Loans numbered 1 to 6 inclusive are trustee sterling securities.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of Estimates for the year* 1935-36).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Railways	21,900,000	20,518,300
Post Office and Telegraphs	6,863,000	7,336,108
Electrical Undertakings	770,540	882,626
Colombo Port Commission	6,082,000	3,061,288
Other Ports	175,000	43,010
	Rs.35,790,540	Rs.31,841,332

*Net Surplus Rs.*3,949,208.

General Revenue.

	Rs.	*Percentage of Total.*
1. Surplus on self-balancing Departments	3,949,208	4·22
2. Customs (including:—Import duties Rs.48,100,000; Export duties Rs.3,987,000)	52,122,000	55·64
3. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue	14,945,000	15·95
4. Income-tax	9,000,000	9·61
5. Fees of Court, etc.	6,098,000	6·51
6. Miscellaneous; interest, land revenue, etc.	7,561,460	8·07
Equivalent to £7,025,675.	Rs.93,675,668	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments (excluding Railways) set off against Expenditure	11,323,032	
Total Revenue ...	Rs.104,998,700	

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* £700,000 of £1,500,000—3½% 1934—59 loan was redeemed on 15th December, 1934, and the balance of £800,000 converted into a 3¼% loan.

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	1,572,550 or £117,941	3,326,075 or £249,456	5,518,426 or £413,882	10,417,051 or £781,279
Class II	84,222 or £6,317	294,847 or £22,114	344,788 or £25,859	723,857 or £54,289
Class III	3,525,855 or £264,439	650,680 or £48,801	21,964,562 or £1,647,342	26,141,097 or £1,960,582
	Rs.5,182,627 or £388,697	Rs. 4,271,602 or £320,370	Rs.27,827,776 or £2,087,083	Rs.37,282,005 or £2,796,150

Note.—The above rupee figures have been converted into sterling at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1935-36, *excluding expenditure from loan funds).*

	Rs.	*Percentage of Total.*
1. Debt Charges	11,689,129	12·09
2. Administration	25,956,073	26·83
3. Economic Development	12,565,146	12·98
4. Social Services	34,268,910	35·42
5. Defence	2,115,153	2·18
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	10,157,750	10·50
Equivalent to £7,256,412.	Rs.96,752,161	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments (excluding Railways) set off against Revenue	11,323,032	
Total ...	Rs.108,075,193	

4. On 30th September, 1935, Ceylon possessed—

	Rs.
Fixed deposits in banks	6,370,067
Crown Agents Joint Colonial Fund	1,999,999
Investments	27,645,233

5. Ceylon has no grants- or loans-in-aid, and has not asked for any.

Ceylon has not yet received any grant from the Colonial Development Fund. The Tea Research Institute received a grant of £1,000 from the Empire Marketing Fund, all of which has now been expended.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(1) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913	105,612,743	30,221,302	99,029,509	234,863,554
1932	83,944,065	39,206,349	47,159.264	170,309,678*
Equivalent to	£6,297,379	£2,941,211	£3,537,829	£12,776,419
1933	92,590,285	36,420,653	54,193,538	183,204,777†
Equivalent to	£6,944,271	£2,731,549	£4,064,538	£13,740,358
1934	125,090,100	41,283,952	79,083,666	245,457,718†
Equivalent to	£9,381,758	£3,096,296	£5,931,275	£18,409,329
1935	119,836,136	50,834,872	64,903,727	235,574,735†
Equivalent to	£8,987,710	£3,812,615	£4,867,780	£17,668,105

* Excludes Parcel Post and Ships' Stores. † Excludes Ships' Stores only.

Values of Parcel Post and Ships' Stores were as follows:—

	Parcel Post.	*Ships' Stores.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1932	1,380,097	17,365,395
1933	772,123	17,043,809
1934	610,830	18,430,027
1935	897,927	17,538,080

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To	*Class I.* Rs.	*Class II.* Rs.	*Class III.* Rs.	*Class IV.* Rs.	*Total Merchandise.* Rs.
United Kingdom	104,711,293	13,800,453	392,299	50	118,904,095
India (including Burma)	2,138,907	10,174,179	235,608	1,061	12,549,755
Australia	8,878,801	1,262,241	59,394	100	10,200,536
Union of South Africa	6,599,249	1,011,829	11,334	—	7,622,412
Canada	4,515,087	3,047,754	50,715	—	7,613,556
New Zealand	6,442,149	45,535	11,878	—	6,499,562
Rest of Empire	3,209,962	360,183	145,001	—	3,715,146
Total Empire	136,495,448	29,702,174	906,229	1,211	167,105,062
United States of America	8,028,923	17,671,884	6,639	750	25,708,196
Germany	2,122,904	3,519,665	363,568	2,170	6,008,307
France	929,965	2,588,903	49,039	2,000	3,569,907
Italy	365,737	3,167,881	24,636	—	3,558,254
Belgium	1,376,494	1,635,855	11,587	—	3,023,936
Egypt	2,152,989	565,092	6,250	—	2,724,331
Other foreign countries	8,784,077	8,719,936	396,902	4,100	17,905,015
Total foreign countries	23,761,089	37,869,216	858,621	9,020	62,497,946
Ships' Stores	412,230	20,264	5,734	—	438,228
GRAND TOTAL ... ... (excluding Parcel Post)	Rs.160,668,767	Rs.67,591,654	Rs.1,770,584	Rs.10,231	Rs.230,041,236
Equivalent to	£12,050,158	£5,069,374	£132,794	£767	£17,253,093

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in* Rs.'000.
Class I.			
Tea—			
Black	211,933,802 lb.	145,613,030	United Kingdom (100,824), Australia (8,777), United States of America (7,651), Union of South Africa (6,467), New Zealand (6,280), Canada (4,186), Egypt (1,801), Tunis (1,136), Iraq (1,032), France (731), Newfoundland (703).
Green	219,300 „	150,752	United States of America (79), Canada (70).
	212,153,102 „	145,763,782	
Coconuts—			
Fresh	20,885,213	1,111,077	India (480), United Kingdom (266), Egypt (235).
Desiccated	664,354 cwt.	7,307,560	United Kingdom (3,317), Germany (1,716), Spain (338), Holland (333), Belgium (202), France (165), Sweden (152).
		8,418,637	
Spices—			
Arecanuts	93,383 „	890,698	India (755), Maldive Islands (66).
Cinnamon quills and chips	46,425 „	1,490,016	Mexico (449), Spain (236), Germany (154), United States of America (127), United Kingdom (105), Peru (67).
Cardamons	2,362 „	274,751	United States of America (37), Aden (34), Palestine (29), Japan (27), United Kingdom (22), Denmark (21).
Other, including cloves, ginger, mace, nutmegs, etc.	1,518 „	33,367	India (25), Egypt (3), United Kingdom (3).
	143,688	2,688,832	
Coconut poonac	467,565 „	1,600,861	Belgium (1,040), Spain (464), Italy (92).
Cocoa, raw	3,473 tons	1,298,993	Philippine Islands (631), United Kingdom (165), Canada (144), Mexico (79), Australia (73).
Class II.			
Rubber	53,804 „	38,407,736	United States of America (16,141), United Kingdom (9,836), Germany (2,317), France (1,899), Italy (1,514), India (993), Belgium (955), Canada (902), Holland (797), Argentine Republic (776), Mexico (757).
Vegetable Oils—			
Coconut oil	1,109,353 cwt.	13,646,579	India (3,622), Canada (2,126), United Kingdom (2,015), Union of South Africa (716), Germany (613), Italy (596), Portuguese East Africa (478), Egypt (443), Bulgaria (420), Sweden (410).
Citronella Oil	12,498 „	686,418	United States of America (281), United Kingdom (146), Germany (82), Australia (49), India (42).
Cinnamon leaf and bark oils.	1,317 „	233,234	United States of America (156), Straits Settlements (34), United Kingdom (22).
Other	57 „	2,998	India (2).
	1,123,225 „	14,569,229	

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in* Rs.'000.
Class II—continued.			
Copra	48,761 tons	7,818,398	India (5,879), Italy (992), Greece (275), Turkey (190), Germany (130), Egypt (90), Denmark (74), Poland (73).
Fibres—			
Coir, bristle	224,207 cwt.	1,171,894	Japan (567), Belgium (205), France (122), United Kingdom (110), Germany (88).
Coir, mattress	478,680 „	1,815,657	United Kingdom (755), Union of South Africa (276), Australia (149), United States of America (133), Japan (81), Germany (79), India (71), Belgium (68).
Kitul	1,734 „	65,461	United Kingdom (35), Germany (30).
	704,621 „	3,053,012	
Plumbago	278,168 cwt.	2,064,518	United States of America (659), Japan (615), United Kingdom (383), Germany (151), Australia (70).
Class III.			
Coir Manufactures—			
Yarn	107,367 „	1,107,916	Germany (363), United Kingdom (291), Norway (107), Denmark (89), Sweden (59), Australia (55).
Rope	8,475 „	89,682	Straits Settlements (85).
Other	—	10,475	United Kingdom (9).
		1,208,073	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. Rs.	*Rest of Empire.* Rs.	*Foreign Countries.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
1913	58,199,628	113,349,396	28,091,773	199,640,797
1932	37,365,076	93,650,827	65,351,662	196,367,565
Equivalent to...	£2,803,081	£7,025,569	£4,902,601	£14,731,251
1933	31,074,270	83,049,932	63,223,710	177,347,912
Equivalent to...	£2,330,570	£6,228,745	£4,741,778	£13,301,093
1934	39,943,648	92,681,562	84,463,682	217,088,892
Equivalent to...	£2,995,774	£6,951,117	£6,334,776	£16,281,667
1935	46,899.853	103,018,785	77,616,395	227,535,033
Equivalent to...	£3,517,489	£7,726,409	£5,821,229	£17,065,127

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

From	*Class I.* Rs.	*Class II.* Rs.	*Class III.* Rs.	*Class IV.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
United Kingdom	4,753,038	1,000,889	41,034,568	77,787	46,866,282
India (including Burma) ...	67,529,591	4,900,451	11,646,735	71,592	84,148,369
Australia	5,146,334	77,073	38,271	3,225	5,264,903
Rest of Empire	6,935,023	5,110,006	1,554,473	6,011	13,605,513
Total Empire	84,363,986	11,088,419	54,274,047	158,615	149,885,067
Iran	184,891	12,497,507	7,141	—	12,689,539
Siam	11,853,435	639,158	204	—	12,492,797
Japan	819,405	12,227	11,390,856	—	12,222,488
Sumatra	73	19,277	9,337,197	—	9,356,547
Java	6,018,106	36,119	131,464	—	6,185,689
United States of America ...	1,153,179	196,174	3,490,144	13,670	4,853,167
Germany	118,639	218,883	4,300,735	330	4,638,587
Other foreign countries... ...	5,167,739	2,192,019	7,817,648	175	15,177,581
Total foreign countries ...	25,315,467	15,811,364	36,475,389	14,175	77,616,395
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.109,679,453	Rs.26,899,783	Rs.90,749,436	Rs.172,790	Rs.227,501,462
Equivalent to	£8,225,959	£2,017,484	£6,806,207	£12,959	£17,062,609

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from the United Kingdom to the value of Rs.53,571, equivalent to £2,518.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in Rs.'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—		Rs.	
Rice	10,665,061 cwt.	61,654,082	India (48,944), Siam (11,821).
Wheat flour	383,349 „	2,325,232	Australia (2,206), France (83), India (34).
Pulses	407,386 „	1,855,341	India (1,587), China (248).
Paddy	482,539 „	1,707,741	India (1,217), Cochin-China (458).
Gram	176,866 „	1,019,096	India (all).
Other	128,920 „	844,735	Australia (426), United Kingdom (138), Straits Settlements (112), India (87).
	12,244,121 „	69,406,227	
Fish—			
Dried or salted	342,802 „	8,065,612	India (5,269).
Maldive	65,743 „	3,704,636	Maldive Islands (3,642).
Tinned	11,887 „	245,583	Japan (118), United States of America (69).
Other	15,202 „	108,521	India (58), United Kingdom (38).
	435,634 „	12,124,352	
Sugar—			
Refined	66,565 tons	5,774,654	Java (5,212), Portuguese East Africa (332), United Kingdom (56).
Candy	792 „	112,587	Straits Settlements (46), Belgium (41).
Jaggery	760 „	135,164	India (all).
Other unrefined	1,206 „	121,715	Straits Settlements (72), India (31).
	69,323 „	6,144,120	
Curry stuffs—			
Chillies, dried	159,293 cwt.	2,310,945	India (2,199).
Cummin seed	19,485 „	448,984	India (288), Cyprus (124).
Coriander seed	51,150 „	410,872	France (226), India (170).
Tamarind	54,090 „	285,590	India (256).
Other	44,222 „	413,717	India (162), Straits Settlements (156), United Kingdom (73).
	328,240 „	3,870,108	
Vegetables—			
Onions	567,766 „	1,943,554	India (1,919).
Potatoes	208,982 „	1,199,655	India (463), Japan (389), Cyprus (113), Italy (69), Straits Settlements (61).
Other	2,490 „	68,167	United States of America (21), United Kingdom (18).
	779,238 „	3,211,376	
Milk and Milk Foods—			
Preserved milk	2,876,064 lb.	834,934	Australia (291), Holland (256), United Kingdom (203).
Milk foods	746,288 „	1,497,765	United Kingdom (803), Australia (553), United States of America (85).
	3,622,352 „	2,332,699	
Animal feeding stuffs—			
Gingelly poonac	213,049 cwt.	1,376,692	India (1,373).
Bran and Pollard	202,924 „	781,089	India (714).
Other	19,428 „	111,035	India (58), Australia (26), United Kingdom (23).
	435,401 „	2,268,816	
Spirits—			
Whisky	47,856 gal.	847,782	United Kingdom (847).
Brandy	31,547 „	440,921	France (388), Australia (52).
Other	40,012 „	217,135	United Kingdom (112), Holland (78).
	119,415 „	1,505,838	
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	66,016 lb.	326,837	United Kingdom (322).
Other manufactured	71,211 „	236,021	India (189), United Kingdom (30).
Unmanufactured	886,940 „	653,663	United States of America (584), India (69).
	1,024,167 „	1,216,521	
Class II.			
Crude Petroleum	74,972,074 gal.	13,594,424	Persia (12,497), Borneo (non-British) (1,091).
Coal	436,948 tons	6,717,318	Union of South Africa (3,571), India (2,113), United Kingdom (827).
Rubber	3,746 „	2,419,488	India (1,789), Straits Settlements (630).
Wood and Timber—			
Teak logs	6,246 „	729,548	Siam (560), India (145).
Other	—	426,252	Cochin-China (102), Sweden (100), Siam (61), Australia (49), India (48).
		1,155,800	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in* Rs.'000.
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Dyed	24,892,224 yd.	6,686,911	India (3,762), United Kingdom (2,356), Japan (397).
Bleached	17,007,302 „	3,849,379	United Kingdom (3,156), Japan (291), India (275).
Printed	10,353,335 „	2,739,898	United Kingdom (2,043), Japan (671).
Grey	2,884,196 „	594,907	United Kingdom (299), India (189), United States of America (71).
Other	510,729 „	134,020	India (70), United Kingdom (50).
Total cotton piece goods ...	55,647,786 „	14,005,110	
Thread	119,033 lb.	357,952	United Kingdom (326).
Yarn and Twist ...	169,677 „	108,631	India (58), United Kingdom (49).
Other	—	1,012,959	Japan (442), United Kingdom (389), India (104).
Total cotton manufactures		15,484,652	
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	10,116,572 gal.	5,453,063	Sumatra (all).
Kerosene	7,337,502 „	3,896,262	Sumatra (3,884).
Lubricating	833,305 „	945,030	United Kingdom (609), United States of America (325).
	18,287,379 „	10,294,355	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor Cars	2,384 vehicles	4,277,903	United Kingdom (3,510), United States of America (415), Canada (221).
Motor lorries, etc. ...	947 „	1,945,133	United States of America (677), United Kingdom (673), Germany (322), Canada (272).
Parts and accessories ...	—	779,203	United Kingdom (377), United States of America (206), Germany (64), Canada (47).
Tyres and Tubes ...	51,316	1,336,473	United Kingdom (871), Japan (180), Germany (121).
		8,338,712	
Iron and Steel Manufactures—			
Plates and Sheets ...	11,830 tons	1,842,765	United Kingdom (979), Belgium (541), Germany (134), Italy (90).
Other	24,799 „	4,715,653	United Kingdom (3,080), Germany (420), Japan (346), Belgium (334).
	36,629 „	6,558,418	
Fertilisers	75,690 „	5,678,829	India (2,258), United Kingdom (1,440), Belgium (564), Germany (440), Egypt (362).
Silk, Satin and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Silk broadstuff	3,653,728 yd.	2,334,396	Japan (2,244).
Other silk and satin goods	—	436,900	India (168), United Kingdom (87), Japan (85).
Artificial silk piece goods	2,394,246 „	1,074,742	Japan (566), India (251), United Kingdom (221).
Other artificial silk goods	—	250,578	Japan (152), United Kingdom (72).
		4,096,616	
Apparel—			
Boots and shoes ...	37,984 doz. pr.	630,323	United Kingdom (313), Japan (111), India (109).
Other	—	3,303,168	Japan (2,136), United Kingdom (670), China (186).
		3,933,491	
Machinery—			
Tea	482 tons	413,469	United Kingdom (388), India (20).
Other	2,146 „	2,895,600	United Kingdom (2,322), United States of America (187).
	2,628 „	3,309,069	
Medicines and drugs ...	—	3,219,576	United Kingdom (1,992), India (427), Germany (426), United States of America (174).
Tea chests and fittings ...	—	2,838,152	Finland (1,008), Japan (817), United Kingdom (375).
Paper Manufactures—			
Packing, etc.	157,737 cwt.	698,641	United Kingdom (544), Sweden (61), Germany (51).
Printing	59,269 „	560,535	United Kingdom (191), Norway (88), Finland (82).
Other	—	1,519,323	United Kingdom (839), Germany (97), Holland (63), Belgium (62).
		2,778,499	
Electrical goods and apparatus.	—	1,899,414	United Kingdom (1,222), United States of America (274), Hong Kong (210).
Soap...	2,527 tons	1,341,558	United Kingdom (1,094), Japan (134), United States of America (57).
Cement	56,048 „	1,385,170	United Kingdom (564), Japan (560), Germany (116).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURAL.

The natural resources of Ceylon are predominantly agricultural, and of its agricultural products tea is the most important.

From the point of view of acreage **tea** is only the fourth most important crop, coming after coconuts, paddy, and rubber. The total area under tea in 1933 was estimated at 557,284 acres, about 871 square miles or approximately 3 per cent. of the total area of the Island. From the point of view of the value of the crop, however, no other commodity approaches it. Apart from the tea consumed locally, of which no statistics are available, the amount exported represents nearly 65 per cent. by value of the total exports of Ceylon.

The area under tea consists of about 1,230 estates; most of these are situated over 3,000 feet above sea level, but it can be grown right down to sea level, provided that an average evenly distributed rainfall of 80 to 120 inches is available. The greater part of these estates is owned by limited companies the capital of which is held in the United Kingdom.

The tea after plucking is withered, rolled, fermented, and dried or fired normally in factories on the estate. The amount of made tea produced annually per acre varies between 300 and 1,200 lb., 600 to 700 lb. being regarded as a good all-round yield.

Quantities of tea exported during the last five years have been as follows:—

	Black tea.† lb.	*Green tea.*† lb.	*Total Value.*† Rs.	*Equivalent to*† £
1931	242,504,760	1,465,210	138,698,724	10,402,404
1932	252,361,189	462,566	107,692,146	8,076,911
1933	215,882,444	178,329	117,909,769	8,843,233
1934	218,213,360	481,596	145,062,972	10,879,723
1935	211,933,802	219,300	145,763,782	10,932,284

† Including Ships' stores.

It will be observed that a variation of 1d. per pound in the price of tea on the London market represents a variation of almost £1,000,000 in the value of the annual exports.

Compared with other teas the average price per pound made by Ceylon tea on the London market is somewhat higher than that made by Indian and China teas and a great deal higher than that made by Dutch East Indian tea; the finest qualities of Ceylon tea, however, do not command as high a price as that commanded by the very best Indian and China teas. There is a wide spread between the prices of higher and lower grades of tea.

The average price per lb. of all Ceylon tea exported fell steadily after 1924 when the post-war peak was reached, and reached unprecedentedly low levels towards the end of 1932.

As a result of negotiations between representatives of the Indian, Ceylon, and Dutch East Indies producers (who between them control nearly 90 per cent. of the tea entering world trade) an agreement for a regulation scheme was concluded in February, 1933, and was brought into force by the Governments concerned as from the 1st April, 1933. Under this scheme exports are restricted by the Government to the agreed quota, the quota for the first year being 85 per cent. of the standard export (i.e., the maximum export of the three years 1929, 1930, and 1931). New planting of tea is restricted and the export of tea seed is prohibited. The scheme is being managed by an International Tea Committee representative of the countries concerned and is to last for five years. Ceylon's standard export is 251,522,617 lb. and the yearly quota was 213,794,225 lb. in 1933-34, 220,082,290 lb. in 1934-35 and 207,506,160 lb. in 1934-35. Since the initiation of the scheme there has been a substantial recovery in prices.

About 95 per cent. of the labour on tea estates consists of immigrant labour from India. An estate requires on an average about 1½ labourers per acre.

There still remains a substantial quantity of land in Ceylon which would be suitable for tea cultivation but is not so employed; it is improbable, however, that such land would produce the best varieties of tea and in any case, so long as the proposals for restriction hold the field, no question of further expansion can arise.

Tea does not come to the bearing stage until from four to five years after the land is first opened and tea planted.

In purchasing a tea estate in normal times, the price may generally be expected to be about 10 times the annual net revenue.

Coconuts.—Although, except for a brief period when the price of rubber was at its lowest, the value of coconut products exported from Ceylon has for a number of years fallen behind that of rubber, coconuts are, from Ceylon's own point of view, much the most important of the Island's agricultural products after tea.

The serious fall in coconut prices in the years of depression caused much concern to those engaged in the industry as well as to the Government. Record low levels for both copra and coconut oil resulted in many estate owners being unable to meet interest payments on borrowed capital, and several estates were sold for abnormally low figures. The recovery in prices in 1935 and 1936 has done much to restore the situation, but every effort is being made to place the industry on a surer foundation.

A Coconut Research Scheme consisting of a Director of Research, who is also a Technological Chemist, a Soil Chemist, and a Geneticist, has been established since 1933. These officers are engaged in the investigation of problems connected with the growth of coconuts and the manufacture of coconut products.

Altogether about 1,100,000 acres are under coconut, but only a part of this acreage is well cultivated on systematic lines. The coconut palm probably produces a greater variety of products than any other plant and several industries are dependent on it.

Coconuts can be grown up to heights of 1,500 feet above sea level, though it is generally considered that they flourish best at sea level. The nuts are certainly smaller at the higher elevations. A well distributed rainfall of from 50 to 90 inches is required.

Land suitable for coconuts is still available in the Island but only in the out-districts where a good deal of pioneering work is necessary. The palms take about 10 years to come to maturity, but this period may be reduced to six years with intensive cultivation. The labour force required may be taken at about one labourer to four or five acres.

Considerable capital both European and Ceylonese is interested in coconut properties and particularly in mortgages thereon. In purchasing a coconut estate in normal times the price may be taken at about 12 times the annual net revenue.

The principal product from the commercial point of view is the nut. The nuts are usually gathered six times a year, the average annual yield per palm being about 40 nuts. Without cultivation the figure is as low as 30, but with cultivation up to and over 80 may be secured. The number of palms per acre varies from 50 to 90 with an average of 70. The average annual yield per acre therefore is in the region of 2,800 nuts.

The nuts are used to some extent for food locally and there is some export of whole nuts, but the principal use is for the manufacture of **copra,** the dried kernel of the nut. The copra is normally manufactured on the estates where the nuts are grown but some of the smaller properties sell their nuts to manufacturers. The number of nuts required to manufacture a ton of copra varies from 3,600 to 6,000 nuts.

The greater part of the copra produced is exported, but a considerable quantity is crushed locally for the production of **coconut oil.** The residue, or cake, locally called poonac, is widely used locally either as cattle food or as manure, but a certain amount is also exported.

While the traditional method of crushing copra by bullock power still survives, most of the manufacture is now done by hydraulic presses and expellers of modern design.

The greater part of the coconut oil produced is exported but some is consumed locally. No figures relating to local consumption are available.

Desiccated coconut, the powdered dried flesh of the coconut, is produced in Ceylon on a large scale, almost entirely for export; conditions are favourable as fresh nuts are essential to the success of the manufacture and the mills are situated conveniently near the estates. Mills, many with elaborate machinery, have been erected in almost every coconut-growing district.

The manufacture of **coir,** the stout fibres forming the husk of the nut, is an important but somewhat unorganized industry. The husks are retted in water and the fibres are then separated either by special machinery or by being beaten out by hand. In many parts of Ceylon the process is carried out by village labour, chiefly women, and the resultant fibre sold to the exporting firms, but mills have been established at several places.

The fibre, after separation, is graded and used for making brushes, mats, rope, yarn, etc. Much of it (though no exact figures are available) is used locally, but there is considerable export of bristle fibre, mattress fibre, and coir yarn.

The production of **toddy** and **arrack** form two important industries dependent on the coconut palm. The nuts are formed at the top of the tree on stalks enclosed in spathes. These spathes contain a considerable quantity of saccharine juice and if they are tapped before the nuts mature a quantity of this juice can be drawn off and collected in a pot. Unless prevented by chemical methods this juice ferments and becomes toddy with an alcoholic strength of 4 to 8 per cent. Toddy is also obtained similarly from the palmyra and kitul palms. It is sold in taverns under Government licence and the revenue derived from it is an important item in the public finances.

The toddy consumption in 1933-34 was 4,740,508 gallons compared with 4,817,463 gallons in 1934-35, the average consumption per head of population being 0·88 and 0·91 gallons respectively. The actual toddy revenue collected in the two financial years was Rs.2,185,066 in 1933-34 and Rs.2,553,042 in 1934-35.

By the distillation of coconut toddy the local spirit known as "arrack" is produced, about 8 gallons of toddy being required to produce a gallon of arrack of proof strength, and this is sold like toddy in taverns licensed by the Government. Distillation of arrack prior to 1923 was carried on in about 250 small pot-stills of the most primitive variety; it is now concentrated in eight large modern distilleries owned by Ceylonese capitalists, which sell their output to the Government at a fixed price. The Government stores and matures the spirit in bond, carries on reducing, blending and bottling operations and sells the product to licensed retailers at a considerable profit.

The estimated net revenue derived by the Government from the arrack business in 1933-34 was Rs.4,141,196, as against Rs.4,169,387 in 1934-35.

The export trade in arrack—with British India and the Straits Settlements—now appears to be insignificant, the exports having fallen considerably. Prior to 1931 the exports were in the region of 4,000 gallons valued at nearly Rs.70,000. The figures relating to the quantity and value of exports of this commodity for the last five years are shown below:—

	Gallons	*Rs.*
1931	2,274	38,867
1932	200	3,300
1933	159	1,900
1934	151	504
1935	187	640

Another by-product of toddy is toddy vinegar, which is obtained from the aceticization of fermented toddy. The process is carried on by a limited number of licensed manufacturers under careful Government control. The supply is not yet equal to the demand.

Exports of Coconut Products during Recent Years.

	Copra.		*Desiccated Coconut.*		*Coconut Oil.*	
	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1931	1,877,303	12,715,258	669,327	6,832,308	962,774	12,130,476
1932	913,987	8,284,294	599,266	7,150,151	1,025,040	14,475,109
1933	1,286,791	6,828,435	789,850	6,746,623	1,061,394	10,800,402
1934	2,109,379	9,244,405	646,710	4,134,745	1,396,865	10,460,714
1935	975,213	7,818,398	664,354	7,307,560	1,109,353	13,646,579

	Fresh Coconuts.		*Poonac (coconut cake).*		*Bristle Fibre.*	
	No.	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1931	21,142,176	759,461	370,637	1,353,020	169,437	1,076,500
1932	23,144,466	1,135,545	433,707	1,765,662	171,238	1,210,351
1933	21,699,017	577,915	509,026	1,496,038	187,288	1,096,897
1934	31,417,388	608,392	623,470	1,687,872	207,560	895,598
1935	20,885,213	1,111,077	467,565	1,600,861	224,207	1,171,894

	Mattress Fibre.		*Coir Yarn.*		*Coir Rope.*	
	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs.*
1931	323,787	412,754	82,413	842,396	8,734	109,718
1932	278,266	280,016	72,977	616,516	8,612	107,688
1933	357,608	475,865	89,093	709,769	8,433	80,225
1934	412,527	621,883	92,383	891,321	7,661	78,722
1935	478,680	1,815,657	107,367	1,107,916	8,475	89,682

Total Value of Exports of Coconut products in

	Rs.	*Equivalent to £*		*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1931	36,231,891	2,717,392	1934	28,623,652	2,146,774
1932	35,025,332	2,626,900	1935	35,670,624	2,675,297
1933	28,812,169	2,160,913			

Rubber.—Some 628,666 acres are planted with the para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*) from which rubber, that is the coagulated latex of the tree, is obtained by tapping the trunk. The latex is collected, removed to the factory, which is always installed on the estate, treated with acetic acid to cause coagulation, dried and crêped by machinery or coagulated in sheets and smoked.

The rubber tree flourishes at low altitudes, usually below 2,000 feet and requires a well distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches per annum. It is generally propagated by seed in nurseries and planted out when eighteen months to two years old. Tapping generally commences when the trees are six or seven years old. Various systems of tapping are in vogue. The commonest system in recent years has been that in which a half spiral cut is tapped on alternate days. Systems involving alternate periods of more intensive tapping followed by resting are now being tested with a view to reducing the cost of tapping.

The trees are usually planted out at intervals of 24 by 12 feet. The yield of rubber per acre varies, according to a number of factors, from 150 to 700 lb. per acre, 400 to 500 lb. being considered a good all-round yield for an estate in full bearing. A very good tree over twelve years old will yield 10 lb. of dry rubber per annum, while the average yield per tree in full bearing may be put at about 4 to 5 lb. per annum. Much higher yields are however obtained from bud-grafted trees. It is estimated that yields of 1,000, 1,500, and even 2,000 lb. per acre may be obtained by estates adopting bud-grafting on a large scale. As a means towards reduction of cost of production the value of bud-grafting cannot be over emphasised.

The labour engaged is composed of Sinhalese and immigrant Indian Tamils. The usual requirement of labour is one labourer to 3 acres of rubber.

Considerable work has been done since 1929 to improve the plantations and the output by budding and this work is now beginning to bear fruit.

The scientific side of the industry in Ceylon is catered for by the Rubber Research Scheme which employs a Director of Research, who is also the Senior Chemist, a Mycologist and Botanist, an Assistant Chemist, and an Assistant Botanist as well as other assistants. The Scheme is supported by a cess on exports of rubber. The permanent headquarters of the scheme are to be established on an estate in the Kalutara district which has been acquired recently with this object in view.

In 1934 an Ordinance to control the export of rubber was passed as a part of a joint scheme for the regulation of the export of rubber from the main producing countries. This Restriction Scheme is to be operative for a period of five years. The Ceylon quota of export for any period of control will be the quantity of rubber named as the basic quota for that period or such percentage of that basic quota as shall be declared by His Excellency the Governor. The basic quota for the five years is as follows:—

	Tons.
1934	77,500
1935	79,000
1936	80,000
1937	81,000
1938	82,500

The disastrous fall in the price of rubber since the peak was reached in 1925 was one of the most marked features of the depression. In anticipation of restriction, price improved in 1933 to 16 cents per lb. as compared with 12 cents in 1932. The price improved in 1934 to 31 cents and was 30 cents in 1935.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	Rs.	Equivalent to £.
1931	138,004,736	19,841,665	1,488,125
1932	111,241,860	13,232,696	992,452
1933	142,317,027	22,995,245	1,724,643
1934	178,556,182	56,615,226	4,246,142
1935	120,478,543	38,393,614	2,879,521

Consumption of raw rubber within the Island may be taken as negligible or even non-existent.

Cocoa.—Some 34,000 acres in Ceylon are under *Theobroma cacao*, the cocoa tree. The variety now grown in Ceylon is the *Forastero.*

The amount of suitable land is limited; the tree will not grow below 500 feet or above 2,000 feet above sea level and an average rainfall of between 60 and 80 inches is required.

The trees are generally planted 15 by 15 feet apart, they come into bearing about the 5th year and yield two crops a year, the smaller "spring" crop, picked in May to July, and the main or "autumn" crop picked in November to January. The average yield per acre varies considerably in Ceylon; the general average is about 3½ to 4 cwt. per acre, although some well-cultivated estates have reached the very high annual average of 8½ cwt. per acre.

In purchasing a cocoa estate in normal times the price may be taken at about 7 times the annual net revenue.

The labour force required is about one labourer for each two acres.

The fruit of the tree is a pod of considerable size containing beans covered with pulp or mucilage, and grows direct on the trunk or branches of the tree.

The pods are lopped off and opened the same day and the beans are carried to the fermenting shed. Here they are fermented for about 36 hours to remove the pulp. They are then washed and removed to the barbacue or curing house where they are gradually dried. The best method is to dry the beans in the sun on barbacues covered with coir matting, the process taking about 5 to 7 days according to the temperature, but in Ceylon most of the picking has to be done in the wet season and the beans are therefore cured by hot air in buildings at a temperature of about 110° to 120° F.

After curing they are sorted into three grades (1) large, round beans, (2) flat, small beans, (3) "garblings" or shells and broken beans, and packed into bags of 112 lb. each for export.

The whole crop is exported. The most important purchaser of Ceylon cocoa is the Philippines; the major portion of the remainder of the crop is taken by Mexico, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Italy and the United States.

The price of Ceylon cocoa shows extraordinary variations, but is usually substantially above that of West African and below that of the best qualities of West Indian and Central American.

The total amount of exports in recent years has been as follows:—

	lb.	Rs.	Equivalent to £
1931	8,587,254	2,319,879	173,991
1932	9,242,938	2,192,357	164,427
1933	7,282,218	1,544,536	115,840
1934	9,112,845	1,802,382	135,179
1935	7,780,376	1,298,993	97,424

Cinnamon.—Cinnamon, which was once the main export of the Island, is still a minor export. Some 26,000 acres are still under this tree. The tree may grow to a height of 20 to 30 feet and the trunk may be upwards of 3 feet in circumference. The trees cultivated to produce the cinnamon of commerce are coppiced and long willowy shoots are produced growing to a height of about 10 feet, two or three inches in circumference.

In favourable circumstances, branches may be cut from the fourth year, the season for cutting being May to October.

After the shoots have been cut the bark is peeled off, replaced round the stick and left for 3 to 6 hours to ferment. It is then skinned, all that is left being a strip of pale yellow colour and parchment-like texture. After it has been left for a further half-hour to ferment and dry, the smaller pieces are inserted into the larger and the "quills," which are about four feet long, are formed, rolled into shape and made up into bundles.

The smaller fragments are exported as chips.

Cinnamon oil is distilled from the chips and trimmings of the quills as well as from the leaves.

The annual output per acre may be estimated at about 120 lb. of quills.

The principal destination of exports is Mexico, the others being usually Spain, the United States of America, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Total exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quills.			Chips.		
	Cwt.	Rs.	Equivalent to £	Cwt.	Rs.	Equivalent to £
1931	35,261	1,115,756	83,682	6,680	61,628	4,622
1932	40,166	948,518	71,139	8,101	44,380	3,329
1933	41,224	954,573	71,593	7,445	32,710	2,453
1934	38,888	1,435,491	107,662	7,537	54,525	4,089
1935	38,165	1,124,884	84,366	6,081	38,063	2,855

	Cinnamon Oil.			Cinnamon Leaf Oil.		
	Oz.	Rs.	Equivalent to £	Oz.	Rs.	Equivalent to £
1931	194,001	388,003	29,100	2,059,366	411,869	30,890
1932	13,219	21,944	1,646	2,312,432	393,726	29,529
1933	9,769	10,624	797	2,609,952	313,887	23,542
1934	12,585	12,585	944	2,784,051	361,923	27,144
1935	8,524	8,389	629	2,482,673	224,845	16,863

Citronella oil.—Citronella oil grass is a large coarse grass growing 3 to 4 feet high, and cultivated for its essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves by distillation. It grows in any ordinary soil, and thrives best in a moist, hot atmosphere. It flourishes up to 2,000 feet above sea level, but in Ceylon is confined to the south-west coast where about 33,000 acres are under this crop. It is readily propagated by division and may be planted in rows about 2 by 3 feet apart.

The clumps are ready for cutting in about eight months from the time of planting. Two cuttings a year may be obtained and the estimated annual yield is about 40 lb. of marketable oil per acre.

The whole industry is in Ceylonese hands.

The whole output is exported, the principal destinations being the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Total exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1931	1,203,482	948,298	71,122
1932	1,279,801	1,202,918	90,219
1933	1,459,423	1,273,832	95,537
1934	1,527,868	803,829	60,287
1935	1,399,764	686,418	51,481

Tobacco.—Tobacco is grown in all provinces, and in some areas the industry is an important one.

It is estimated that the area under cultivation in 1933 was about 14,000 acres. In the central Province, particularly in the Kandy and Matale districts a higher grade of leaf is grown. The area under cultivation fluctuates from year to year, as after tobacco the land is generally put under other crops and then allowed to lie fallow before another crop of tobacco is taken off it.

The finest grade is *Dumbara* tobacco grown principally in the Kandy district but also in other areas. The leaf burns with a good white ash but is too thick in texture and unsatisfactory in flavour to be of value on the United Kingdom market, although it is smaller and of finer texture than the Jaffna type of leaf.

It is manufactured locally into cigars, which command a ready sale. In some cases the cigar is composed entirely from Dumbara leaf, but the greater part of the crop is sold to local manufacturers of cigars, who use it as a wrapper for fillers of Jaffna tobacco.

Jaffna tobacco consists of two kinds, locally known as the smoking and chewing types. Both are large-leafed coarse tobacco, the chewing type being the coarser of the two. The curing of the two types requires different treatment.

The smoking tobacco is sold to manufacturers for the local manufacture of " Jaffna cheroots ". Some of the chewing types are sold locally for chewing with betel leaf, lime, and arecanut, but the bulk of this type is exported to Travancore where it is much sought after. Jaffna tobaccos are sold not by the pound but by the leaf, the average price being about Rs.20 to 40 per 1,000 leaves.

Some years ago the growing of White Burley tobacco was commenced at the Government Experimental Station in the Jaffna Peninsula and the cultivation of this type is gradually extending in that district. The Government has evolved a purchase scheme for the crop, which commands a good price in the United Kingdom. The exports of this tobacco have been as follows:—

	lb.		*lb.*		*lb.*
1927 ...	13,328	1930 ...	18,652	1933 ...	14,933
1928 ...	30,688	1931 ...	9,212	1934 ...	22,060
1929 ...	25,312	1932 ...	10,901	1935 ...	not available

The possibility of growing locally a type of leaf suitable for cigarettes has received considerable attention in the North-Western Division during 1934 and 1935. Flue-curing barns, essential for curing cigarette tobacco, have been erected and tried on two Government Experiment Stations. As a result of many varietal tests it has been shown that on suitable soil a good type of cigarette tobacco can be grown in Ceylon.

Exports of domestically produced tobacco during recent years have been as follows:—

	Unmanufactured Tobacco.			*Cigars.*		
	lb.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*	*lb.*	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £*
1931	2,584,480	1,377,771	103,333	5,066	4,508	338
1932	1,621,929	994,402	74,580	5,016	4,674	350
1933	2,165,540	977,777	73,333	6,530	6,138	460
1934	2,719,424	655,575	32,544	4,438	4,186	314
1935	1,972,383	433,923	49,168	11,179	10,619	796

Cardamoms.—The cardamom plant (*Elettaria Cardamomum*), grows in stools or clumps under the shade of forest trees at elevations between 2,800 and 4,000 feet in areas where the rainfall is from 115 to 150 inches a year. The area under this crop is about 6,000 acres.

The commercial part of the plant is the fruit, which is used as a spice and also, in the pharmacopoeia as a deadener of tastes and a medicine.

The fruit is collected by women and children and manufactured into either (1) bleached or (2) green dried. In the former case the fruit is dried, soaked, and bleached in sulphur fumes, the process being repeated until the required pale colour is secured, and the ends are clipped off either by hand or by machine. In the latter case the fruits are merely dried in the sun.

There are no records of the quantities consumed locally. The most important countries of destination of exports are Germany and the United Kingdom.

Total exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1931	2,712	374,523	28,089
1932	2,687	372,715	27,954
1933	3,161	338,096	25,357
1934	3,441	355,960	26,697
1935	2,362	274,751	20,606

Arecanuts.—The arecanut palm is grown in all village gardens in the wetter districts of the Island. It produces heavy crops of fruit and provides straight stems which are used for the erection of temporary structures. The area under this palm is about 69,000 acres.

The palm is seldom grown in pure plantations unmixed with other trees, and, though several varieties are grown, little care has been taken to select the fruits of the best varieties for planting.

The fruits are harvested when ripe and sold in their unhusked state in all the bazaars and markets of the Island. The dried product is also readily procurable. It is cut into thin shavings which are used for chewing with the betel leaf, lime and occasionally tobacco.

No statistics of local consumption are available.

Exports are considerable, about 85 per cent. of the total in 1935 going to India and 8 per cent. to the Maldive Islands. The grant of a preference in India as part of the Ottawa settlement has not resulted in an appreciable increase in the exports to that destination.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1931	101,916	1,677,954	125,847
1932	99,185	1,399,815	104,986
1933	104,725	1,285,134	96,385
1934	90,069	995,555	74,967
1935	93,383	890,698	66,802

Rice.—Two kinds of rice are grown in Ceylon, ordinary paddy and hill paddy or *elvi;* of these the first is much the most important.

The varieties of ordinary paddy grown in Ceylon fall into three groups maturing in (1) six months or more, (2) four to five months, and (3) three months or less.

Successful cultivation depends entirely on an abundant water supply. In some districts reliance is placed solely on rain-water, while in others rain is supplemented by supplies from springs, streams, wells, and tanks.

The crop is reaped with the sickle, and generally threshed by being trodden out by buffaloes or cattle on the threshing floor and then winnowed by hand.

There are two paddy-growing seasons and when sufficient labour and water are available two crops are taken off each holding annually. The Maha crop is sown from the end of August to the middle of October according to the district and reaped in February or March. The Yala crop is sown in March and April and reaped in July to September.

Paddy is usually converted into rice by pounding in a mortar, but paddy mills are now being gradually introduced.

The area under wet land paddy in Ceylon is estimated to be 850,000 acres yielding approximately 12 to 13 million bushels of paddy per annum. The returns per acre are small compared with other rice-producing countries, and the profits realized have been insufficient to attract capital and organization. Ceylon has been accustomed to draw the majority of its requirements from India, but increasing attention is now being devoted to placing the local industry on a more satisfactory and profitable basis. A Private Seed Farm System has been successfully developed in recent years in order to supplement the supply and distribution of pedigree seed paddy in the villages. Considerable improvement in paddy cultivation has been achieved in many districts, and seed of improved varieties, improved cultivation, transplanting, weeding and the application of manures are employed to-day to an extent that they never were before.

Hill paddy or *elvi* is grown on dry lands, usually on hilly lands where no reliance can be placed on an abundant rainfall. Yields, if the season is favourable, are generally heavy and the rice is highly prized. No statistics of the area under cultivation or total yield appear to be available.

Practically all the rice grown is consumed in the Island, and exports are negligible.

Minor food crops.

While rice is much the most important food crop grown in Ceylon, considerable quantities of other food crops are grown, mostly for local consumption.

Except in the Northern Province field crops are generally grown in *chenas,* areas of land covered with secondary forest or other vegetation, which are cleared and burnt.

The principal food crops are the following:—

(*a*) *Grains*, viz., kurrakan (*Eleusine coracana*), maize, Italian millet, *Paspalum* millet, and *Panicum* millet.

(*b*) *Pulses*, viz., green gram, horse gram, and black gram.

(*c*) Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*).

(*d*) *Edible tubers*, viz., dioscorea, tannia and other yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc or cassava.

(*e*) Plantains (bananas) of various kinds.

(*f*) Jak and bread fruit.

(*g*) Vegetables and curry plants, in particular chillies, onions, pumpkins, gourds, cucumbers and, in the hill districts, European vegetables of various kinds.

Minor agricultural products.

Fibres.—Several fibres grow readily in the Island and are exploited on a small scale for local requirements.

Several species of *Sansevieria* (bow-string hemp) grow commonly in many areas and are utilized by the villagers. Mauritius hemp (*Furcroea gigantea*) has been established in the Island for a century but has been exploited only in recent years. The leaves of the wild plants are collected and the fibres are beaten out by hand, dried and made into twine or ropes or woven into thin mats or bags.

Considerable success was achieved a few years ago in the efforts made to establish the cultivation of cotton as a peasant industry in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province and Matale District of the Central Province. Over 2,000 acres were cultivated in 1930 in the Hambantota District alone, but within recent years the area under cotton has decreased considerably as a result of the general depression, with a steady fall in price and the unstable condition of the local spinning and weaving industry. Almost all the produce raised by the peasants is used locally and purchased by Government on behalf of the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Colombo. Local cambodia seed is distributed to growers, and the yields obtained vary from 1 to 4 cwt. seed cotton per acre with an average of 2 cwt.

Only a small acreage was cultivated in 1932, but owing to the encouragement given by the slightly higher rate offered for seed cotton by the Spinning and Weaving Mills for the 1932 crop, there has been an increase in production in subsequent years as will be seen from the following figures:—

Season.	*Cwts.*
1929–30	2,463
1930–31	927
1931–32	200
1932–33	126
1933–34	956
1934–35	1,301

Fruit is grown, but is generally speaking of poor quality and the supply is irregular.

The papaw tree has been grown in considerable quantities, and forms a suitable catch crop in the early years of tea and rubber plantations. In addition to the demand for direct consumption, the fruit on being tapped yields papain in marketable quantities.

2. Forestry.

Ceylon has relied very largely in the past on imports to meet the requirements for railway sleepers, building construction and cheap utility timbers.

The broad policy now aims at making the Island self-supporting in its timber requirements. This policy primarily involves a knowledge of the timber resources of the country. The forests can roughly be classified into four zones (*a*) Dry Zone, (*b*) Wet Zone, (*c*) Intermediate Zone, (*d*) Montane Zone.

The Dry Zone forests situated in the north and east of the Island contain the more valuable hardwoods, suitable for railway sleepers, heavy building and construction, and carriage and wagon building.

The Wet Zone forests situated in the south-west of the Island contain valuable semi-hard and soft woods, some of which, after impregnation, will undoubtedly be suitable for supplementing the supplies of the dry zone hardwoods for the purposes named, while others should be suitable as cheap utility woods.

The Intermediate and Montane Zone forests which occupy the central part of the Island contain timbers of little economic value, except as firewood, and the policy is to replace them with utility timbers which can be put on the market at a competitive price.

Steps are now being taken to examine and bring under proper forest working plans all areas which have been set aside for intensive management, and a start has been made in the Wet Zone areas, which are considered to be commercially more important.

The transfer of areas, other than those earmarked for forest development, to the charge of the revenue officers was completed in 1934.

Since then most of the immediate requirements of the population has been met from those areas, and the programme of clear-felling and reafforestation in forests under the control of the Forest Department has been greatly curtailed. Management has, consequently, consisted mainly in maintenance of areas previously regenerated.

Considerable progress has been made in the collection of stock statistics in the forests of the Wet Zone. Lines of work are now standardised and include the preparation of stock maps, showing the location and distribution of the principal types of forest and the density of the stocking; details of topography are recorded and complete enumeration is undertaken along selected strips. Over fifty thousand acres of forest in the Wet Zone have now been so examined.

In the Dry Zone Reserves and Proposed Reserves an exploitation scheme, covering over five hundred thousand acres, has been drawn up, to supplement the exploitation of other forests for the supply of sleepers to the Railway and timber to public departments.

During the past two years over two hundred thousand broad gauge and twenty-five thousand narrow gauge sleepers have been supplied to meet railway requirements from forests not included in the Reserves and Proposed Reserves, but such supplies are now becoming increasingly difficult to obtain at economic rates, and it is to meet this situation that the Dry Zone Reserves exploitation scheme has been drawn up.

The Satinwood export market, which for the most part during the past two years has been dull and featureless showed a marked tendency towards revival at the latter end of 1935, and it is hoped that this activity will be maintained.

3. Animal Husbandry.

The total number of live stock in the Island in 1935 was estimated at:—

Buffaloes	544,305	Horses	1,100
Neat cattle	1,074,392	Sheep	65,625
Goats	213,800	Swine	19,000

The animal industry is in a very undeveloped condition. Livestock do not play an important part in the tea and rubber industries and in coconut planting they are more important as a source for manure and for carting produce. They are, however, very important in the cultivation of the soil for paddy-growing. The great majority of the people being Buddhists, there is a marked disinclination to utilize any product the preparation of which has entailed the taking of life.

Apart from the cattle market at Colombo, markets, centres, and factories are practically non-existent. Attempts to establish local cattle fairs in 1929 and 1930 were not successful.

There are a few tanneries, not in a very thriving condition.

The Island is largely self-supporting in livestock. Meat is low in price and quality. Draught cattle for carting and ploughing are bred locally. Cattle are not bred specially for the butcher, requirements being met from surplus stock unsuitable for carting or ploughing. A little frozen meat is imported, rather more substantial supplies of bacon, ham, and pork and very substantial supplies of dairy produce.

Fresh milk is scarce and expensive, and large quantities of tinned milk are imported. Very little butter and cheese is made. Ghee is made, but in insufficient quantities, and is supplemented by imports from India.

With a view to encouraging local goat farming a scheme for gradual restriction of imports was introduced in 1932. This scheme is slowly achieving success. Imports are now much lower than formerly and large numbers of locally bred goats are being bred and slaughtered for mutton.

Imports of live poultry are prohibited and locally bred fowls supply the market. Very few eggs are now imported.

There is no prospect in the near future of developing an export trade. Raw hides and skins are exported, the value of exports in recent years being as follows:—

	Rs.	*Equivalent to £.*
1931	517,451	38,809
1932	423,046	31,728
1933	298,075	22,356
1934	249,551	18,716
1935	279,221	20,942

but this trade is showing no signs of expansion.

4. MINERALS.

Ceylon contains considerable mineral wealth, but no mineral, the export of which commands a ready sale, in really substantial quantities.

The most important mineral is graphite or **plumbago**, which is found in veins from a few inches to several feet in width, either pure or in association with other minerals.

The most important use of plumbago is for the manufacture of crucibles; it is also used in the manufacture of furnace-facings, electrodes, stove polish, lubricants, black paint and lead pencils, and in electroplating.

At one time Ceylon was the principal world source of supply of plumbago and exports reached a very high figure; the trade then fell away over a period of years, but recovered to a large extent during the War, when the demand for plumbago for use in the manufacture of munitions was very great. Since the end of the War the demand for Ceylon plumbago has fallen away, partly owing to the reduced scale of metallurgical manufacture but principally owing to the fact that the deposits which were recently discovered in Madagascar provide a class of plumbago which is equally suitable for the manufacture of crucibles for high temperature smelting and more durable. There was, however, a marked recovery in 1933, which has since continued.

During the War there were a large number of mines at work, but by the end of 1935 the number reported working was 83 employing about 2,283 men, and it is not improbable that these were not all open simultaneously. Almost the whole industry is in Ceylonese hands.

The following are the exports during recent years:—

	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1931	134,413	1,225,331	91,900
1932	122,009	1,023,283	76,746
1933	191,173	1,213,561	91,017
1934	231,385	1,654,681	124,101
1935	278,168	2,060,518	154,539

As a general rule prior to 1932 nearly half the total exports of plumbago went to the United States of America. Since 1932, the principal buyer has been Japan, with the United States of America, United Kingdom, and Germany next in the order named.

Precious stones are found in considerable quantities in Ceylon, almost entirely in alluvial gravels.

The most important stones are sapphire, ruby, chrysoberyl (including cat's eye and alexandrite), beryl or aquamarine, and the semi-precious stones topaz, spinel, garnet, zircon, quartz of various colours (cairngorm, citrine, quartz, amethyst), and moonstone.

Mining for gems is carried out almost entirely by Sinhalese on a co-partnership system, the stones being bought up by dealers to be cut and polished before export. Many of the best stones are exported to Europe and America but the inferior sorts are largely sold locally or in India. As these exports do not appear in the published trade statistics, presumably owing to the fact that all precious stones are exported by letter or parcel post or as personal luggage, it is difficult to frame any accurate estimate of the value of the annual output but it has been estimated as in the region of Rs.2,000,000 (£150,000).

The output naturally fell off in recent years when the demand was small and prices low, but the industry has shown signs of revival recently.

A number of minerals containing *thorium and uranium* have been found in alluvial gravels and the parent pegmatite veins. Thorianite and thorite containing a very high proportion of thorium were at one time produced in commercial quantities and between 1920 and 1927 substantial quantities of monazite sands containing about 9 per cent. of thorium were collected on sea-beaches on the western side of the Island and exported. The price, however, fell heavily and in 1927 operations were abandoned.

The principal use of thorium is for the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

At various points on the coast there are heavy black sands on the foreshore, the removal of which is subject to licence under Ordinance No. 6 of 1926. The black colour is due to the predominance of *ilmenite* which is the most valuable constituent of these sands.

Ilmenite is a titanate of iron used largely as a source of titanium oxide, which can be used as a substitute for white lead or zinc in pigments and possesses certain advantages over those compounds. Several large deposits of these black sands have been discovered, the most important at Pulmoddai, 35 miles north of Trincomalee, where it is estimated that there are at least 2 million tons of ilmenite.

A small amount of *mica*, mostly in the form of phlogopite or "amber mica" has been produced from deposits in pegmatite veins or on the boundaries of limestone bands. The deposits are very irregular and only small quantities have been produced.

Other minor mineral products are kaolin of good quality, white quartz sand suitable for manufacturing common glass, limestone suitable for the manufacture of cement, coral which is extensively burnt for lime, various building stones, pottery clays of poor quality and brick-earth.

5. FISHERIES.

The demand for fish in Ceylon greatly exceeds the local supply as shown by the following table of imports of dried fish products for the years 1931-35 inclusive:—

	Cured Fish.		*Maldive Fish.*		*Total Value.*	*Equivalent to*
	Cwt.	*Rs.*	*Cwt.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*£*
1931 ...	315,653	7,041,973	75,462	4,361,543	11,403,516	855,264
1932 ...	320,579	6,417,810	82,548	3,104,183	9,521,993	714,150
1933 ...	290,995	5,819,991	98,424	3,291,446	9,111,437	683,358
1934 ...	329,296	6,755,361	86,364	3,705,185	10,460,546	784,541
1935 ...	342,802	8,065,612	65,743	3,704,636	11,770,248	882,769

The traditional methods of fishing in Ceylon are net-fishing from the shore or catamarans and line-fishing from outrigger canoes in the deeper waters, but these methods are antiquated and inadequate and in consequence the industry is not keeping pace with the demands for fish. Consequently in its present condition the industry is not sufficiently attractive as a trade and the younger generation are abandoning fishing for more congenial employment.

The waters of Ceylon abound in both surface and bottom feeding fish of high edible value; and the Fisheries Department since its inception in 1920 has devoted considerable attention to the modernization of the industry. In the first instance it concentrated on a fisheries survey of the coastal waters with a view to ascertaining the fish fauna and also of inquiring into the possibilities of trawl fishing. Two extensive fishing banks have been discovered, which are practically virgin ground, the Pedro bank off the north-east corner of the Island and the Wadge bank off Cape Comorin, Southern India, with an approximate area of 1,000 and 4,000 square miles respectively. Sample trawls taken on both these banks have shown excellent catches of good edible fish, and a local company which commenced trawling operations in 1928 for marketing fish at Colombo, has met with a certain amount of success.

A detailed survey of the Pedro Bank has already been carried out and accurate fishing charts have been prepared together with a report on the trawling operations. A similar survey of the Wadge Bank was started but has been suspended for the present owing to financial stringency. The desirability of making extensive experiments with modern fishing appliances has also been under consideration for some time. For financial and other reasons an opportunity to make experiments on these lines has not yet presented itself but it is desirable that such experiments should be made as soon as possible as any improvement in the condition of the fishing industry would appear to depend upon the introduction of modern methods. The Fisheries Department is now investigating the possibility of developing the fresh-water fisheries of the Island by the introduction of fish-farming methods.

Pearl Fishery.—The Ceylon pearl oyster, which has been fished for at least two thousand years, is to be found on the famous Ceylon Pearl Banks off the west coast of Ceylon extending from Puttalam to Adam's Bridge, which are under Government control, the fishing rights being held by the Government. No fishery has been held since 1925 and no fishable oysters are at present in the banks. There are therefore no prospects of immediate fisheries.

Chank Fisheries.—The chank shell, which has considerable value in India where it is cut and carved into bangles, is fished annually in the shallow waters of the Palk Strait, north of Adam's Bridge, where it occurs in great abundance. The fishery is not controlled by the Government but a duty is levied on all chank shells exported. The duty was increased in 1929, the old rate having been Rs.2 to Rs.6 per 1,000 and the new rate being Rs.5 to Rs.25 per 1,000 according to quality.

In 1930 a part of the Pearl Banks was for the first time thrown open to chank fishing between 31st January and 30th April.

Exports of chank shells during recent years have been as follows:—

	No.	*Rs.*	*Equivalent to £.*
1931	1,340,440	56,232	4,217
1932	1,326,846	49,627	3,722
1933	1,128,564	31,440	2,358
1934	1,016,605	19,621	1,471
1935	1,256,202	22,476	1,685

Window-pane oyster Fishery.—This is a minor fishery which takes place at Lake Tamblegam, a backwater of Trincomalee Harbour. The window-pane oyster is fished for its pearls which, however, are not of good quality. They are used for cheap jewellery and for indigenous medicinal purposes. The fishery is a Government monopoly and the fishing rights are leased when oysters are present in sufficient numbers.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Salt.—The manufacture, collection, and sale of salt is a Government monopoly in Ceylon, protected by an import duty.

Ceylon consumes about 660,000 cwt. of common salt per annum. The greater part of this is manufactured locally, any shortages being met by importation from India, or elsewhere.

Salt is manufactured:—

(*a*) from sea water by solar evaporation at the Government Salterns,
(*b*) in the same way in certain private salt pans, and
(*c*) by natural evaporation in certain lagoons.

The production and imports for the years 1931-35 were as follows:—

	Production Cwt.	*Imports* Cwt.
1931	896,375	—
1932	354,051	—
1933	164,444	35,888
1934	1,248,958	342,760
1935	819,092	—

The short production of salt in 1932 and 1933 necessitated importation of salt from Port Said towards the latter part of 1933, and imports continued till the harvest of 1934 was assured and till the locally produced salt could be issued from the manufacturing centres. The stocks of locally manufactured salt at the end of 1935 amounted to 1,440,094 cwt.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Ceylon is very far from being self-supporting in food-stuffs, very large quantities of such important staples as rice, fish, sugar, and curry stuffs and smaller quantities of vegetables and wheat flour being imported annually, the principal source of supply, except in the case of sugar, being India. With a view to encouraging the growing of vegetables for food, the import duty on fresh vegetables was considerably increased at the end of July, 1934. Protective duties were similarly placed on eggs, ghee, ginger, and edible fish oils.

There is no immediate prospect of sufficient supplies of at any rate rice and sugar being produced locally and the extent to which the Island could be made self-supporting in the other commodities mentioned remains very problematical.

Having regard to the steady increase in the population the disproportion between local supplies and requirements is likely to increase rather than the reverse.

VI.—Industry.

Although there is a large number of factories and mills engaged in the preparatory processes relating to the Island's export products, the number of industrial establishments in the accepted sense of the term is very small.

The economic depression of recent years consequent on the phenomenal fall in the prices of Ceylon's chief exports, especially coconut, rubber and tea, has brought about a new industrial outlook, which has resulted within the last two years in the establishment of a number of Safety Match and Soap factories throughout the Island. The Government has recently launched a new industrial policy and contemplates the creation of a Department of Industries to foster the growth of such industries as can be successfully established by utilising the raw materials which are available in Ceylon.

In addition to the undertakings already mentioned there are also a few engineering establishments, repair shops, and a large number of small carpentry shops and earthen potteries scattered all over the Island. The various establishments of an industrial nature may be grouped as follows:—

(1) Factories, etc., engaged in the preparation of local agricultural and mineral produce for export or local consumption; e.g., tea, rubber, cocoa and tobacco factories; copra drying works; desiccated coconut and copra crushing mills; coir fibre works; cinnamon and citronella oil distilleries; rice mills; plumbago curing factories.

(2) Factories, etc., engaged in the manufacture of finished goods mainly for local consumption; e.g., soap factories; safety match factories; weaving mills; arrack distilleries.

(3) Small factories and cottage workshops engaged in various industries, viz., carpentry; hand weaving; coir spinning and weaving; mat making; Kalutara baskets, hat and bag making from Indi leaves; potteries; smithies; brick, tile and lime making; candle making; baking; vinegar making; Kandyan art products; artificial flower making; lace making; wood button making, etc.

(4) Miscellaneous establishments such as Electric Power Station, Engineering Works, Repair Shops, etc.

The details of the capital invested, the number employed, and the output of these establishments are not available.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Ceylon lies on one of the principal routes of sea-communication of the world. The importance of Colombo as a port of call is revealed by the following figures of passenger traffic during the last five years:—

	Embarked.	*Disembarked.*	*In Transit.*	*Total.*
1931	58,448	62,862	136,428	257,738
1932	46,024	49,305	139,438	234,767
1933	50,414	59,793	152,881	263,088
1934	54,813	69,716	159,583	284,112
1935	56,951	67,701	136,923	263,174

Re-exports of imported goods are negligible, representing about 2 per cent. of the total exports.

While there is some tourist traffic it is of negligible importance in the economic life of the Island.

VIII.—Communications.

Ceylon is well provided with internal communications.

There are over 16,500 miles of roads and cart tracks in the Island and 8,200 miles of bridle paths in addition.

The main roads are in the charge of the Public Works Department, the surfaces being as follows:—

	Miles.
Full-metalled	3,921
Track-metalled	372
Gravelled	384
Natural	128
	4,805

The streets (565 miles), minor roads (3,000 miles), and natural cart-tracks (7,800 miles) are in the charge of the appropriate local authorities. Some 350 miles are privately owned.

The metalled roads, with few exceptions, may be regarded as fit for all classes of traffic. By the end of 1935 some 3,767 miles of these roads had been tarred or otherwise surface-treated. Gravelled roads can be regarded as dry-weather roads only.

The following motor vehicles were on the registers of Ceylon on the 31st of December, 1935:—

Motor cars and cabs	17,707
Omnibuses	2,476
Lorries, Vans, etc.	3,600
Tractors	33
Trailers	158
Motor Cycles	3,078
	27,052

This figure shows an increase of 2,042 compared with the number on the registers on the 31st of December, 1934, viz., 25,010.

Besides the motor-lorry the principal form of road transport is the bullock-cart, the total number of single and double bullock-carts in the Island being about 34,000.

The cost of transport by motor-lorry is not much more than half of that by bullock-cart per ton mile, and the lorry is therefore gradually displacing the older vehicle.

The Ceylon Government Railways connect Colombo with all the most productive parts of the Island and also provide a link with the Indian railways via the ferry at Adam's Bridge. There are night mails in both directions every night by this route.

The total length of line open is 951 miles, of which 834 miles are broad gauge (5 feet 6 inches) and 117 miles narrow gauge (2 feet 6 inches).

Colombo is an important port of call on the main shipping lines from Europe to the East and there are frequent opportunities of direct sea communication with the United Kingdom, the principal Continental ports, India, Australia, China, and Japan and less frequent opportunities of direct communication with South Africa and the United States.

The total number of vessels entered at Ceylon ports in 1935, excluding steamers calling only for bunkering, warships, transports and coastwise vessels was as follows:—

	British.		*Foreign.*		*Total.*	
	Vessels.	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
Steamships ...	1,957	7,197,501	1,020	5,009,621	2,977	12,207,122
Sailing Vessels ...	764	65,044	—	—	764	65,044

Of these vessels 2,402 steam vessels and 178 sailing vessels entered at Colombo. The other ports of entry for steam vessels were in order of importance, Galle, Trincomalee, Talaimannar, Jaffna, and Kankesanturai. There were nine other ports of entry for sailing vessels.

All types of vessels navigating Eastern waters call at Colombo, which has an artificial harbour constructed out of an open anchorage by the building of extensive breakwaters, which enclose over one square mile of water.

Berthing accommodation, exclusive of Graving Dock, Guide Pier and Oil Jetties, is available for 35 vessels in the north-east monsoon, and 23 or, using packed berths, 38 vessels in the south-west monsoon. Berths are available in either monsoon for vessels drawing up to 33 feet, and one of these berths could accommodate vessels without any limit as to length.

The port has excellent facilities for docking and for bunkering both oil and coal. The rapid discharge and loading of cargo is a special feature. There is a large graving dock 700 feet in length and a patent slip capable of slipping a vessel of 1,200 tons dead weight. The construction of an Inner Graving Dock 350 feet long, 54 feet wide and with a depth of 20 feet on the sill is in hand.

The port is equipped with an up-to-date oil fuel installation which provides for the rapid bunkering of ships using oil fuel. The main Oil Installation Depot, about 92 acres in extent, is situated at Kolonnawa, about 3½ miles from the harbour front, and various oil companies have erected their own storage and distribution tanks there. This depot is divided into a non-dangerous and a dangerous oil section and is separated by a safety reservation. Three main pipelines are laid connecting the discharge berth in the harbour with the main oil depot, two for oil fuel and the other for kerosene and petrol. In connexion with the bunkering of vessels, a measuring tanks depot, about 19 acres in extent, has been established at Bloemendahl, about three-quarters of a mile from the harbour front, and branch pipelines are provided from Bloemendahl to the bunkering berths. The oil depot is also connected to the main railway system of the Island. Three reinforced concrete jetties, two for bunkering purposes and one for discharge of oil tankers, have been provided. The outer oil bunkering jetty is capable of accommodating vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught. The inner bunkering jetty is used by barges for bunkering. Vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught can be berthed at the discharge jetty and vessels of draughts up to 29 feet can be berthed at the Graving Dock Guide Pier where the latest facilities for discharging oil ships are provided.

About a quarter of a mile south and west of the harbour is an expanse of water known as the Beira Lake. It communicates with the harbour by means of a canal which is navigable by 40 ton barges and small tugs, etc. This canal, together with the lock basin and locks and the water area of the Beira Lake including the locks of a further canal leading into the Lake known as the San Sebastian Canal is now included in the limits of the port of Colombo. A portion of land bordering on the Beira Lake has been opened up for commercial purposes. There is every indication that when trade improves, there will be increasing demand for land on the lakeside which by its propinquity to the harbour and easy access thereto both by land and water affords a valuable venue for commercial purposes. The progressive development of the Beira Lake should gradually ensure the establishment of a commercial zone in the vicinity of the port serving as a feeder to the business of the port and fostering its development.

Landing and shipping of cargo is assisted by an efficient crane service. The largest lift which can be made is 35 tons. The conveyance of cargo from the vessel to the wharf is done by lighter, and is carried out by recognized stevedores and landing companies. There is a total quayage of 15,657 lineal feet for lighter traffic.

Proposals for the development of the harbour, including the deepening of it and the provision of deep-water quayage and an oil basin are under consideration and provision has been made in the Estimates for the necessary preliminary work and the preparation of plans and estimates. The harbour is under the control of the Colombo Port Commission, which is composed of six official members, excluding the Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner, six unofficial members representing Import, Export, Shipping, Coaling, Oil, and Landing Agencies interests, and two unofficial members nominated by His Excellency the Governor to represent Ceylonese interests.

IX.—Tariff.

Customs duties are imposed on all imports with certain exceptions, generally at *ad valorem* rates up to 25 per cent. general and 15 per cent. preferential, where a preferential rate is provided for, but with a number of specific duties, e.g., alcoholic liquors, tobacco, rice, fish, grain, arms, etc.

A limited system of Imperial Preference was introduced in February, 1933. Preferences were then granted on a number of items of interest to the United Kingdom, including motor vehicles, machinery, and certain iron and steel goods, boots and shoes, chemicals, paper, soap, and certain textile products.

The general rate of preference is 10 per cent. *ad valorem* but there are exceptions. All preferences are Empire wide.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Government has already accepted the principle of appointing Trade Representatives abroad in order to promote the expansion of the foreign trade of Ceylon. As a step in this new policy, temporary trade representatives were appointed to visit (1) India in July, 1932, and in March, 1935, (2) Italy, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Syria and Egypt and (3) Honolulu and the United States of America in the latter part of 1933 to explore the possibilities of developing Ceylon trade in those regions. These appointments were followed by the establishment of a Ceylon House in London in charge of a permanent Trade Commissioner. The Ceylon House is situated at Aldwych, London, W.C.2. It was formally opened on 15th July, 1935. The present holder of the Post of Trade Commissioner is Dr. Paul E. Pieris, C.M.G., Litt.D., late of the Ceylon Civil Service. The primary function of the Trade Commissioner in London is to assist merchants, shippers, tourists and others interested in Ceylon with all information regarding trade, commercial and industrial potentialities, tourist attractions, etc., of the country and to promote intercourse, both commercial and social, between Ceylon and other parts of the world.

The Ceylon Association in London is the London representative of the United Kingdom companies owning property in Ceylon and also represents the interests of certain of the locally registered companies.

HONG KONG.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Hong Kong consists of Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, one large and a few small islands, which are British possessions, and the New Territories which are held from China on a 99 years' lease running from June, 1898. The area of Hong Kong Island is 32 square miles and that of the whole Colony is about 391 square miles.

It is situated on the south-east coast of China, in latitude 22° N. and longitude 114° E. at the mouth of the river which goes up to Canton.

The climate is sub-tropical, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid. The south-west monsoon prevails in the summer and the north-east monsoon in the winter. The temperature rarely rises above 95° F. or falls below 40° F. The average annual rainfall is 85½ inches. In spring and summer the humidity is often very high. The typhoon season lasts normally from June to October, though typhoons occasionally occur before or after this period.

Of the total area of the Colony, viz., 249,885 acres, 45,634 acres are cultivated; the remainder, apart from the area occupied by towns and villages, is waste or uncultivated land, most of which is hilly.

All land in the ceded portions of the Colony is Crown land with the exception of the site of St. John's Cathedral, the freehold of which is vested by Ordinance in an incorporated body of Trustees, and certain land held in freehold by the Admiralty and War Department.

The Crown grants leases of Crown lands; the standard term was 999 years until 1898, but has since that date been 75 years renewable for one further term of 75 years at a reassessed Crown rent.

The New Territories are held by the Crown on a lease from China for 99 years from 1st July, 1898. In this district the standard term of lease granted by the Crown is 75 years from the above date renewable for 24 years less the last 3 days thereof at a reassessed Crown rent.

II.—Population, etc.

The great bulk of the population is Chinese by race; there is a domiciled European population, of whom the greater part are Portuguese by origin and are commonly known as "Portuguese," though they are and have been for two or three generations British subjects. There is also a substantial resident, but not domiciled, European population principally engaged in commerce.

In the census returns no distinction was made between those Chinese who were born in the Colony, and are therefore British subjects, and the remainder. Under Chinese law persons of Chinese race, even if born in Hong Kong, are Chinese subjects.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1935, was 966,341.

The following are the population figures of the census taken in March, 1931, partly by actual enumeration and partly by close estimating:—

Non-Chinese	19,369
Chinese in Victoria (Hong Kong Island)	358,351
Chinese in Hong Kong Island villages	41,156
Chinese in Kowloon and New Kowloon	255,095
Chinese in junks and sampans	68,721
Chinese in New Territories...	97,781
	840,473

To this figure must be added approximately 100,000 for the population of the fishing fleets and trading junks absent on the date of the census.

There is continuous movement of population between the Colony and contiguous Chinese territory; this becomes more pronounced during periods of disturbance and civil war in the Canton area, when there is a large influx into the Colony, but there is a steady tendency for immigration into the Colony to exceed emigration owing to the continuous development of commerce and industry in the Colony and its superior attractions from the point of view of security of life and property. It is estimated that in 1935 about 3,135,000 persons entered the Colony and 3,206,000 left it.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency in Hong Kong is the Hong Kong dollar, divided into 100 cents. Until November, 1935, the standard coin was the silver British dollar, the silver content of which is almost identical with that of the Mexican dollar, and the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar should theoretically have been identical with the bullion value of this coin. The reasons for the wide discrepancies from this theoretical value which have existed at various times are discussed in the Report of the Hong Kong Currency Commission, 1931.* Apart from these, the Hong Kong dollar was, like that of China, on a silver standard, and remained on a silver standard after the 15th October, 1934, when the Chinese Government in effect left that standard by imposing variable duties on the export of silver from China. On the 9th November, 1935, however, the Hong Kong Government prohibited the export of silver, and on the 5th December, 1935, a Currency Ordinance was passed calling in silver coin from circulation, and setting up the machinery which now controls the exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar. Briefly, this consists of an Exchange Fund, with power to buy and sell foreign exchange, which has taken over the silver formerly held against their issues by the note-issuing banks, in return for certificates of indebtedness against which the Fund may hold silver or foreign exchange.

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* Cmd. 3932.

The legal tender currency of the Colony is now as follows:—

(*a*) Bank notes, the excess of which over the fiduciary issue of each bank is now backed by certificates, not by silver as formerly:—

	At 31.12.35.	*At 21.3.36.*
	$	$
(i) Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	21,763,985	23,878,320
(ii) Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	112,322,143	131,544,918
(iii) Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	2,131,162	2,513,564

(*b*) Government $1 notes, of which $1,300,000 were issued to prevent a shortage of currency at the beginning of the new system. These may ultimately be replaced by $1 bank notes.

(*c*) 10 cent. and 5 cent. cupro-nickel coins.

(*d*) 1 cent copper coins.

(*e*) The silver dollars and ·800 fine silver subsidiary coins (10 cent. and 5 cent. pieces, and a few 50 and 20 cent pieces) which either have remained in circulation in the Colony or filter back into it from the mainland of China, are still legal tender in the Colony (subsidiary coin only up to an amount of $2).

The exchange value of the Hong Kong dollar, which gradually rose during 1934 in conformity with the rise in the price of silver, reached a maximum of between 2s. 6d. and 2s. 7d. in April-May, 1935, and thereafter continued to follow silver until the prohibition of export in November, 1935. From then until the Currency Ordinance was passed in December, the rate moved between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. and, from the time when the Exchange Fund began operating in December, until the end of 1935 it remained between 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 3⅞d. It has since fallen slightly.

2. Hong Kong, being one of the principal entrepôt ports through which trade with China is conducted, is a very important banking centre. Its banks include the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation whose head office is in the Colony and which is, so far as the Colony is concerned, much the most important; branches of the two other note-issuing banks already mentioned; and branches of the Peninsula and Oriental Banking Corporation (head office in London), the Ho Hong Bank, Limited (head office in Singapore), two Dutch, two French, two Japanese, two United States, and two "Western style" banks, as well as a number of "native banks," some of which command considerable resources. There is a local Clearing House of which fourteen principal banks doing business in the Colony are members.

3. The Government conducts no banking business of any kind.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

	Total amount of Public Debt on 31.12.35.	*Rate of Interest.*	*Annual amount required for interest.*	*Sinking-fund.*	*Value of sinking fund on* 31.12.35.
Dollar issues	$4,838,000	4%	$193,520	$166,911	£31,222 4 4
Dollar issues	$13,440,000	3½%	$470,400	*	—

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Net Surplus.*
	$	$	$
Post Office	1,790,000	498,847	800,186
Wireless Services		490,967	
Water Supply...	1,424,000	569,279	854,721
Kowloon-Canton Railway	1,323,000	779,870	543,130
	$4,537,000	$2,338,963	$2,198,037

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
(1) Surplus on self-balancing Departments		2,198,037	9·05
(2) Customs and Marine, i.e.—	$		
Import Duties	4,335,000		
Harbour Dues	540,000		
		4,875,000	20·05
(3) Excise (Liquors)		1,000,000	4·12
(4) Opium Monopoly		300,000	1·23
(5) Assessed Taxes (Rates)		5,800,000	23·86
(6) Licences, Stamps, and other internal revenue ...		5,255,495	21·49
(7) Fees, etc.		2,162,550	8·90
(8) Rent and Interest and Miscellaneous		2,439,800	10·04
(9) Land Sales (premia on leases)		302,000	1·25
		24,332,882	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure		2,338,963	
		$26,671,845	

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* Loan is redeemable by drawings at par in each of the twenty-five years commencing in 1935 at the annual rate of one twenty-fifth of the total amount issued, namely, $14,000,000.

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

The Revenue from Import Duties in 1935 amounted to $4,275,549 and was derived from duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and motor spirit as follows:—

	$
Liquor	855,035
Tobacco	2,703,866
Perfumed spirits	53,321
Motor spirit	663,327
	$4,275,549

It is not possible to give figures showing the duties for the different articles divided according to the countries from which they were imported.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Analysis of Expenditure.

	$	*Percentage.*
(1) Debt Charges	1,390,831	5·10
(2) Administration	13,253,519	37·54
(3) Economic Development	2,167,001	7·95
(4) Social Services	7,098,376	26·05
(5) Defence	4,555,458	16·72
(6) Pensions	1,810,000	6·64
	27,275,185	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	2,338,963	
	$29,614,148	

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Hong Kong Government has no reserve or other special Funds but at the 31st December, 1935, the excess of assets over liabilities was $12,387,669, held largely in the form of cash, and bank deposits.

5.—*Grants-in-aid.*

Hong Kong has not received or requested any grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Hong Kong is still relatively unimportant as a producing centre of primary products and manufactured articles. Its principal function is to act as the entrepôt port through which is conducted much of the trade of South China, not only with foreign countries, but also with other parts of China. The entrepôt trade of the Colony also includes a substantial trade between other Eastern countries, e.g., between Japan and the Malay Archipelago. Hong Kong uses the " invisible exports " represented by the profits which it makes in this entrepôt business and the associated financial and shipping services to purchase the commodities which it requires to meet the needs of its population. On balance therefore its visible imports usually greatly exceed its exports. In 1935 owing to large exports of bullion and specie exports were greater than imports.

The collection of trade statistics, which was not commenced until 1917 was discontinued in July, 1925, and not resumed until the 1st of April, 1930.

(i) *Total exports of merchandise to—*

	United Kingdom. $	*Rest of Empire.* $	*Foreign Countries.* $	*Total.* $
1932	3,462,248	42,607,973	425,789,485	471,859,706
1933	4,533,607	36,613,724	361,944,839	403,092,170
Equivalent at 1s. 4¼d. to $ to	£306,963	£2,479,054	£24,506,682	£27,292,699
1934	6,363,305	39,700,641	279,040,707	325,104,653
Equivalent at 1s. 6$\frac{1}{16}$d. to $ to	£478,905	£2,987,887	£21,000,720	£24,467,512
1935	7,552,750	30,107,107	233,373,506	271,033,363
Equivalent at 1s. 11½d. to $ to	£739,540	£2,947,988	£22,851,155	£26,538,683

(ii) *Total imports of merchandise from—*

	$	$	$	$
1932	76,905,373	56,752,665	490,389,562	624,047,600
1933	52,172,111	46,139,119	402,627,564	500,938,794
Equivalent to	£3,532,487	£3,124,003	£27,261,241	£33,917,731
1934	32,542,358	28,953,740	354,422,424	415,918,522
Equivalent to	£2,449,151	£2,179,071	£26,673,979	£31,302,201
1935	23,897,008	26,982,720	314,109,791	364,989,519
Equivalent to	£2,339,915	£2,642,058	£30,756,584	£35,738,557

(iii) *Total exports of bullion, specie and currency notes to—*

	United Kingdom. $	*Rest of Empire.* $	*Foreign Countries.* $	*Total.* $
1932	—	923,538	139,090,293	140,013,831
1933	65,329,240	4,033,787	64,769,557	134,132,584
Equivalent to	£4,423,334	£273,121	£4,385,439	£9,081,894
1934	45,325,424	5,212,342	77,941,762	128,479,528
Equivalent to	£3,411,210	£392,283	£5,865,930	£9,669,423
1935	158,214,304	4,145,665	53,599,320	215,959,289
Equivalent to	£15,491,817	£405,930	£5,248,267	£21,146,014

(iv) *Total imports of bullion, specie and currency notes from—*

	$	$	$	$
1932	13,414,751	105,459	71,752,193	85,272,403
1933	6,004	10,907	38,096,341	38,113,252
Equivalent to	£407	£738	£2,579,440	£2,580,585
1934	1,076	16,251,497	61,828,296	78,080,869
Equivalent to	£81	£1,223,095	£4,653,223	£5,876,399
1935	66,414	8,118,598	30,599,799	38,784,811
Equivalent to	£6,503	£794,946	£2,996,230	£3,797,679

Trade Statistics for 1935.

Article.	*Value of imports in* $	*Principal countries of origin and value in* $'000.	*Value of exports in* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'000.
Foodstuffs and Provisions.	108,024,609	French Indo-China (27,718), Siam (16,915), North China (11,765), South China (10,612), Netherlands East Indies (9,643), Japan (7,941), Australia (6,436), United States of America (3,717), Middle China (2,694), Canada (2,041), Holland (1,849), United Kingdom (1,094), India (1,034), Macao (1,025), Kwongchow Wan (757), Cuba (568), Philippine Islands (468).	82,186,919	South China (31,362), North China (7,584), Macao (6,153), Malaya (5,801), Middle China (5,469), French Indo-China (4,915), United States of America (3,785), Philippine Islands (3,052), Siam (2,870), Kwongchow Wan (2,408), Netherlands East Indies (1,522), India (1,282), Japan (1,093), Canada (988), United Kingdom (876), Australia (652), Central America (606), South America (250).
Piece-goods and Textiles.	52,670,018	North China (24,235), Japan (15,946), United Kingdom (7,173), South China (2,844), Italy (886), Germany (602), France (284).	34,109,048	South China (16,030), French Indo-China (4,042), Siam (3,745), Kwongchow Wan (2,944), India (1,325), Malaya (1,191), North China (1,026), Macao (1,005), Middle China (705), Philippine Islands (622), Netherlands East Indies (498).
Oils and Fats ...	33,972,598	Netherlands East Indies (11,562), United States of America (10,170), South China (5,544), North China (5,180), Macao (388), United Kingdom (262).	25,656,795	South China (10,485), United States of America (4,101), United Kingdom (2,132), Middle China (1,851), Japan (1,678), Kwongchow Wan (1,035), Macao (1,022), Malaya (976), Germany (623), Siam (354), Australia (318), North China (270).
Metals	32,784,156	South China (16,716), Belgium (2,984), United Kingdom (2,711), United States of America (2,063), Malaya (1,998), Germany (1,937), Japan (1,555), France (542), Holland (325), Italy (298), Philippine Islands (281).	28,711,164	United States of America (8,796), South China (6,284), Japan (4,162) Middle China (2,557), North China (1,527), United Kingdom (1,468), France (726), Macao (632), Holland (559), Germany (368), French Indo-China (273).
Chinese Medicines	13,017,627	North China (6,341), South China (2,388), United States of America (1,411), French Indo-China (776), India (575), Malaya (437), Siam (311).	10,318,061	Malaya (1,991), North China (1,675), French Indo-China (1,393), United States of America (896), Netherlands East Indies (886), South China (689), Siam (606), Japan (407), India (372), Kwongchow Wan (358), Middle China (227).
Fuels	10,627,886	Japan (5,662), South China (1,372), North China (1,075), French Indo-China (886), North Borneo (486), India (434), South Africa (289), Netherlands East Indies (221).	781,222	South China (443), Macao (285).
Paper and paper-ware.	8,871,248	South China (1,482), Japan (1,288), United States of America (1,092), Germany (1,036), Norway (761), Sweden (632), Canada (626), Middle China (459), United Kingdom (296), North China (264), Holland (231).	5,643,877	South China (2,144), Middle China (790), Malaya (668), Macao (546), French Indo-China (476), Siam (264).

Trade Statistics for 1935—continued.

Article.	*Value of imports in* $	*Principal countries of origin and value in* $'000.	*Value of exports in* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'000.
Live Animals ...	7,928,949	South China (2,468), North China (1,882), Kwongchow Wan (1,359), Middle China (907), Japan (520), French Indo-China (453), Siam (268).	168,170	French Indo-China (102).
Machinery and Engines.	6,739,765	Germany (2,232), United Kingdom (1,762), Sweden (1,051), United States of America (916).	7,392,066	South China (6,858), Middle China (302).
Building Materials	6,729,603	North Borneo (1,070), Japan (862), United States of America (771), Siam (698), French Indo-China (619), South China (479), North China (441), Belgium (376), Italy (375), United Kingdom (351), Canada (241).	3,502,213	South China (2,388), Malaya (630).
Tobacco... ...	5,863,582	North China (2,182), United Kingdom (1,176), Macao (632), South China (589).	3,235,585	South China (992), Malaya (636), Macao (444).
Nuts and Seeds	5,140,981	North China (3,042), Malaya (746), South China (735).	3,435,637	North China (730), South China (706), Malaya (556), United States of America (305), French Indo-China (251).
Chemicals and Drugs.	4,520,995	Germany (1,348), United Kingdom (984), Japan (796), United States of America (519), France (301).	2,894,201	South China (1,330), North China (462), Middle China (337), Macao (323).
Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	4,261,379	Germany (2,354), United Kingdom (448), United States of America (237).	3,552,859	South China (1,319), North China (1,006), Middle China (458), French Indo-China (349).
Vehicles... ...	3,937,636	United Kingdom (1,566), United States of America (1,065), Germany (582), Canada (360), Japan (290).	3,061,156	South China (2,633).
Wearing Apparel	3,611,228	Japan (2,041), United Kingdom (488), Macao (455).	6,223,232	British West Indies (1,201),United Kingdom (1,169), Malaya (1,087), Siam (473), Kwongchow Wan (376), Netherlands East Indies (331), Macao (280), South China (205).
Manures ...	3,435,071	Germany (2,043), Canada (312), North China (307), United Kingdom (243).	4,882,049	Middle China (2,820), South China (1,690).
Bags	3,129,396	India (2,077), Kwongchow Wan (402), South China (359).	3,432,521	North China (1,181), Japan (979), French Indo-China (615), Philippine Islands (212).
Liquor, intoxicating.	2,921,789	United Kingdom (1,298), France (393), Macao (288).	760,688	Macao (291), South China (122), United States of America (77), Malaya (56), North China (54).
Hardware ...	2,651,469	United Kingdom (601), Germany (600), Japan (451), United States of America (377), South China (251).	2,040,659	South China (992), Siam (251), Middle China (213), Malaya (184), North China (74), French Indo-China (67), Macao (62), Philippine Islands (51).
Minerals and Oils	2,189,675	South China (1,718), North China (193), Macao (189).	2,829,546	France (735), Belgium (647), Germany (552), United Kingdom (532), United States of America (188).
Leather (all kinds)	2,533,133	South China (556), Australia (340), French Indo-China (338), Germany (233), Siam (219), Malaya (217), Holland (141).	549,164	South China (175), North China (171), Japan (83), Macao (55).
Hides (all kinds)	2,066,389	Siam (857), South China (590), French Indo-China (467).	1,824,057	Japan (947), United States of America (518), United Kingdom (144).
Electrical Apparatus	2,064,072	United Kingdom (655), North China (374), United States of America (332), Japan (310), Germany (274).	3,275,169	Netherlands East Indies (694), India (553), South China (465), Siam (287), Malaya (211), North China (146), United Kingdom (131), Australia (85).
Paints	1,451,088	United Kingdom (483), Germany (366), Japan (166), French Indo-China (112),North China (99), United States of America (76).	1,195,566	South China (355), North China (313), Middle China (114), Kwongchow Wan (107), Macao (70), Philippine Islands (56), India (54).
Matches and Match Making Materials.	1,390,166	Japan (1,106), Macao (169), Sweden (76).	810,234	Kwongchow Wan (491), South China (110), Philippine Islands (73), Macao (45), Malaya (43).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

Compared with its population, the agricultural production of the Colony is negligible. The most important crop is padi, the area under which in 1935 was approximately as follows:—

	Acres.
2 crops of padi and 1 catch crop	11,507
2 crops of padi	22,079
1 crop of padi	2,690
	36,276

The remaining agricultural land was employed as follows:—

	Acres.
Sweet potatoes	8,692
Groundnuts	2,200
Sugar-cane	2,100
Orchard	610
Pineapples	371
	13,973

Almost the whole of this cultivated area is in the New Territories.

No statistics of the amounts produced are available, and in any case, apart from some of the rice which is considered to be of such superfine quality that it commands a high price in the export market, it seems improbable that any of these crops are grown for export.

2.—FOREST PRODUCTS.

Some areas of uncultivated and mountainous land are under timber, but it is of very indifferent quality and not suitable for commercial exploitation.

3.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Colony is not large enough for stock-raising in any quantity and there is no pasture land in the Colony, such land as would be suitable for this purpose being put to more profitable uses.

The total number of cattle in the Colony is a little under 3,000, this number including the milking herds of the dairy farms of which there are nine on Hong Kong Island and sixteen on the mainland. The only other "resident" live-stock are a few goats.

There is a very large importation of live-stock for slaughter in the two local slaughter-houses, the numbers slaughtered in 1935 being:—

60,566 cattle; 17,788 sheep and goats; 425,675 pigs.

In addition frozen beef and mutton was imported in cold storage to supplement the supplies derived from these sources.

There are lard factories adjacent to the slaughter-houses and large quantities of lard, sausages, dried meat, and cracklings are manufactured for export, chiefly to the Philippine Islands and the United Kingdom, as well as for domestic consumption.

With the exception of a few hundred hides tanned locally all the hides and skins are exported to Japan, the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom.

4.—MINERAL.

The Colony is not known to contain any mineral wealth except building stone and wolfram. There were some fifty-seven quarries in existence in 1935 for the extraction of building stone, but many of them are very small; more than half are under an acre in area.

No records are available of the quantity or value of the stone extracted.

There was considerable wolfram mining in 1934 and 1935, but no returns of production are available.

5.—FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Hong Kong is an important fishing centre and large quantities of fish are caught for local consumption and also to some extent for curing and exporting, particularly to adjacent parts of China, although on balance the Colony's imports of fish of various kinds exceed its exports.

Between 14,000 and 15,000 boats either actually employed as fishing boats or suitable for such employment frequented Hong Kong harbour in 1935.

No details are available of the classes, quantity, or value of the fish which was taken.

Sea salt to the extent of 800 tons was extracted in 1934 and 630 tons in 1935. The greater part was exported.

VI.—Industry.

Certain industries, notably ship-building, have long been established in the Colony and industry is steadily increasing in importance.

The following is a list of all the factories* and workshops* operating in the Colony at the end of 1935:—

Aerated waters	5
Bakelite Articles	1
Batteries, dry	17
Biscuits and confectionery	20
Brass Sheet Mill	1
Breweries	1
Brickworks	3
Bulbs, electric torch	2
Cement tiles	3
Cement makers	1
Chemical works	2
Cigarettes, cigars, and prepared tobacco	16
Clock makers	1
Coal, briquettes	1
Concrete products	2
Distilleries (Chinese)	16
Dyeing	3
Electro plating	24
Embroidery	1
Enamel wares	1
Engineering and shipbuilding	35
Face powder	1
Feather cleaning and sorting	6
Fire crackers	1
Flour milling	8
Food preserving—ginger and fruit	50
,, ,, —other foods	163
Furniture makers	4
Glass and mirrors	13
Green pea sorting	1
Gunny bags	1
Handkerchief makers	8
Hat makers (cork and felt)	6
Ice factories	3
Iron foundries	13
Ivory wares	1
Joss stick makers	5
Knitting and hosiery	82
Lard factories	2
Laundry, power	3
Leather goods	10
Marble and Terrazo work	1
Mat and grass rope	3
Medicine (Chinese)	3
Metal products (Miscellaneous)	10
Mosquito sticks and insect powder	5
Neon light makers	1
Newspapers (English and Chinese)	15
Noodles	4
Oil refineries	4
Ore refineries	2
Paints and varnishes	2
Paper (coloured)	2
Pea-nut oil	4
Pencils, lead	1
Perfumeries and soap	9
Pianos	1
Pictureframe makers	1
Plaster works	2
Printers and lithographers	40
Printing inks	4
Public utilities	9
Rattan ware	5
Records (gramophone) and radio	1
Rope makers	1
Rubber shoes	7
Saw mills	15
Sesamum Seeds (drying and testing)	1
Shirt makers	2
Silver smelters	1
Sugar refineries	1
Sugar boilers and candy makers	6
Thread factory, silk and cotton	1
Torches, electric	15

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* "Factory" is defined in the Factories and Workshops Ordinance, 1932, as "any premises or place wherein or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which any machinery other than machinery worked entirely by hand is used in aid of any industrial undertaking carried on in such premises or place."

"Workshop" is defined as "any premises or place other than a factory wherein or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to making any article or part of any article, or altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing or adapting for sale any article provided that at least 20 persons are engaged in manual labour in the said premises or in the close, curtilage, and precincts thereof."

Tin-can makers	5
Tin refineries	4
Tooth-pick makers	1
Vermilion and white lead	6
Water pipes	1
Weaving	21
Total	754

No particulars regarding the quantity of goods produced are available. The approximate figures for the labour force employed are:—

Males	25,000
Females	15,500
Total	40,500

The above are all over 16 years of age. The employment of any child under the age of 12 years in any industrial undertaking is forbidden by law, and women and young persons under the age of 18 years are not allowed to be employed in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Apart from the goods manufactured in these factories, certain manufactures, e.g., of wood, rattan, and sea-grass furniture and umbrellas are carried out under domestic and not factory conditions.

Certain of the factories mentioned above, e.g., the Taikoo sugar refinery, the Green Island cement works and the shipbuilding yards are of substantial importance, not only supplying the local market but also producing goods in substantial quantities for export; and exports of other local manufactures, e.g., rubber shoes are increasing.

The following figures relating to sugar give some indication of the extent of the overseas trade for the three years 1933 to 1935:—

	1933.		*1934.*		*1935.*	
	Long tons.	$	*Long tons.*	$	*Long tons.*	$
Imports—						
Unrefined brown	99,648	9,850,064	126,826	9,453,675	84,884	4,801,890
„ white	89,654	10,424,126	103,154	9,558,599	60,518	4,206,908
	189,302	$20,274,190	229,980	$19,012,274	145,402	$9,008,798
Less exports—						
Unrefined brown	30,233	3,097,462	29,803	2,518,760	15,764	1,095,808
„ white	64,086	7,654,917	58,944	5,388,443	35,707	2,424,765
	94,319	$10,752,379	88,747	7,907,203	51,471	3,520,573
Retained imports (unrefined sugar)	94,983	$9,521,811	141,233	$11,105,071	93,931	$5,488,225
Exports—						
Refined brown	10	1,150	10	1,384	—	—
„ white	57,601	8,719,419	76,395	9,602,144	51,937	4,936,590
Candy sugar	6,628	1,019,867	5,784	742,599	3,427	368,788
	64,239	$9,812,436	82,189	$10,346,127	55,364	$5,305,378
Less imports—						
Refined brown	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ white	1,794	220,815	1,888	167,215	9,800	729,422
Candy sugar	28	4,020	167	20,409	15	2,090
	1,822	$224,835	2,055	$187,624	9,815	$731,512
Net exports (refined sugar) ...	62,417	$9,587,601	80,134	$10,158,503	45,549	$4,573,866

Although there is a large local production of cement a very considerable quantity is imported, the figures for 1935 being 97,468 tons to the value of $1,187,753 imported and 51,194 tons to the value of $1,140,358 exported.

One river motor ship, one motor schooner, five launches, three yachts, fourteen motor boats, seven lighters, nine small craft, one vehicular ferry and one tug were under construction during the year 1935 in local dockyards.

Of industries of secondary importance the following deserve mention:—

Ginger.—The business consists in preserving ginger imported fresh or salted. The figures for 1933 to 1935 are as follows:—

	1933.		*1934.*		*1935.*	
Ginger fresh and salted—	*Tons*	$	*Tons*	$	*Tons*	$
Imports	5,007	741,386	4,797	659,788	3,645	343,895
Exports	333	44,813	468	65,723	432	67,883
Retained imports	4,674	$696,573	4,329	$594,065	3,213	$276,012

Exports—	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	$	$	$
Ginger preserved in casks...	1,273,110	1,230,358	1,144,999
„ „ „ jars ...	93,768	81,445	58,702
„ „ dry in cases	473,178	353,594	486,693
	$1,840,056	$1,665,397	$1,690,394

Imports under these three headings are negligible.

Knitting factories.—These specialise chiefly in the manufacture of cotton singlets and silk and cotton hosiery.

Imports of raw material during the three years 1933 to 1935 were as follows:—

	1933.		*1934.*		*1935.*	
Cotton yarn—	*lb.*	$	*lb.*	$	*lb.*	$
(*a*) Up to single and double 40's	45,849,689	20,697,860	46,878,064	19,578,418	38,618,532	13,838,464
(*b*) Over 2/40's	1,622,834	2,449,659	2,251,939	2,882,681	2,481,035	2,475,026
(*c*) Not otherwise enumerated	1,171	2,159	91,507	92,449	301,422	229,680
	47,473,694	$23,149,678	49,221,510	$22,553,548	41,400,989	$16,543,170
Less exports—						
(*a*) Up to single and double 40's	43,131,737	19,254,613	44,984,130	18,628,291	35,867,262	13,053,102
(*b*) Over 2/40's	583,003	961,077	775,812	1,046,116	741,951	806,499
(*c*) Not otherwise enumerated	60,456	60,277	15,500	17,255	12,477	14,556
	43,775,196	$20,275,967	45,775,442	$19,691,662	36,621,690	$13,874,157
Retained imports	3,698,498	$2,873,711	3,446,068	$2,861,886	4,779,299	$2,669,013
Artificial silk yarn—						
Imports	994,669	1,124,109	4,378,318	3,917,832	1,259,271	712,695
Exports	371,569	380,823	2,703,039	2,402,525	1,315,693	797,517
Retained imports	623,100	$743,286	1,675,279	$1,515,307	56,422*	$84,822*

* Net exports.

The principal classes of exports of knitted goods were as follows:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*
Hosiery (*other than silk*)—	$	$	$
Exports	908,761	677,873	352,942
Imports	399,356	307,999	246,260
Net exports	$509,405	$369,874	$106,682
Singlets—	$	$	$
Exports	3,631,244	3,021,096	2,346,360
Imports	683,877	727,274	688,275
Net exports	$2,947,367	$2,293,822	$1,658,085

It is not possible to isolate the figures relating to silk hosiery.

Rope factories.—These cater principally for the local market, in which requirements are very considerable. Exports in 1933 exceeded imports by about $210,000, and in 1934 by $332,000, but in 1935 imports were in excess by about $25,000.

Among the light industries of the Colony the manufacture of electric torches and batteries has held its own and there has been a further slight increase in the number of electro-plating factories. The rubber shoe manufacturers continue to find a market for their wares in Malaya and the United Kingdom but the textile industry had a poor year in 1935, many of the smaller factories being forced to close down.

The high tariffs imposed by the Chinese Government have the effect of virtually closing this country to local manufacturers and during 1935 the fluctuations in value of the Hong Kong dollar also militated against a successful export trade. It is hoped that an improvement in local industry will be noticed in the near future as a result of the greater feeling of stability produced by the adoption by the Colony of a managed currency.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

As already indicated a considerable part of the income of Hong Kong is derived from its "invisible exports," which may be classified as follows:—

(i) Profits of entrepôt trade. See above (IV).

(ii) Receipts from financial services. These include the financing of trade, the conduct of exchange operations, of which the Hong Kong dollar is the medium for much of South China, and the custody of funds deposited with Hong Kong banks by residents in China.

(iii) Shipping services, including the earnings of vessels on the Hong Kong register and seamen resident in the Colony, and the repair and supply of vessels using Hong Kong harbour (see below, VIII).

(iv) Receipts from the tourist traffic, which is of some importance although no estimate of its annual value is available.

VIII.—Communications.

The internal communications of the Colony are excellent. There are 161 miles of road on Hong Kong Island and 216 on the mainland, making a total of 377 miles, all suitable for motor traffic at all times of year; the commonest surface is water-bound macadam dressed with asphalt of which there are 227 miles. There is an excellent service of motor omnibuses, 73 operating on the Island and 101 on the mainland.

A tram-line runs from end to end of the harbour front of Hong Kong Island.

There is a cable tramway from the City to the Peak, the upper terminus being 1,300 feet above sea level.

The Island is connected with the mainland by a number of ferry services including one vehicular ferry which was opened in March, 1933; it is estimated that the two principal companies carried 39,255,495 passengers in 1935.

The Kowloon Canton Railway runs from the southern extremity of the Kowloon Peninsula through Kowloon and the New Territories. It is of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. The British section from Kowloon to the frontier, 21¾ miles, is owned and operated by the Colonial Government.

There is a daily service of two express trains each way between Kowloon and Canton, as well as a number of local trains on the British section.

The external sea communications of Hong Kong are excellent.

Regular passenger and freight services with Europe are maintained by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Blue Funnel Line, the Messageries Maritimes, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and several other British and foreign companies.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, the Dollar Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other lines maintain regular trans-Pacific services to Japanese, Canadian and United States ports.

Three companies, the Eastern and Australian, the Australian and Oriental, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha maintain regular passenger and freight services to Australia.

There are also direct sailings to Africa, South America, and New York.

There is frequent and regular communication between Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports in India, Java, the Philippine Islands, the Straits Settlements, Formoso, Indo-China, Japan, and the China coast.

There is local communication by river steamers with Canton, Macao, and West River ports with several sailings daily.

Besides all these services there is a vast traffic between Hong Kong and the adjacent provinces of China by junk and sampan.

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of foreign-going vessels of various kinds which entered the ports of the Colony in 1935:—

	Vessels.	*Net tons.*
Steamers:—		
British ...	2,548	6,234,929
Foreign ...	3,399	9,105,344
River steamers:—		
British ...	3,804	3,804,079
Foreign ...	1,024	390,014
Junks (foreign) ...	9,304	1,154,897
Steam launches (i.e., steamers under 60 tons) (foreign) ...	3,046	79,222
	23,125	20,768,485

Clearances were of approximately the same dimensions.

Entries of vessels trading within the waters of the Colony only are slightly in excess of the number engaged in foreign trade but the net tonnage of those vessels is only between 4 and 5 per cent. of that of the foreign-going vessels.

The harbour of Hong Kong, which lies between the Island and the mainland, forms a natural anchorage for a great number of vessels. There are 50 Government-owned buoys in the harbour to which vessels can tie up and the wharf and godown companies have berthing accommodation on the mainland for twelve vessels up to 750 feet in length. The maximum depth of water alongside the wharves is 36 feet L.W.O.S.T.

Hong Kong has every form of necessary harbour equipment and provides all the services available in the most up-to-date ports in the world.

Three public Warehouse Companies have a storage capacity of 500,000 tons, 300,000 tons at Kowloon adjacent to the wharves, and 200,000 tons on the harbour front of the Island. In addition there are numerous Chinese-owned warehouses of small capacity in both Kowloon and Hong Kong.

Ample bunkering facilities are available, private stocks of coal on hand usually averaging 60,000 tons.

The average stock of fuel oil available for commercial bunkering is 55,000 tons.

There are two large Dock Companies with dry docks capable of taking vessels up to 750 feet on the blocks.

In addition there are five patent slipways capable of handling ships up to 390 feet and 4,000 tons displacement.

There are several smaller yards, mostly owned by Chinese, dealing with repairs to small craft and light work.

IX.—Tariff.

Hong Kong, by virtue of its entrepôt trade, is necessarily a free port, customs duties being levied only on alcoholic liquors, cigars, light oils, and motor vehicles. In the latter case the duty does not become payable until the vehicle is presented for registration. There are preferences in the duties payable for Empire-produced tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, and brandy. Motor vehicles of Empire origin are admitted free of duty. Motor vehicles of foreign origin pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no trade representatives of the Colony overseas. There are Canadian and Siamese Trade Commissioners stationed in the Colony.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Straits Settlements comprise the four Settlements of Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Labuan.

Singapore (220 square miles) is an island separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait which is now traversed by a causeway carrying a road and railway. The principal town, Singapore, is on the south side of the island.

Included in the Singapore Settlement are:—

(1) A few small islands in the immediate vicinity of Singapore Island.

(2) *Christmas Island* (60 square miles) about 190 miles south of the western extremity of Java, containing extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

(3) The *Cocos* or *Keeling Islands* (one square mile) about 700 miles south-west of Batavia, consisting principally of coconut plantations.

Penang (110 square miles) is an island situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca.

Included in the Penang Settlement is *Province Wellesley* (290 square miles) a strip of country on the mainland opposite Penang Island. The Dindings (formerly part of the Settlement) were retroceded to the State of Perak in February, 1935.

Malacca (640 square miles) is a strip of land on the west side of the Malay Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 miles from Penang.

Labuan (35 square miles) is an island lying about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo about 725 miles from Singapore.

The total area of the Colony is therefore about 1,356 square miles.

The history of land tenure in the Colony is a long and rather complicated one. When the Settlements were first granted to the European powers by the Malay Rulers presumably the whole territory was regarded as Crown land, but even then in the old towns like Malacca it may be assumed that some land was regarded as freehold. Since then the policy of the Government has varied from time to time and a number of forms of tenure exist. The earliest are in Malacca, where a number of title deeds in the Dutch language, dating from the Dutch period, are still valid. Other forms of tenure from the Crown are the Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit rent, and leases for 999 or 99 years or shorter periods, but this list is not exhaustive.

The greater part of the land of the Colony is now in private possession, under one or other of these forms of tenure. Apart from a few large estates, chiefly under rubber, the average size of the individual holding is very small. There are only 43 holdings of over 1,000 acres in the Colony and 551 of areas between 101 and 1,000 acres. Apart from holdings in Singapore Island, regarding which no figures are available, there are nearly 111,000 holdings of less than 10 acres.

The following table, which does not include the dependències of Singapore, shows the distribution of land between private and public occupation at the end of 1935:—

	Alienated *Acres.*	*Unalienated* *Acres.*	*Total* *Acres.*
Singapore Island	127,273	13,527	140,800
Penang	49,187	21,213	70,400
Province Wellesley	175,739	3,461	179,200
Dindings	*	*	*
Malacca	274,307	134,013	408,320
Labuan	11,320¾	14,279¼	25,600

* Now included in the State of Perak.

The Straits Settlements lie within the tropics very little north of the equator and there is little variation of temperature.

The highest monthly maximum at Singapore in 1935 was 91° F. while the lowest was 75° in February. The highest monthly minimum was 81° and the lowest was 76° in January. At Penang the highest monthly maximum was 96° F. in March and the lowest 79° in October. The highest monthly minimum was 78° in June and July, and the lowest was 68° in January.

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

The total rainfall for the year 1935 at Singapore was 73 inches, November being the wettest month with 10 inches, and July the driest with 3 inches. The total number of rainy days was 150. The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 136 inches and the driest 1888 with 63¼ inches.

The total rainfall at Penang for the year 1935 was 108 inches, the wettest month October (21½ inches), the driest February (1½ inches) and the total number of rainy days 193.

Malacca, Province Wellesley, and the Dindings had approximately the same rainfall as Singapore and Penang Islands; that of Labuan being considerably higher, the total in 1935 being 140½ inches.

II.—Population, etc.

At the census of April, 1931, the population was as follows:—

Singapore Settlement*	559,946
Penang Settlement†	359,851
Malacca	186,711
Labuan	7,507

* Including Christmas Island (1,059) and Cocos Islands (1,142).

† Including Province Wellesley (141,388) and Dindings (19,592).

making a total of 1,114,015 as against 883,769 in 1921. The racial distribution was as follows:—

Malays	250,864
Other Malaysians	34,452
Europeans	10,003
Eurasians	11,292
Chinese	663,518
Indians	132,277
Others	11,609
Total	1,114,015

The population of the Straits Settlements on 31st December, 1935, as estimated by the Department of Statistics was 1,143,792, the racial distribution being as follows:—

Malays and Other Malaysians	292,281
Europeans	12,100
Eurasians	12,048
Chinese	686,804
Indians	128,821
Others	11,738
Total	1,143,792

The original population was Malay; all the remaining communities are the result of immigration, the Chinese and Indians in particular having come to the Colony in large numbers in the decade ending 1930 in search of work on the rubber, copra, and oil-palm plantations, and in tin mines.

Births exceeded deaths by 18,630 in 1935.

Statistics relating to immigration and emigration are collected and published for British Malaya as a whole; no separate statistics are kept for the Colony and the Malay States as there is no control of internal movements within the Peninsula.

For some years prior to 1930 inclusive immigration was in excess of emigration, usually by a wide margin. About this time trade depression in Malaya's principal industries, rubber and tin, was being experienced with the result that a large proportion of the immigrants had to return to their native countries. A trade revival during the year 1933 checked the excess immigration. In 1934, arrivals were 494,753 and departures 352,664, giving a net gain of 142,089. In 1935 arrivals were 548,339 and departures 423,133, a net surplus of 125,206 of which it is estimated that about 35 per cent. reside in the Colony.

The following figures indicate the nature of the principal classes of employment as recorded in Census Report, 1931.

In Public Service	9,179
In industrial employment	69,362
In agricultural employment	134,107
Fishermen	16,030
Commerce	102,248
Professions	20,426
Personal Service	51,531
Transport	67,563
Others	643,569
Total	1,114,015

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits dollar (equivalent at par to 2s. 4d.) divided into 100 cents. The silver dollar and half dollar are unlimited legal tender and the silver 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, the nickel 5 cent piece and the copper 1 cent, ½ cent, and ¼ cent pieces are limited legal tender.

In addition to the coinage currency notes, issued by the Government Currency Commissioners at Singapore, are unlimited legal tender.

The amount of currency nominally in circulation at the end of 1935 was $77,122,486 in currency notes, $3,035,919 in dollars and half dollars, $10,365,505 in subsidiary silver coins and $135,795 in notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China but there is no doubt that quantities of the silver dollars and half dollars have been melted down, particularly in the period immediately after the Great War when silver stood very high. The commercial banks ceased to issue notes a number of years ago, but their existing notes remain legal tender until withdrawn.

The exchange value of the dollar varies between the Commissioners' exchange selling rate of 2s. 3¾d. and their purchasing rate of 2s. 4$\frac{3}{16}$d. Straits Settlements currency is the currency not only of the Straits Settlements but also of the Federated and Unfederated Malay States and Brunei, and is the basis of the currency of North Borneo and Sarawak.

2. There are altogether eighteen banks doing business in the Colony. The most important are the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (of which the head office is in Hong Kong), and the Mercantile Bank of India. There are four locally registered banks with their capital in Straits dollars the most important being the Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd. There are three other British banks doing business in the Colony, three Japanese, two Dutch, one French, one United States, and four Chinese.

There are over 100 Co-operative Societies in the Colony. The statistics relating to registered and working Societies as at 31st December, 1935, are as follows:—

	No. of Societies.	*Membership.*	*Paid up share capital.*
			$
1. Thrift and Loan	34	11,770	1,521,900
2. Indian Labourers	46	8,487	175,460
3. Rural Credit	13	374	10,230
4. Unions	2	20 socs.	—
5. General Purposes	4	718	—
6. Better Living	3	624	—
7. Marketing	1	78	—

There is a Post Office Savings Bank in the Colony and the number of depositors at the end of 1934 and 1935 was 37,339 and 41,467 respectively. The balance to the credit of depositors at the end of 1934 and 1935 was $7,711,658 and $9,072,069 respectively.

The number of depositors increased by 4,285 in 1934 and 4,127 in 1935 and the amount deposited increased by $868,573 in 1934 and $1,360,415 in 1935.

A Savings Bank Fixed Deposit Scheme, which was introduced on the 1st of January, 1934, was discontinued from the 1st October, 1935, and no new fixed deposits were accepted after that date. The number of depositors at the end of 1934 and 1935 was 294 and 480 respectively and the balance to their credit was $198,870 at the end of 1934 and $371,860 at the end of 1935.

The Government does not carry on any other form of banking business.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

The following are details of the indebtedness of the Straits Settlements as at 31st December, 1935, only a very small part of the service of which is a charge on the finances of the Colony:—

(1) Straits Settlements 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock; £6,913,352 (equivalent to $59,257,302). Nearly all this loan was re-lent to the Singapore and Penang Harbour Boards and the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore and Penang, which bodies are responsible for their shares of the interest and Sinking Fund. The estimated value of the Sinking Fund on the 31st of December, 1935, was about £2,474,622 ($21,211,048).

(2) Sterling Loan of 1921-22; £5,155,000 at 6 per cent. The whole of the proceeds were re-lent to the Federated Malay States Government, which was responsible for the interest and Sinking Fund.

Both the above loans were trustee securities.

The sterling 6 per cent. loan was repaid by the Federated Malay States and redeemed in June, 1936.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Net Surplus.*
	$	$	$
Post Office	2,194,900	1,953,738	241,162

General Revenue (*excluding receipts from Colonial Development Fund*).

		$	*Percentage.*
I.	Surplus on self-balancing Department	241,162	0·77
II.	Opium Revenue	8,400,000	26·69
III.	Tobacco Duties, Licences, etc.... ...	4,284,400	13·61
IV.	Petroleum Duties	3,061,660	9·73
V.	Liquor Duties	3,385,430	10·75
VI.	Stamp Duties	977,300	3·11
VII.	Interest	5,469,725	17·38
VIII.	Rents of Government Property ...	1,819,864	5·78
IX.	Miscellaneous	3,834,733	12·18
		$31,480,274*	100
	Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure	$1,953,738	
	Total	$33,434,102	

* Equivalent to £3,672,699.

(B) *Analysis of Revenue from Import Duties.*

The revenue from Import Duties in 1935 amounted to $10,924,940 derived from duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and dutiable petroleum as follows:—

	$	*Percentage of Total Revenue.*
Liquors	3,373,787	9·63
Tobacco	4,371,449	12·48
Petroleum	3,179,704	9·07
	$10,924,940	31·18

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for the year 1936, excluding Colonial Development Fund expenditure).*

		$	*Percentage.*
I.	Public Debt Charges	37,106	0·11
II.	Administration	12,582,769	37·10
III.	Economic Development	4,714,530	13·90
IV.	Social Services	9,561,605	28·19
V.	Defence	4,473,230	13·18
VI.	Pensions, etc.	2,549,917	7·52
		$33,919,157*	100
	Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	1,953,738	
	Total	$35,872,895	

* Equivalent to £3,957,235.

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The only definitely allocated reserve fund is the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (held against the contingency of its becoming possible effectively to suppress opium smoking) which at the 31st December, 1935, amounted to $61,111,267.

In addition the Colony has a surplus of assets over liabilities which was $71,229,371 at the 31st December, 1935. It is held partly in loans to other Malayan Governments, and local authorities in the Colony and partly in fixed deposits and liquid securities.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

The Colony has received no grants or loans from His Majesty's Government except the following grants from the Colonial Development Fund:—

	£
(1) Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme	13
(2) Grant to College of Medicine for Vitamin Research	600
(3) Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme	36

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The unusual character of the trade of the Straits Settlements makes it necessary to depart from the usual form adopted for this section in other memoranda.

The Malayan trade registration area comprises seven separate political units:—the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Trengganu. The Bornean State of Brunei is not included.

These separate units conduct trade both with one another and with countries overseas. The principal trade statistics of Malaya are the detailed statistics of trade between Malaya, viewed as a single unit, and Extra Malayan countries, but these statistics make no mention of trade within Malaya itself, nor do they distinguish between the domestic exports of Malaya and re-exports of foreign goods.

The Straits Settlements have discontinued publishing statistics of their own trade since 1928 inclusive, and the domestic exports of the Colony can therefore only be estimated; similarly the trade between the Straits Settlements and the other parts of Malaya can only be estimated from the published statistics of those other parts.

The Federated Malay States publish statistics of exports and re-exports, but the information regarding destination of exports is incomplete.

Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu publish statistics in their Annual Reports but the information is somewhat general in nature.

The table below contains an estimate of the total trade of Malaya in 1935. Where the figures are not stated in the footnotes to be conjectural they can be regarded as reasonably accurate.

MALAYAN TRADE, 1935.

Classes I–V.

		Imports		*Domestic Exports*		*Re-exports*		*Total Exports*		*Total Trade*		*Total Trade*
		From Overseas	*From other parts of Malaya*	*To Overseas*	*To other parts of Malaya*	*To Overseas*	*To other parts of Malaya*	*To Overseas*	*To other parts of Malaya*	*Overseas*	*Local*	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000 (4+6)	'000 (5+7)	'000 (2+8)	'000 (3+9)	'000 (10+11)
Straits Settlements	£	50,789	22,116	17,010	117	38,269	10,047	55,279	10,164	106,068	32,280	138,348
	$	435,330	189,565	145,802	1,000	328,017	86,121	473,819	87,121	909,149	276,686	1,185,835
		(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*c*)			(*a*)	(*d*)			
Federated Malay States	£	4,611	5,551	8,898	12,400	31	461	8,929	12,861	13,540	18,412	31,952
	$	39,524	47,578	76,267	106,285	266	3,953	76,533	110,238	116,057	157,816	273,873
		(*e*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)	(*f*)					
Unfederated Malay States	£	463	6,071	3,415	6,478	—	1,064	3,415	7,542	3,878	13,613	17,491
	$	3,968	52,043	29,274	55,526	—	9,114	29,274	64,640	33,242	116,683	149,925
		(*a*)	(*g*)			(*h*)	(*i*)	(*a*)		(*a*)		
TOTAL	£	55,863	33,738	29,323	18,995	38,300	11,572	67,623	30,567	123,486	64,305	
	$	478,822	289,186	251,343	162,811	328,283	99,188	579,626	261,999	1,058,448	551,185	
		£ 89,601 $768,008		£ 48,318 $414,154		£ 49,872 $427,471		£ 98,190 $841,625		£ 187,791 $1,609,633		£ 187,791 $ 1,609,633

(*a*)=From Return of Foreign Trade of Malaya, by Statistics Department, for 1935 (I. and E. 1A).

(*b*)=This figure is based on the total exports from the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States to " other parts of Malaya," less the total exports known to have passed between the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, plus 10 per cent. for freight and insurance.

(*c*)=Total calculated as shewn in text.

(*d*)=This figure is based on the imports into the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States from the Straits Settlements, less 10 per cent. for freight and insurance.

(*e*)=From returns by Federated Malay States Customs Department.

(*f*)=From returns of Federated Malay States Customs Department for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Quarters, 1935.

(*g*)=Total imports as in Advisers' Annual Reports, less overseas.

(*h*)=So small as to be negligible.

(*i*)=Partly estimated.

The published trade statistics of British Malaya, which are analysed below, relate to the external trade of all parts of the Malay Peninsula and the insular Settlements but not to the trade between those parts.

No endeavour is made in these statistics to distinguish between exports and re-exports, and, as much of the trade is of an entrepôt nature with foreign countries, it is impossible to distinguish with any certainty between exports of British Malaya proper and re-exports of imported produce, or between imports for domestic consumption and imports for re-export.

On the whole, however, the statistics indicate that the entrepôt business in " Straits produce ", that is raw materials originating in the Malay Archipelago, is of considerably greater importance than the entrepôt business in manufactured articles.

The principal domestic exports of the Straits Settlements, in 1935 were, as regards articles classified as " produce ", rubber, copra, betelnuts, rice, and phosphates, and as regards articles classified as manufactured and semi-manufactured articles, rubber goods, smelted tin, coconut oil, canned pineapples, and miscellaneous articles including beer and aerated waters which are exported to neighbouring countries. Domestic exports of rubber in 1935 amounted to 35,079 tons, which at the average value of rubber exported from Malaya during the year, namely $439 a ton, may be valued at $15,399,681 or £1,796,629.

Net exports of copra from Malaya in 1935 were 111,752 tons. Assuming that these domestic exports should be divided up among the various constituent parts of Malaya in the proportion of the area under mature coconuts, the Straits Settlements share of this would be 14,975 tons, which at the average value per ton of copra exported in 1935, namely $77, might be valued at $1,153,075 or £134,525. This figure is admittedly subject to a margin of error, but it does not seem possible to find any other basis of calculation. The domestic exports of copra from the Malay States do not help, since part of these is crushed in the Straits Settlements, and the domestic exports of the Federated Malay States and Johore together exceed the total net exports of Malaya.

Other articles of produce are betelnuts, of which the Straits Settlements proportion of the Malayan net exports on the basis of relative acreage was valued at $70,761 or £8,255, and a small proportion of Malayan rice milled in Penang and exported overseas at £8,221.

As regards manufactured or semi-manufactured articles, net exports of coconut oil from Malaya in 1935 were 35,910 tons of which the Straits Settlements share, on the basis that this was manufactured in the Straits Settlements, is the net value taken at £565,212. Exports from the Federated Malay States to all destinations were 88 tons only, and none from the Unfederated States.

For practical purposes production of canned pineapples in Malaya is equivalent to exports. There are two working factories in Selangor in the Federated Malay States, six in Johore, and four in Singapore in the Straits Settlements. Total exports from Malaya in 1935 were valued at $8,330,902. Domestic exports to all destinations from the Federated Malay States were valued at $1,689,195, and from Johore at $3,100,492. Assuming that these figures are calculated on the same basis as the final export figures, the remainder, namely, $3,541,215 or £413,142, may be regarded as of Straits Settlements origin. This is also in proportion to the number of factories.

As regards rubber manufactures, the net exports of miscellaneous manufactures other than shoes, tyres and tubes in 1935 were $481,083 or £56,126 of which the proportion for the Straits Settlements may be taken to be $420,157 or £49,018. The value of exports of phosphates was £291,514. Domestic exports of smelted tin were 62,017 tons valued at £13,643,740 representing Malayan net exports of 62,207 tons, all from Straits Settlements ports, less 190 tons smelted in and exported from the Federated Malay States. Figures for miscellaneous manufactures including beer, aerated waters, etc., may be taken at say £100,000. The following table indicates how the tentative and provisional figure of $145,802,194 or £17,010,256 is reached for the domestic exports of the Straits Settlements in 1935, to which may be added $1,000,000 or £117,000 for exports to other parts of Malaya. The following list shows the domestic exports of the Straits Settlements as above estimated.

Domestic Exports of Straits Settlements.

	Foreign. £	*Local.* £
Produce—		
1. Rubber (crude and sole crepe)	1,796,629	
2. Copra	134,525	
3. Phosphates	291,514	
4. Betelnuts	8,255	
5. Rice	8,221	
Manufactured and Semi-Manufactured Goods—		
6. Coconut Oil	565,212	
7. Canned Pineapples	413,142	
8. Manufactured Rubber Goods	49,018	
9. Smelted Tin	13,643,740	
10. Miscellaneous (Beer, Aerated Waters, etc.) ...	100,000	
	£17,010,256	£117,000
=	$145,802,194	$1,000,000

The smelted tin is in a class by itself, since all the ore is imported and the income earned by the Colony in smelting it is relatively inconsiderable. If this item is omitted as being only technically a " domestic export ", it will be seen that the total value of the domestic exports of the Colony does not greatly exceed £3,300,000.

As regards the remaining parts of the Malay Peninsula the domestic exports of the Federated Malay States in 1935 were valued at $182,551,664, those of Johore at $45,233,924 and those of Trengganu at $7,395,000. No figures of trade are available for Perlis, but the quantity is inconsiderable. For Kedah the only figures available are total exports for the Mohammedan year A.H. 1353 (April, 1934—April, 1935). Re-exports from Kedah are very small and are probably less than 10 per cent. of the figure for gross exports. Total exports were $27,650,670 and $25,162,000 might be accepted as an estimate of domestic exports for 1935. It should be borne in mind that the Mohammedan year is 3 per cent. shorter than the Solar year.

For Kelantan only a figure for total exports for 1935, viz., $5,018,208, is available. Re-exports are very small and $4,566,569 might be accepted as an estimate of the value of domestic exports.

The total value of the domestic exports of Malaya in 1935 may therefore be tentatively estimated as follows:—

	$	*Equivalent to £.*
Straits Settlements	146,802,194	17,126,922
Federated Malay States	182,551,664	21,297,694
Johore	45,233,924	5,277,291
Kedah	25,162,000	2,935,567
Kelantan	4,566,569	532,766
Trengganu	7,395,000	862,750
Perlis	2,443,000	285,017
	$414,154,351	£48,318,007

This figure might be rounded up to £48 million.

The total oversea exports of Malaya in 1935 were valued at $583,999,596 (£68,133,286). It is very difficult to estimate what were the total gross exports of the seven territories, including exports from one territory to another for consumption in that territory, but it seems probable that an estimate of about £98 million would not be very wide of the mark. The re-export trade of Malaya may therefore be estimated at approximately £50 million.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	118,730,151	53,868,753	179,862,666	352,461,570
1932	58,494,840	60,392,859	247,412,938	369,527,174*
Equivalent to	£6,824,398	£7,045,834	£28,864,743	£43,111,504*
1933	55,261,409	50,605,667	295,923,915	404,630,590*
Equivalent to	£6,447,164	£5,903,995	£34,524,457	£47,206,902*
1934	107,288,515	67,215,386	392,140,964	568,492,354*
Equivalent to	£12,516,993	£7,841,795	£45,749,779	£66,324,107*
1935	93,973,448	81,247,914	406,741,969	583,999,596*
Equivalent to	£10,963,569	£9,478,923	£47,453,230	£68,133,286*

* Inclusive of Parcel Post, not shewn in preceding columns, as follows:—

	$
1932	3,226,537
1933	2,839,599
Equivalent to	£331,286
1934	1,847,489
Equivalent to	£215,540
1935	2,036,265
Equivalent to	£237,564

(ii) *Total Exports by Classes,* 1935.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom ...	15,881,573	63,472,043	8,358,911	1,670	87,714,197
India (including Burma)	10,162,054	5,240,065	6,940,884	—	22,343,003
Australia	793,343	2,785,479	17,559,156	—	21,137,978
Sarawak	4,838,822	275,455	3,151,473	—	8,265,750
Hong Kong	1,125,935	1,121,933	3,192,131	—	5,439,999
New Zealand	448,409	41,457	3,533,869	—	4,023,735
Rest of Empire	4,641,886	10,155,488	5,164,834	12,406	19,974,614
Total Empire	37,892,022	83,091,920	47,901,258	14,076	168,899,276
United States of America	965,893	136,429,429	76,187,068	9,743	213,592,133
Japan (including Korea and Formosa) ...	374,715	28,225,575	24,083,387	5,651	52,689,328
Netherlands East Indies:—					
Sumatra	8,116,633	950,823	7,136,777	—	16,204,233
Java	5,211,432	123,207	2,466,078	—	7,800,717
Borneo...	2,238,089	38,889	3,868,554	—	6,145,532
Banka and Billiton...	2,173,522	42,491	287,576	--	2,503,589
Other Dutch Islands...	457,835	11,945	378,209	380	848,369
	18,197,511	1,167,355	14,137,194	380	33,502,440
France	98,709	23,441,728	6,455,741	—	29,996,178
Italy	74,206	9,116,033	8,817,065	—	18,007,304
Siam	2,553,433	392,284	10,228,436	—	13,174,153
Germany	1,261,294	7,507,787	335,051	—	9,104,132
Netherlands	403,508	2,928,205	1,524,395	—	4,856,108
Other foreign countries...	3,503,547	14,807,004	8,198,367	30,910	26,539,828
Total foreign countries ...	27,432,816	224,015,400	149,966,704	46,684	401,461,604
Parcel Post	—	—	—	2,036,265	2,036,265
GRAND TOTAL	65,324,838	307,107,320	197,867,962	2,097,025	572,397,145
Equivalent to	£7,621,231	£35,829,187	£23,084,596	£244,653	£66,779,667

In addition there were exports of bullion and specie to the value of $6,259,251 (£730,246) from the United Kingdom; $62,835 (£7,331) from the rest of the Empire; and $5,280,365 (£616,042) from foreign countries: total $11,602,451 equivalent to £1,353,619.

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	68,862,523	119,186,946	200,540,356	388,589,825
1932	55,724,421	68,106,822	256,546,493	384,488,075*
Equivalent to	£6,501,182	£7,945,796	£29,930,424	£44,856,924*
1933	51,015,559	65,412,025	241,787,228	362,473,567*
Equivalent to	£5,951,815	£7,631,403	£28,208,510	£42,288,583*
1934	67,339,109	72,230,308	327,586,395	471,434,064*
Equivalent to	£7,856,229	£8,426,869	£38,218,413	£55,000,641*
1935	75,118,496	82,007,145	318,362,066	478,909,839*
Equivalent to	£8,763,824	£9,567,500	£37,142,241	£55,872,814*

* Inclusive of Parcel Post, not shewn in the preceding columns, as follows:—

	$
1932	4,110,339
1933	4,258,755
Equivalent to	£496,855
1934	4,278,252
Equivalent to	£499,130
1935	3,422,132
Equivalent to	£399,249

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom ...	23,397,240	544,590	51,006,564	170,032	75,118,426
India (including Burma)	18,231,252	7,172,044	9,203,544	—	34,606,840
Sarawak	1,625,774	9,831,996	8,029,073	—	19,486,843
Australia	8,604,535	345,628	553,740	—	9,503,903
Hong Kong	1,000,841	406,045	2,434,153	—	3,841,039
Union of South Africa ...	31,595	2,679,612	7,957	—	2,719,164
Rest of Empire	2,059,435	4,146,302	3,414,350	93,058	9,713,145
Total Empire	54,950,672	25,126,217	74,649,381	263,090	154,989,360
Netherlands East Indies:—					
Sumatra	9,004,010	36,695,712	52,146,873	—	97,846,595
Borneo...	766,711	19,278,479	9,917,893	—	29,963,083
Java	8,459,376	2,252,312	2,390,330	—	13,102,018
Banka and Billiton ...	2,511,729	585,515	10,731	—	3,107,975
Other Dutch Islands...	2,290,500	1,395,210	3,654	115,554	3,804,918
	23,032,326	60,207,228	64,469,481	115,554	147,824,589
Siam	32,813,611	30,252,248	631,623	—	63,697,482
Japan (including Korea and Formosa) ...	4,254,001	1,905,372	24,245,922	130	30,405,425
China	8,461,969	2,283,685	9,670,246	—	20,415,900
French Indo-China ...	6,087,594	3,328,663	62,733	—	9,478,990
United States of America	1,713,844	511,861	6,875,386	19,233	9,120,324
Germany	151,796	8,187	6,813,810	—	6,973,793
Netherlands	2,597,557	29,053	1,439,684	—	4,066,294
Other foreign countries...	3,646,772	832,592	15,185,484	13,248	19,678,096
Total foreign countries	82,759,470	99,358,889	129,394,369	148,165	311,660,893
Parcel Post	—	—	—	3,422,132	3,422,132
GRAND TOTAL	137,710,142	124,485,106	204,043,750	3,833,387	470,072,385
Equivalent to	£16,066,183	£14,523,262	£23,805,104	£447,229	£54,841,778

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $70 (£8) from the United Kingdom; $2,136,211 (£249,225) from the rest of the Empire; and $6,701,173 (£781,803) from foreign countries: total $8,837,454 equivalent to £1,031,036.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(i) *Commodities in which Exports greatly exceed Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Value of Imports*	*Principal Countries of Origin and Value in $'000.*	*Value of Exports*	*Principal Countries of destination and value in $'000.*
Rubber—	$		$	
Dry (smoked sheet and crepe)	44,647,714	Sumatra (12,546), Dutch Borneo (11,453), Siam (7,825), Sarawak (7,604), North Borneo (2,069), Burma (1,260), Brunei (490), Java (436), Banka and Billiton (389), French Indo-China (370).	252,320,612	United States of America (130,490), United Kingdom (50,382), France (20,044), Japan (18,436), Italy (7,601), Canada (7,338), Germany (4,623), Australia (2,565), Spain (1,510), Argentine Republic (1,401), Netherlands (1,292), China (1,157), Belgium (1,131), Czecho-Slovakia (505), Finland (486), Denmark (465), Sweden (448), Ceylon (433).

(i) *Commodities in which Exports greatly exceed Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Value of Imports* $	*Principal Countries of Origin and Value in $'000.*	*Value of Exports* $	*Principal Countries of destination and value in $'000.*
Wet (sheet, scrap, lump and bark)	23,318,523	Sumatra (15, 456), Dutch Borneo (4,159), Siam (2,845), Sarawak (424), French Indo-China (315).	8,300	Japan (8).
Latex (concentrated revertex, etc.)	88	—	6,585,369	United States of America (2,986), United Kingdom (1,481), France (894), Germany (258), Japan (162), Italy (153), Netherlands (135), Australia (125).
Sole Crepe ...	—	—	179,749	United Kingdom (72), Spain (50), France (15).
	67,966,325		259,094,030	
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars or slabs)	79,718	China (79).	117,294,052	United States of America (76,128), Italy (8,810), United Kingdom (7,641), France (6,439), India and Burma (5,504), Japan (4,692), Canada (1,740), Hong Kong (1,516), Netherlands (1,486), Belgium (1,227), Spain (834), Germany (220).
Copra	7,336,029	Sumatra (4,405), Dutch Borneo (1,039), other Dutch Islands (928), North Borneo (427), Sarawak (204), Siam (168).	16,855,755	United Kingdom (7,300), Germany (1,817), France (1,562), Netherlands (1,286), Italy (1,227), Norway (1,053), India (795), China (305), Sweden (293), Denmark (254), Spain (252), Egypt (204).
Pineapples, canned	162	—	8,330,902	United Kingdom (5,980), Canada (1,100), Netherlands (285), New Zealand (244), United States of America (114), India and Burma (110).
Iron Ore ...	4	—	5,939,149	Japan (5,937).

(ii) *Commodities of which there are Substantial Imports and Exports*, 1935.

Oils—				
Motor Spirit	47,709,609	Sumatra (37,370), Sarawak (5,280), Iran (3,963), Dutch Borneo (1,086).	40,338,100	Japan (16,225), Australia (14,889), New Zealand (3,091), Dutch Borneo (2,834), Egypt (1,010), Sumatra (909), Siam (759), Hong Kong (310), China (264).
Kerosene ...	11,886,820	Sumatra (7,269), Sarawak (2,446), Dutch Borneo (2,126).	8,075,865	Australia (2,247), Japan (1,733), Siam (1,670), Sumatra (785), Burma (362), New Zealand (347), Sarawak (272), Union of South Africa (213).
Liquid Fuel...	11,913,574	Sumatra (7,084), Dutch Borneo (4,269), Iran (557).	3,472,613	Union of South Africa (1,069), Siam (981), Egypt (716), Sumatra (514).
Lubricating...	1,925,717	Dutch Borneo (662), United States of America (649), United Kingdom (340).	400,650	Siam (156), Sarawak (57), Sumatra (49), Java (29), North Borneo (22), Hong Kong (21), Dutch Borneo (21).
	73,435,720		52,287,228	
Pepper—				
White ...	3,594,659	Banka and Billiton (2,251), Sarawak (593), Dutch Borneo (548), United Kingdom (108).	10,121,510	United Kingdom (7,739), Germany (954), Australia (364), Hong Kong (253), Argentine Republic (195), China (121).
Black ...	2,152,777	Sumatra (1,651), Banka and Billiton (255), Java (159).	2,115,457	India (467), Brazil (410), Hong Kong (289), United States of America (65), Spain (58), Ceylon (56), Chile (53), Germany (49), Argentine Republic (49).
Long ...	38,228	Java (36).	30,968	India and Burma (22).
	5,785,664		12,267,935	
Fish, dried or salted	6,805,532	French Indo-China (2,423), Siam (2,000), Japan (1,319), Sumatra (508), China (214), Sarawak (155).	6,493,691	Java (4,238), Sumatra (936), Burma (890), Sarawak (121), Dutch Borneo (105), China (104).
Arecanuts ...	3,761,031	Other Dutch Islands (2,175), Sumatra (666), Java (613), Siam (207).	6,702,314	India and Burma (5,713), French Indo-China (338), French India (308), Siam (236).

(ii) *Commodities of which there are Substantial Imports and Exports,* 1935—continued.

Article.	*Value of Imports* $	*Principal Countries of origin and Value in* $'000.	*Value of Exports* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'000.
Gunnies ...	2,951,509	India (2,933).	2,831,728	French Indo-China (1,509), Japan (516), other Dutch Islands (181), Java (125), Sumatra (120), Dutch Borneo (103), Hong Kong (83).

(iii) *Commodities in which Imports greatly exceed Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Value of Imports* $	*Principal Countries of origin and Value in* $'000.	*Value of Exports* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'000.
Rice (all kinds)	40,114,794	Siam (24,184), Burma (12,825), French Indo-China (2,463), India (625).	11,060,993	Sumatra (4,138), Banka and Billiton (1,878), Dutch Borneo (1,604), other Dutch Islands (162).
Tin Ore and Concentrates	27,681,947	Siam (17,654), Burma (5,252), French Indo-China (2,414), Union of South Africa (1,237), Japan (361).	—	—
Tobacco—				
Cigarettes ...	14,359,174	United Kingdom (14,027), Hong Kong (208).	1,927,754	Sumatra (546), Sarawak (512), North Borneo (436), Siam (251), Brunei (76).
Native Manufactured.	896,110	China (363), Siam (218), Sumatra (208), India and Burma (68).	347,604	Sumatra (207), Sarawak (77).
Cigars ...	89,776	Philippine Islands (47).	4,935	Sumatra (4).
Manufactured, other	176,589	United Kingdom (98), United States of America (53).	48,534	Sarawak (21), Sumatra (13).
Unmanufactured.	732,038	India and Burma (430), United States of America (252).	47,121	Siam (28), Sumatra (17).
	16,253,687		2,375,948	
Cotton Piece Goods—				
Dyed in the piece.	4,762,945	Japan (2,162), United Kingdom (1,488), China (652), India (201), Italy (81).	1,570,969	Siam (600), Sumatra (452), Sarawak (246), North Borneo (107), Dutch Borneo (71).
Plain (grey, unbleached and white bleached)	4,713,182	United Kingdom (2,549), Japan (1,522), India (297), Netherlands (166), China (89).	1,524,853	Siam (984), Sumatra (272), Sarawak (100).
Printed ...	2,969,929	United Kingdom (1,635), Japan (1,179).	963,869	Siam (298), Sumatra (220), Sarawak (185), North Borneo (70), French India (58), Dutch Borneo (53).
Woven coloured cottons.	1,036,568	United Kingdom (579), Japan (213), Hong Kong (114), India (78).	270,854	Sumatra (125), Siam (49), Dutch Borneo (45).
	13,482,624		4,330,545	
Milk—				
Condensed, sweetened	7,052,608	United Kingdom (2,244), Netherands (2,070), Australia (1,646), Switzerland (335), New Zealand (272), Japan (218), Denmark (165).	1,073,109	Sarawak (249), Siam (236), Sumatra (231), North Borneo (101), Dutch Borneo (77), Banka and Billiton (66).
Unsweetened	71,202	United Kingdom (48), Netherlands (18).	10,166	—
	7,123,810		1,083,275	
Sugar, coarse and refined	6,760,244	Java (4,849), United Kingdom (1,392), Hong Kong (503).	940,269	Sarawak (247), Siam (230), Zanzibar (153), North Borneo (87), Sumatra (85).

(iii) *Commodities in which Imports greatly exceed Exports*, 1935—continued

Article.	*Value of Imports* $	*Principal Countries of origin and Value in* $'000.	*Value of Exports* $	*Principal countries of destination and value in* $'000.
Coal	4,368,132	Union of South Africa (1,442), Japan (1,433), Sumatra (607), Dutch Borneo (241), United Kingdom (231), French Indo-China (132), Australia (128), India (116).	15,396	Sumatra (12).
Sarongs, slendangs and kains	3,344,956	Java (1,239), India (1,160), French India (447), Japan (411), United Kingdom (51).	998,426	Sumatra (338), Siam (299), Java (112), Sarawak (85), Philippine Islands (41).

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

The natural resources of the Colony are predominantly agricultural. Certain kinds of agriculture are carried on both by Europeans on the plantation system and also by Asiatics, not only on the plantation system but also on less organized lines.

Rubber is the most important product, and, with the exception of a comparatively small quantity absorbed by manufacturers in Singapore, is all exported overseas.

The area under rubber at the end of 1935 was approximately 333,214 acres, over one-third of the total area of the Colony, of which 56,603 acres, excluding Labuan, on estates of 100 acres and over were not being tapped. The area not being tapped on holdings of less than 100 acres was estimated to be 33,100 acres in December, 1935, as compared with 11,600 acres at the end of 1934. These large areas out of tapping are due to the application of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme introduced in June, 1934. The area was divided among the various Settlements as follows:—

	Acres.
Singapore	55,678
Penang	18,958
Province Wellesley	66,020
Malacca	190,476
Labuan	2,082
	333,214

Of the total area, 207,526 acres (62·3 per cent.) consisted of estates of over 100 acres, and 125,688 acres (37·7 per cent.) of estates of under 100 acres in extent, the latter being owned almost entirely by Asiatics.

The area planted with bud-grafted rubber amounted to 3,885 acres.

The total domestic production of the Colony in 1935 was estimated to be 35,807 tons as compared with 59,683 tons in 1934. This amount is about 5·3 per cent. of the total exports from British Malayan ports, or about 7·7 per cent. of the domestic exports.

Coconuts are the second most important plantation crop. The area under coconuts in 1935 was estimated at 72,007 acres. In Penang and Province Wellesley many of the palms are of great age, and the annual mortality is consequently high, but partly counter-balanced by replantings.

Coconuts, in the form of fresh nuts and coconut oil, are consumed locally, and some fresh nuts are also exported from Penang mainly to Burma, but the main purpose of coconut cultivation is for the production of **copra** and **coconut oil** for export. The production and export of coconut oil have steadily increased in recent years. The net exports of coconut oil in 1930 were about 9,500 tons; in 1934 they had increased to about 25,500 tons and in 1935 were 35,900 tons.

It is very difficult to form even a rough estimate of the total production of nuts. Many dwellings have small groups of palms planted near them, their produce being used entirely for local consumption, as are also the nuts from many of the holdings under five acres in area. Of the copra produced, which generally falls into the two classes of "Sun-dried" and "Fair Merchantable" (the value of the former exceeding that of the latter by about 13 per cent.) the greater part is exported, but an increasing quantity is used by the oil mills of Singapore and Penang, which also use copra produced in neighbouring foreign territories.

Much of the copra prepared in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States and also in some of the Netherlands Indies is exported through the ports of the Colony after re-drying and grading.

Continued attention has been devoted to the improvement of the quality of estate copra and a number of estates have erected kilns in which modifications have been introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Agriculture.

Attention has also been paid by the Department to the production of better quality copra by the small-holder and the latter is being induced to adopt an improved type of kiln which has been evolved as the result of considerable experimentation.

Coffee is at present a crop of minor importance, Malacca having 631 acres, the only area in the Colony under this crop. The figures of actual production are unknown. The whole of the output is consumed locally and there are in addition substantial imports of coffee from Java and Sumatra.

Of the crops grown exclusively by Asiatics the most important are rice and pineapples.

Rice.—The total area plantable with wet padi varies slightly from year to year owing to the fluctuations of other crops, but usually only a small part of the available land is left unplanted. The following table shows the planted areas together with the yields for the past six seasons.

Season	*Area Planted acres*	*Yield*	
		Unhusked Padi Tons	*Milled Rice Tons*
1929–30	67,005	40,973	24,584
1930–31	67,350	62,640	37,584
1931–32	67,980	62,834	37,700
1932–33	70,530	57,166	34,300
1933–34	70,550	70,057	42,034
1934–35	68,500	69,752	41,851

The crop is subject to severe damage from drought, insect pests, rats, and, in certain areas, high tides, and there are therefore wide fluctuations of total yield.

On balance British Malaya is a large importer of rice, the total output being even in the most favourable circumstances quite insufficient for local requirements. It is not the custom in Malaya to plant more than one crop of padi in a year.

Palm Oil is an industry of growing importance to Malaya as a whole but plantations at present are confined to the Malay States. There is a bulking plant, recently installed in the premises of the Singapore Harbour Board. Net exports from Malaya in 1932 amounted to 7,892 tons valued at $1,136,841. By 1935 net exports had increased to 24,598 tons valued at $3,286,559.

The net export of **palm kernels** in 1935 was 3,892 tons, valued at $235,475, as compared with 3,196 tons in 1934 valued at $167,549.

Pineapples.—While pineapples are grown to some extent for sale fresh, the great bulk of the crop is grown for canning purposes. The area under pineapples in Singapore Island is about 7,000 acres, but, in addition to the pineapples grown thereon, large quantities of fresh fruit are imported from Johore. The area under pineapples in the other Settlements is about 1,500 acres in all.

The total exports from Malaya of tinned pineapples for the past five years are shown in the following table.

Year	*Quantity in tons*	*Value in $*
1931	59,459	7,083,450
1932	66,292	7,914,687
1933	59,581	6,285,456
1934	66,633	7,026,661
1935	73,923	8,330,740

At the end of 1935 there were four factories in Singapore, six factories in Johore and two factories in Selangor. Legislation was introduced in 1934 which requires that all factories where pineapples are canned for export shall be registered, and a condition of registration is compliance with the requirements of the local health authority in respect of factory working and general sanitary conditions.

Considerable attention is now being given by certain growers to the question of manuring on a commercial scale and to the finding of a suitable rotational crop. With the gradual conversion of the industry from a catch crop to a main crop basis, manuring becomes a matter of great importance if a suitable rotational crop is not found.

A good deal of work is being done both with regard to grading and improvement of quality and also on experimental cultivation of the plant.

Fruit.—The area in 1935 planted with fruit trees was as follows :—

	Acres.
Singapore	2,210
Penang	2,540
Province Wellesley	64
Malacca	1,742
Labuan	2,084
	8,640

No information regarding total production is available and exports are unimportant. Probably the most important fruit produced is the banana. There is a tendency to increase the orchard area in Singapore Island, but supplies are obtained in the main from foreign sources.

Vegetables.—Vegetable cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese market gardeners, who often combine it with pig and poultry breeding and sometimes carp rearing. The industry provides a livelihood for a considerable part of the rural population of Singapore Island and supplies the town markets with the greater part of their requirements of such vegetables as can readily be grown in the plains of Malaya, but there is a considerable importation of other vegetables from foreign countries.

Other crops.—*Tobacco.*—Tobacco is a crop of growing importance in the Colony. At the end of 1935 about 260 acres were planted with tobacco in the Colony, mostly by Chinese market gardeners. The year's crop is unknown.

The crop is mostly sold for the local manufacture of cheroots, and Chinese-owned factories for the preparation of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco exist in Province Wellesley and Singapore.

Spices.—The principal *spices* are *cloves*, *nutmegs* and *mace.*

The area under cloves and nutmegs in the Colony is very small, 414 acres in Penang and 47 in Province Wellesley, 330 acres are planted with chillies, principally in Singapore Island (250 acres). Sireh is cultivated on 202 acres in the Colony and 42 acres are devoted to pepper and ginger.

Other crops grown on some scale by Asiatics, mostly for local consumption are *arecanuts* (about 1,462 acres), *tapioca* (about 1,909 acres), and *sago* (about 523 acres); and in certain localities the drying and plaiting of the leaves of the *nipah palm* for roofing material is a local industry of some importance.

2. FORESTRY.

As a result of pressure of population the forests of Singapore Islands have been depleted to an extent that led to the closing down of the forest organization in 1932 when the revocation of all but one of the reserves was under consideration. It was decided in 1934, however, to re-establish the organization chiefly for the purpose of fostering and encouraging the saw-mill industry, and since this has necessitated the services of a resident trained forest officer the revocation of the reserves will not be proceeded with until their possibilities have been further explored.

The remaining Settlements are fairly well provided with forests, in respect of which a conservative policy is followed.

Malacca has a considerable forest area, chiefly of the plains type, while the forest of Penang and Province Wellesley are mainly hilly, but contain fair quantities of superior hardwoods and constitute a useful source of local supply. A scheme of converting all these forests into regularly managed stands is in hand.

The forest reserves of the Colony at present occupy 82,015 acres or about 128 square miles, 10·2 per cent. of the total area of the Colony, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Singapore	15,740
Penang and Province Wellesley	15,745
Malacca	50,530
	82,015

The reduction of 34,007 acres by comparison with 1934 is almost entirely due to the retrocession of the Dindings. There is no prospect of further extension of the forests of the Colony, and if the Singapore reserves are relinquished the total area will fall to 66,275 acres.

The out-turn of the principal forest products was as follows:—

	Timber c. *feet.*	*Firewood* c. *feet.*	*Charcoal* c. *feet.*
1931	366,637	1,466,451	27,595
1932	264,313	1,004,856	59,675
1933	202,960	346,790	66,816
1934	378,474	362,142	81,505
1935*	293,285	308,772	31,544

* The apparent reduction of output in 1935 is explained by the exclusion of the Dindings figures, which are now included in the Perak returns. The Dindings totals under the above three headings amounted in 1934 to 77,912, 101,917 and 69,379 respectively.

There is a fairly large saw-milling industry in Singapore, which supplies a large part of the needs of the Island and exports sawn timber to a wide range of markets. Durable hardwoods are chiefly obtained from the mainland, and other woods mainly from the neighbouring Netherlands East Indies. Supplies from the latter source are, however, being increasingly replaced by logs from the east coast of Malaya and, to a small extent, from the west coast.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There are prospects of improving and developing certain animal industries in the Colonies. Pig-breeding, if necessary, could be developed on such a scale as to render the Colony self-supporting in the supply of fresh pork, whilst in the larger Settlements where rice cultivation is carried out extensively, it should be possible to effect improvements in the type of buffalo bred, and also to increase their numbers. There is room for improvement also in the keeping of goats in the Colony. Dairying could be improved and extended since it has already been proved that even with imported European stock this industry can be successfully carried on.

The animal population of the Colony was estimated on 31st December, 1935, as follows:—

Buffaloes	17,693	Pigs	200,693
Cattle	18,246	Horses	379
Sheep and Goats	30,414		

There are substantial imports of livestock and animal products the principal items being as follows in 1934 and 1935:—

	1934.	$	1935.	$
Cattle	46,568	1,941,596	24,756	1,160,646
Sheep and goats	59,066	459,836	67,046	528,814
Pigs	159,917	2,734,524	153,395	2,416,426
Milk (condensed, thick cream, evaporated and sterilised) cases ...	1,121,613	7,166,698	1,237,919	7,778,910
Butter (tinned) cwt.	16,434	648,868	19,225	828,219
Eggs, hundreds	371,855	563,065	405,222	594,680
Ghee, tons	698	616,798	716	644,418
Beef or mutton, salted, frozen, etc,	1,492	616,379	1,508	663,563

These imports are for the whole of British Malaya and include quantities of goods re-exported to the Federated and Unfederated States.

The only animal exports are *tanned hides and skins*, exports of which were 298 tons valued at $194,715 in 1934 and 322 tons valued at $186,186 in 1935.

4. MINERALS.

The Colony contains little in the way of mineral wealth.

There are extensive deposits of **phosphate of lime** on Christmas Island which are worked by the Christmas Island Phosphates Company, Limited.

The production in 1935 was 147,929 tons valued at $2,514,793 (£293,393), of which more than half was exported to Japan. Practically the whole labour force is Chinese recruited in Singapore.

Five *tin* mines in Malacca were worked sporadically in 1934 and 1935, the ore produced being 49 and 51 tons respectively, the whole of which was sent to Singapore for sale. The industry is entirely in Chinese hands.

There are extensive deposits of *coal* in Labuan, but they have not been exploited for some years past.

There is a very important tin smelting industry in the Colony, the Eastern Smelting Company, Limited, at Penang and the Straits Trading Company, Limited, at Singapore, being the principal and almost the only tin smelters in the Far East.

Tin smelter production based on smelters' declarations amounted to 61,923 tons in 1935 as compared with 49,637 tons in 1934. The decrease was due principally to the fact that ore from Netherlands India which used to come to Singapore for smelting was no longer imported.

5. FISHERIES.

There is an important fishing industry in the Colony; the recorded amount of fresh fish landed in 1934 and 1935 was about 25,000 tons each year. In addition there are extensive freshwater fisheries, but actual figures of catch are not available. The catch includes a wide variety of fish.

The landed value of sea fish may be taken as between $80 and $90 and the market value at anything from $140 to $150 per ton. The total value of the catch was therefore about £250,000 landed and between £410,000 and £440,000 in the market.

The total number of registered fishing boats in the Colony in 1935 was 5,418 of which 125 were power driven (89 owned by Japanese) and the remainder were sailing boats, ranging from junks 100 feet long to small craft 17 feet long with a crew of 2 men. The total number registered in 1934 was 4,572.

There were at least 11,356 fishermen employed in 1935, 6,113 Malays, 3,865 Chinese, 262 Indians, 1,063 Japanese, and 52 Portuguese descents, as against the total of 12,403 in 1934.

The most important method of fishing is by the use of fishing stakes and traps worked inshore. Drift netting and seine netting are next in importance, and various other methods are also employed.

For the most part the industry is controlled by Chinese, who finance the fishermen and buy the whole of their catch.

The Japanese landed over 40 per cent. of the fish landed at Singapore, the greater part being caught on the high seas or in foreign territorial waters.

The following table shows the amount of fresh fish landed during the years 1931 to 1935:—

Year	*Singapore* *Tons*	*Penang* *Tons*	*Malacca* *Tons*	*Total for the Straits Settlements* *Tons*
1931	11,271	3,726	1,470	16,467
1932	11,323	4,726	1,047	17,096
1933	15,837	4,703	1,835	22,375
1934	16,000	3,500	2,400	21,900
1935	16,500	3,500	2,500	22,500

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Most of the States and Settlements in British Malaya are very far from being self-supporting in foodstuffs, and it would be climatically impracticable to produce locally much of the foodstuffs imported.

The most important foodstuff imported is rice, net imports of which into Malaya in 1935 were valued at about $40,114,794 (£4,680,059), just over one-half coming from Siam and most of the remainder from Burma. Other important imports are condensed milk, sugar, various animal products, and flour.

VI.—Industry.

The industrial development is doubtless miniature when judged by European, American, or Japanese standards, but it represents an important element in the economic structure of the Colony. With one or two exceptions there is no individual factory of any great capacity; but there is a considerable number of small factories, ranging in size down to the common Chinese shophouses, where a few workmen live and work together in the same premises.

Tin ore from the Malay Peninsula, Burma, Alaska, the Netherlands Indies, French Indo-China, Japan, Siam, Tanganyika Territory, Union of South Africa, Uganda, Australia and China, is imported to Singapore and Penang and then smelted at the works of the Straits Trading Company and the Eastern Smelting Company. The smelted tin is known as "Straits Tin." A very small percentage of the tin ore from the Federated Malay States is smelted in Kuala Lumpur by a local Chinese firm. In the past this has been exported to Singapore but arrangements are now being made to ship direct to New York.

The technical equipment and metallurgical efficiency of the Industry is very high, as is shown by the fact that in spite of the greatly increased cost of stores and materials smelting charges have been continually reduced, the total reduction in the last ten years amounting to £3 or more per ton of ore, while the percentage of metal recovered from the ore has steadily increased.

Owing to the presence of the smelting industry Singapore and Penang have become world markets where buyers from all parts of the world compete in the purchase of Straits tin. The tin is sold by the smelting companies on behalf of the Malayan miners, who are thus enabled to receive payment for their produce without risks or delay. The benefit of this free market to the general trade of the Colony must be very considerable.

Rubber provides employment for a fair number of mills and factories. There is a large manufacture of rubber-soled shoes, tyres, hoses, belting, and other technical rubber goods. Exports of rubber shoes from Malaya to the United Kingdom amounted to 34,692 pairs in 1935. A small industry ancillary to rubber cultivation is the manufacture of coagulating tanks and other estate equipment from imported aluminium.

There are two coconut oil mills in Singapore and three in Penang, doing a brisk business, particularly for export to India. Oil cakes are also exported.

The engineering industry is well represented in Singapore. Besides the Singapore Harbour Board and many smaller foundries and workshops there is one big firm with extensive plant (including the only steel foundry in Malaya) and a considerable European staff, with a large output of machinery for rubber estates and factories, tin-mining and other purposes, and a ship-building and ship-repairing branch. There are also three other private ship-building and repairing yards.

Brewing is a new industry which has established itself successfully in the last two years. Two separate companies with breweries in Singapore now supply a large part of the beer consumed in Malaya.

Other industries in Singapore include the manufacture of aerated waters, bedsteads, biscuits, bricks and tiles, candles, cement products, cigarettes, electric torch batteries, essential oils, oxygen and acetylene and other gases, earthenware, fertilizers and disinfectants, furniture (rattan, wood and steel), galvanised buckets and tanks, groundnut oil, ice, inks, iron pans, patent medicines, piping (earthenware and steel), planks, sago-flour, sauces and pickles, shoes, soap (and glycerine), steel trunks, sugar candy (a business which has been much reduced on account of the increased import duty in China), tinned pineapples and varnishes. There are also tanneries, dye works, a motor-car assembly plant (with a capacity of 100 motor cars a month) and printing establishments. Attempt to compile a census of manufacturing industries was made after the 1932 Exhibition, but was not proceeded with owing to the disinclination of manufacturers, in a limited market, to disclose the information.

Economically, Penang depends almost entirely on its harbour. Apart from its tin smelting works employing some 200 labourers there are no industrial concerns of any size.

Rice milling now supports only one mill. The establishment of small mills in Kedah is said to absorb most of Kedah's output of padi. Rubber factories have been hit by rubber restriction, and the three remaining rubber factories have recently amalgamated under one management.

By contrast, the coconut oil industry is improving. The three existing mills are fully occupied and a fourth new mill with modern equipment is under construction.

Soap manufacture has also expanded considerably of late. Cigar manufacture, which showed promise some years ago, has not progressed as the leaf must be imported and the consumption is only local.

The dyeing and glass-blowing industries have practically ceased owing to the import of cheap Japanese fabrics and glass, while the reptile skin factory which formerly exported skins to Europe has closed down owing to restrictions on the exports of skins from the Federated Malay States.

A new venture is a steel-welding factory employing about 20 men, which appears to be doing well supplying steel drums, bullock carts, etc.

There are no large scale industries in Malacca territory. There are, however, several rubber factories, engineering works, ice and aerated-water factories, brick-kilns, lime-kilns, potteries, and a gambier factory.

Details of the numbers of persons employed and of the annual output of the works are not available.

The following is a classified list of the industrial establishments in the Colony.

Aerated-water factories ...	16
Attap depots	139
Bakeries and biscuit factories ...	87
Blachan factories	7
Brick- and lime-kilns	20
Candle factories ...	11
Carpenters' shops	377
Charcoal kilns	11
Coconut oil-mills	12
Copra factories ...	82
Dye-houses	12
Engineering works and iron and brass foundries	40
Fish-curing works	40
Gambier factory ...	1
Gas-works	2
Groundnut oil-mills	2
Ice factories	4
Pineapple canneries	4
Potteries ...	21
Rice-mills...	125
Rubber factories ...	1,126
Sago factories	10

Industrial establishments—continued.

Saw-mills ...	28
Ship-building yards	9
Smithies ...	116
Soap factories ...	20
Sugar refineries ...	16
Tallow melting works ...	20
Tanneries and hide-curing works	21
Tin smelting works	2

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

1. **Entrepôt and transit trade** have been the foundation of the economic wealth of the Straits Settlements. Historically, each of the principal Settlements, Malacca, Penang, and Singapore in succession, originated as a depot for European trade with the Malay Peninsula and the East Indian Archipelago. Penang, and to a less extent Malacca, are still important depots for the trade of the neighbouring Malay States, but the most important trading centre to-day is Singapore, which is one of the most important entrepôt ports in the world. It serves not only as a centre for the collection, grading, and repacking of the various commodities collectively known as " Straits produce," originating in Malaya and the East Indian Archipelago, but also as a centre for the distribution of imported manufactured articles of every kind to the same territories.

The trade statistics of Malaya do not distinguish between domestic exports and re-exports, so that it is not possible to give any precise figure of the extent of this trade, but much the greater part of the trade originating in the Malay States passes through the Straits Settlements ports and it may be assumed that most of the trade with the Netherlands East Indies and Borneo (over £22,000,000 in 1934 and 1935) is of entrepôt character.

Recent changes of tariff policy in other parts of the Empire have produced a profound alteration in the conduct of the business in " Straits produce." Until the wide extension of the list of goods eligible for entry into the United Kingdom at preferential rates which was effected by the Import Duties Act, 1932, the adoption of the principle of Imperial Preference by the Government of India early in 1933, and the extension of the benefits of their preferential tariffs to British Malaya by the Dominions and India at about the same time, there was no particular reason why " Straits produce " of Empire origin should be kept separate from similar produce of foreign origin, and in fact no attempt was made to keep consignments of different origins apart. Under the new conditions it is essential to segregate consignments of most kinds of produce of Empire origin in order that they may be admitted to Empire countries at preferential rates, and the trade is rapidly adapting itself to the new conditions.

So far as the business in manufactured articles is concerned, the adoption of the principle of Imperial Preference by the Federated and Unfederated Malay States has necessitated various alterations in local commercial practice, but here too the trade has rapidly adapted itself to the new conditions.

2. **Tourist Traffic** has hitherto been an item of minor importance in the economic life of Malaya. Owing to the great distance from those countries from which visitors might reasonably be expected to come, and to the high cost of transport from those countries, Malaya cannot hope to receive any large volume of visitors, but luxury liners on world tours are coming in increasing numbers and this trade is one which is likely to increase, assisted by the development of aerial communications.

VIII.—Communications.

1. ROADS.

The Colony is provided with a very good road system: all important roads being bituminously treated.

Excluding the roads and streets within the Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca, the mileage of metalled roads in the various Settlements is as follows:—

	Miles.
Singapore ...	141
Penang ...	71
Province Wellesley ...	181
Malacca ...	305
Labuan ...	20
	718

The mileage in municipal areas is—

Singapore ...	160
Penang ...	68
Malacca ...	17
Total ...	245

Besides these metalled roads the Government maintains 113 miles of unmetalled and natural road, and in addition further roads and paths are maintained by private firms and estates.

Most of the roads in the Colony are open to heavy motor lorry traffic, the maximum weight allowed being 8 tons.

2. RAILWAYS.

All the Settlements situated in the Malay Peninsula have direct access to the Federated Malay States Railway, which is a Government railway administered by the Federated Malay States Government. The southern terminus of the railway is at Singapore; the main line traverses a corner of Malacca and runs directly through Province Wellesley, and spurs run from the main line to Malacca Town and to Prai on the coast opposite Penang. The length of line on Singapore Island is 16 miles, the Malacca spur is 21 miles, and the Province Wellesley line 39 miles long. The line is of metre gauge and there is a frequent service of trains, the line being fully equal to any demands made upon it for the transport of goods.

3. SEA COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication by sea between the various Settlements is frequent and regular; the Straits Steamship Company, Limited, maintains a weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan, and the same Steamship Company maintains a constant service between Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. In addition the great majority of the mail and passenger ships which call at Singapore call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by s.s. *Islander* belonging to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which maintains a five-weekly service.

So far as its external sea communications are concerned, Singapore is a nodal point for the steamship services between Europe and the Far East and the Dutch East Indies, and is in frequent sea communication with almost every part of the inhabited world.

Singapore is a first-class port with all modern conveniences and almost unlimited accommodation in sheltered anchorages. The total length of wharfage with accommodation alongside is 11,077 feet, of which 4,412 feet have a minimum depth of more than 33 feet L.W.O.S.T. alongside. A further 3,300 lineal feet of wharfage having a minimum depth of 33 feet L.W.O.S.T. alongside is in course of construction.

There are five dry docks of which the largest, the King's Dock, has a maximum length of 879 feet, breadth 100 feet, and 34 feet of water on the sill at ordinary high water.

Penang is a modern harbour with most ordinary conveniences. There is practically unlimited mooring accommodation in the roads fairly well sheltered in all weathers, including 15 to 20 berths within easy reach of the quays. The total length of Swettenham pier, 1,200 feet, is available for coming alongside with a minimum depth of 32 feet.

The Prai River wharves on the mainland side of the harbour have 2,400 feet of wharfage with a depth of about 12 feet L.W.O.S.T. on Bar at the mouth of Prai River.

There is a small dry dock at Prai, maximum length 350 feet, breadth 52 feet and 14½ feet of water on the sill at ordinary high water.

Malacca is an open roadstead, but it is not suitable for large vessels.

Victoria Harbour, Labuan, is a small harbour and contains a jetty and three wharves with a total length of 582 feet with 17 feet of water alongside. There are simple conveniences and equipment in the harbour but no dock.

The following table shows the number of vessels arriving at the various ports of the Colony in 1935:—

	Vessels over 75 tons.				*Vessels of 75 tons* and under.*	
	British.		*Foreign.*			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Singapore	2,416	5,145,899	4,383	9,993,636	16,496	632,003
Penang	1,350	3,884,739	1,069	2,567,015	5,962	270,983
Malacca	385	452,523	125	251,937	2,745	60,201
Labuan	132	117,242	7	3,891	1,498	16,176
Christmas Island ...	20	26,514	17	46,613	—	—
	4,303	9,626,917	5,601	12,863,092	26,701	979,363

* Including all native craft irrespective of tonnage.

4. AIR COMMUNICATION.

There are as yet no internal Colony services in Malaya. This is probably due to the fact that the country is small and the existing communications good. "Taxi-flights" can be made by arrangement with the Malayan Flying Clubs, who own 14 light aircraft.

Imperial Airways and the Royal Netherlands Airways each provide fast, regular and reliable bi-weekly services, the former plying between Singapore and London and the latter between Singapore and Amsterdam and between Singapore and the Netherlands Indies. The aircraft of both companies call at Penang and/or Alor Star (Kedah) en route. The time taken in transit between Singapore and London varies between 5½ days and 9 days.

Qantas Empire Airways came into operation in December, 1934, linking up Singapore and Australia and thus completing the England-Australia Air Service. The service is at present a weekly one but the Company is making arrangements for its duplication. The usual time in transit between Australia and Singapore is 4 days.

A number of experimental flights have been made by Imperial Airways between Penang and Hong Kong (via Saigon) but no regular service has yet been established.

IX.—Tariff.

The tariff of the Straits Settlements is a very brief one, comprising a few duties imposed for revenue purposes, at present confined to alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and petroleum (kerosene and motor spirit). In respect of liquors and tobacco there are preferential rates of duty for imports of Empire origin, and the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on motor-cars, which is collected at the time of registration (the car being deemed to be in bond until registered) is not payable on cars of British Empire make.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The "Malayan Information Agency" is maintained in London by the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Its primary object is to advertise the productions and attractions of Malaya, to furnish to inquirers interested in these parts, or desirous of becoming acquainted with them, information on facilities for trade, travel, and exploration and opportunities for employment, and to deal with questions relating to Malayan products imported into the United Kingdom.

One of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, responsible to the Department of Overseas Trade, is stationed at Singapore, and watches over the commercial interests of the United Kingdom in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

A Canadian and an American Trade Commissioner are also stationed at Singapore.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Federated Malay States occupy the middle portion of the Malay Penisula and extend from latitude 5° 55′ North to 2° 22′ North and longitude 103° 38′ East to 100° 22′ East. They consist of four Malay States under British protection—Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, the Rulers of which have entered into a Federation in which there is a uniform system of law and certain services are administered in common.

The Federation is bounded on the north by Siam and the Unfederated Malay States of Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu, and on the south by Johore. The east and west are bounded by the sea. The Malay Peninsula is divided through most of its length by a mountain range running principally from north to south. Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan lie to the west of this range and Pahang to the east. The central portion of the Federation is mainly mountainous, the highest mountain rising to 7,186 feet. There is not at present much development in the higher lands but attempts are being made to open them up. A number of rivers run more or less east to west. Settlement and development have largely followed the river courses. The country was formerly covered with tropical forest, which still remains in the undeveloped areas.

The area is as follows:—

	Square Miles
Perak	8,000*
Selangor	3,150
Negri Sembilan	2,550
Pahang	14,000
Total	27,700

* Including Dindings retroceded to Perak in 1935.

Pahang, the largest of the States, is much less highly developed than the three western States.

The principal features of the climate of Malaya are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall. By uniform temperature is meant the lack of serious temperature variation throughout the year; the daily range of temperature is generally between 10° and 15° F. at coastal stations and between 15° and 20° F. at inland stations, and there is, of course, considerable variation between the temperatures at different altitudes. Excessive temperatures are never experienced. Four seasons may be distinguished, i.e., the south-west monsoon, from the end of May to September; the north-east monsoon, from the end of October to March, and two short intervening seasons. Rainfall is fairly considerable throughout the year. The total annual rainfall varies at different stations from 65 inches to as much as 239 inches (in a hill station), but the latter is quite exceptional.

Although the heat is not excessive and the nights are reasonably cool, Europeans find it desirable to seek a change of climate after a few years.

All land in the Federated Malay States not held under title is vested in the Ruler of the State. A system of registration based on the Torrens system is in force. Three forms of land tenure may be distinguished, a grant in perpetuity, a lease, and entry in the *mukim* register. The latter is the form under which small-holders are registered. A grant in perpetuity does not constitute freehold, for the grant is issued subject to the Land Code and to any conditions set forth in the grant. All land alienated after 1909 is subject to periodical revision of rent. Mining rights are reserved and are subject to special grants.

Certain lands have been reserved exclusively to Malays under the Malay Reservations Enactment, and may not be alienated to a non-Malay. Furthermore, land suitable for wet rice cultivation may only be alienated for that cultivation.

The total area alienated under permanent title to 31st December, 1935, was as follows:—

	Building and Agricultural. *Acres.*	*Mining.* *Acres.*	*Total.* *Acres.*
Perak	953,681	117,920	1,071,601
Selangor	737,580	49,958	787,538
Negri Sembilan	537,994	8,849	546,843
Pahang	345,781	30,110	375,891
	2,575,036	206,837	2,781,873

II.—Population.

At the 1931 census the total population was 1,713,096, divided as follows:—

Perak	765,989
Selangor	533,197
Negri Sembilan	233,799
Pahang	180,111

The racial distribution was:—

Malays	443,618
Other Malaysians	150,113
Chinese	711,540
Indians	379,996
Europeans	6,350
Others	21,479

The population has been increasing rapidly for the last generation or so. Between 1921 and 1931 it increased from 1,324,890 to 1,713,096 or by 29·3 per cent. The increase in the two previous intercensal periods was 27·7 per cent. in 1911-1921 and 52·8 in 1901-1911. Increases have been shown by all the States, by all the principal races and by both sexes but it may be noted that:—

(1) the rate of increase has been greatest in Selangor and least in Pahang;

(2) the immigrant Chinese and Indians have increased more than the native Malays; and

(3) the female population has increased faster than the male, correcting a previously unsatisfactory sex-ratio.

The estimated population at the end of 1935 was 1,813,891.

The principal towns (with their populations in 1931) are Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federation, 111,418; Ipoh, the largest town in Perak, 53,183; Taiping, the principal tin-mining centre, 30,070; and Seremban, 21,453, and Klang, 20,193, rubber centres.

Following are the figures of occupations returned in 1931:—

Agriculture	520,494
Mining and Manufacture	136,067
Transport	39,180
Commerce	70,030
Public Service	11,691
Professions	8,045
Personal Service	52,304

Among the Malays, agricultural pursuits greatly predominate, with fishing as the next most common. The Chinese comprise the bulk of the trading classes and practically all the mining labourers; but they are also largely engaged in agriculture, both on their own account and as labourers. The Indians are almost all engaged as labourers in the rubber industry.

The importance of immigration and emigration in the Federated Malay States, as in British Malaya generally, has already been indicated. Although there is normally a natural increase of population, the great increase in the last 40 years (from 373,000 in 1889 to 1,723,000 in 1931) has been due to immigration. The Malays themselves are not aboriginal inhabitants but only the earliest settlers; immigration of Malay peoples from the neighbouring islands has been proceeding since mediaeval times and still continues, but in recent years this has been overshadowed by the large immigrations from China and South India. Both started before the era of British protection but have grown vastly since. In the case of Indian labour, the movement is organized and closely controlled by the Malayan Governments in concert with the Government of India. Chinese immigration is not so organized but it is subject to regulation in the interests of the immigrant and to the fixing of a maximum number of immigrants in each year. The Indians and Chinese, like the European population, are in the main only sojourners in Malaya and most of them eventually return with their savings to India or China; but many of them settle permanently and the number of Malaya-born Chinese and Indians is increasing.

The flow of immigration was interrupted during the slump years and there was in fact substantial emigration but with the return of better conditions there is no longer a substantial excess of emigration, and arrivals exceeded departures by 142,089 in 1934 and by 125,206 in 1935, for the whole of Malaya. Precise figures for the Federated Malay States separately in these periods are not available.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 = 2s. 4d.).

2. There are altogether fourteen banks doing business in the Federation. The most important are the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (of which the head office is in Hong Kong) and the Mercantile Bank of India. There are three locally registered banks with their capital in Straits dollars. The total number includes one Chinese and five Indian companies which are not doing banking business in the Federation other than money-lending.

There were 286 Co-operative Societies in the Federation on 31st December, 1935, with a total paid-up share capital of $3,754,979 and a membership of 43,725.

There were 57 Rural Credit Societies with paid share capital of $63,376 and a membership of 1,444.

There were 152 Indian Estate Labourers' Societies with paid-up share capital of $483,623 and a membership of 23,090.

Co-operative Societies are generally popular and there has been a very marked increase in the number of Indian Estate Labourers' Societies.

3. There is a Post Office Savings Bank in the Federation, the number of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, being 67,840 and the aggregate amount standing to their credit $7,578,619.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks in the Federation, but agricultural and building loans are granted by the Planters' Loans Board—a Government institution with a capital of $4,000,000. There were outstanding on the 31st December, 1935, 39 agricultural loans and 65 building loans of a total amount of $2,323,121.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1935, the total amount of the public debt was $94,471,428 (equivalent to £11,021,667) made up as follows:—

	$
Straits Settlements Sterling Loan (1921–22) ...	44,185,714
Federated Malay States Sterling Loan (1935) ...	34,285,714
Local Loan (1931)	16,000,000
	94,471,428

(*b*) Interest and Sinking Fund Charges on the various loans during 1935 were:

	$
Straits Settlements Sterling Loans ... ... (including supplementary Sinking Fund of $1,143,857)	5,226,465
Federated Malay States Sterling Loan	685,711
Local Loan	880,000
Total	6,792,176

(*c*) The accumulated Sinking Fund in respect of each Loan at the end of 1935 was:—

	$
Straits Settlements Sterling Loans	27,355,926
Federated Malay States Sterling Loan	170,976
Local Loan	330,464
Total	27,857,366

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the Estimates for the year 1936).*

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $	*Balance.* $
Posts and Telegraphs	3,195,316	2,567,005	628,311
Railway	11,700,000	10,459,360	1,240,640
Electrical Department	3,885,663	1,422,051	2,463,612
	18,780,979	14,448,416	4,332,563

Net surplus $4,332,563.

General Revenue (excluding receipts from Colonial Development Fund).

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Surplus on Self-balancing Departments	4,332,563	7·87
II. Customs	23,921,450	43·45
III. Opium Revenue	6,000,000	10·91
IV. Excise, Licences, and other internal revenue	4,798,482	8·71
V. Lands, Mines, and Forests	6,477,399	11·76
VI. Fees, re-imbursements, etc.	3,884,988	7·06
VII. Municipal	2,650,726	4·81
VIII. Interest, rents, and other revenue from Government Property ...	2,604,772	4·73
IX. Miscellaneous	385,548	·70
Equivalent to £6,423,192. ...	55,055,928	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure	14,448,416	
	69,504,344	

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties,* 1935.

It is not possible to distinguish between the duty collected on goods imported from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries, but the following table shows the amount of duty collected during 1935 on principal articles:—

			$
Import Duty on		Tobacco	4,065,354
„	„	Spirits	1,131,046
„	„	Petroleum	2,787,537
„	„	Kerosene	570,977
„	„	Sugar	1,860,071
„	„	Edible Oils and Fats	387,111
„		Textiles and Apparel	1,385,823
„	„	Rice and Padi	189,597
„	„	Other Items	2,284,245

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936 *excluding Loan and Colonial Development Fund Expenditure).*

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Public Debt Charges	6,499,637	12·50
II. Administration...	18,448,687	35·75
III. Economic Development	8,140,046	15·80
IV. Social Services	10,303,229	19·96
V. Defence	1,925,499	3·74
VI. Pensions, etc.	6,316,506	12·25
Equivalent to £6,023,920	51,633,604	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue ...	14,448,416	
	66,082,020	

IV.—Trade Statistics.

For statistical purposes the external trade of the Federated Malay States is included, with that of the Straits Settlements and the Unfederated States, in the general Malayan returns of which particulars will be found in Section IV of the memorandum relating to the Straits Settlements.

Separate returns of the import and export trade of the Federated Malay States are kept, but as these include trade with other parts of Malaya, much of which, at any rate in the case of the Straits Settlements, is of a transit character, they give little indication of the true origin of imports or destination of exports. In these circumstances the analysis of countries of origin and destination in the table below must be regarded as being in a different category from similar analyses in other memoranda.

(i) *Exports and Imports of the Federated Malay States (including Bullion and Specie).*

Total Exports to:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	26,627,845	118,001,358	4,040,295	148,669,498
1932	8,132,572	56,873,079	22,845.630	87,851,281
Equivalent to	£948,800	£6,635,193	£2,665,323	£10,249,316
1933	11,138,356	65,176,900	35,570,679	111,885,935
Equivalent to	£1,299,475	£7,603,972	£4,149,912	£13,053,359
1934	33,700,241	112,475,997	56,549,103	202,725,341
Equivalent to	£3,931,695	£13,122,200	£6,597,395	£23,651,290
1935	28,880,683	113,509,934	44,380,210	186,770,827
Equivalent to	£3,369,413	£13,242,826	£5,177,691	£21,789,930

Total Imports from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	15,929,443	65,912,678	4,567,036	86,409,157
1932	8,576,467	47,890,208	14,666,626	71,133,301
Equivalent to	£1,000,588	£5,587,191	£1,711,106	£8,298,885
1933	8,514,485	43,992,236	14,622,429	67,129,150
Equivalent to	£993,357	£5,132,427	£1,705,950	£7,831,734
1934	10,767,553	52,996,621	20,966,885	84,731,059
Equivalent to	£1,256,214	£6,182,939	£2,446,137	£9,885,290
1935	11,892,401	56,738,600	18,471,148	87,102,149
Equivalent to	£1,387,447	£6,619,503	£2,154,967	£10,161,917

(ii) *Total Exports by Countries of Destination,* 1935.

Countries of immediate destination.	$	*Equivalent to* £
Straits Settlements	109,328,246	12,754,962
Unfederated Malay States	909,769	106,140
United Kingdom	28,880,683	3,369,413
Rest of Empire	3,271,919	381,724
Total Empire	142,390,617	16,612,239
United States of America	26,189,077	3,055,392
Other foreign countries	18,191,133	2,122,299
Total foreign countries	44,380,210	5,177,691
GRAND TOTAL	186,770,827	21,789,930

(iii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

Class.	*Value.* $	*Equivalent to* £
I.	2,988,328	348,638
II.	177,289,674	20,683,795
III.	845,160	98,602
IV.	121,670	14,195
V. (Bullion and Specie)	1,306,832	152,464
	182,551,664	21,297,694

(iv) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in* $'000.
Class I—			
Pineapples, canned	13,465 tons	1,689,195	United Kingdom (1,031), Canada (480), Holland (132), Germany (15), Irish Free State (12).
Class II—			
Rubber	194,478 „	87,859,817	United States of America (25,368), United Kingdom (24,678), Penang (11,651), France (9,456), Singapore (6,960), Italy (2,446), Malacca (1,696), Japan (933), Germany (875), Canada (706), Australia (631), Spain (425), Ceylon (411), Belgium (364), Holland (273), Finland (193), Union of South Africa (181), Sweden (121).
Tin Ore	53,720 „	75,803,299	Penang (43,921), Singapore (31,882).
Copra	92,903 „	6,870,919	Penang (3,595), United Kingdom (1,791), Netherlands (457), Singapore (335), Germany (223), Italy (200), Norway (93).
Palm Oil	15,829 „	2,012,888	Singapore (1,229), Canada (296), Japan (181), United Kingdom (127), India (83).
Scheelite	1,365 „	1,608,714	United Kingdom (682), Belgium (448), France (418), United States of America (58).
Rubber Latex		1,136,349	United States of America (731), United Kingdom (157), Unfederated Malay States (81), Singapore (40).
Timber, sawn...	15,638 „	806,752	Penang (646), Singapore (72), Malacca (64), China (20).
Coal	40,685 „	223,540	Penang (91), Singapore (78), Unfederated Malay States (54).
Palm Kernels...	2,763 „	181,655	United Kingdom (111), Germany (45).
Jelutong	386 „	121,741	Singapore (106).
Class III—			
Tin (block)	190 „	356,865	Singapore (357).
Rubber Manufactures		155,860	Singapore (43), Union of South Africa (40), Hong Kong (24), United Kingdom (18).
Tuba Root	432,252 lb.	111,925	Singapore (89), United Kingdom (18).
Class V—			
Gold Bullion	24,191 oz.	1,306,832	Singapore (1,162), Penang (136).

(v) *Total Imports by Countries of Origin*, 1935.

Country of immediate origin.	$	*Equivalent to* £
Straits Settlements	45,538,674	5,312,845
Unfederated Malay States	2,039,033	237,887
United Kingdom	11,892,401	1,387,447
Rest of Empire	9,160,893	1,068,771
Total Empire	68,631,001	8,006,950
Continent of Europe	2,127,525	248,211
Other foreign countries	16,343,623	1,906,756
Total foreign countries	18,471,148	2,154,967
GRAND TOTAL	87,102,149	10,161,917

(vi) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

Class.	*Value.* $	*Equivalent to* £
I.	39,217,351	4,575,358
II.	2,894,692	337,714
III.	44,038,116	5,137,780
IV.	947,420	110,532
	87,097,579	10,161,384

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to a value of $4,570 equivalent to £533.

(vii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $
Class. I—		
Rice and Padi—		
White	212,220 tons	13,559,032
Cargo	3,494 „	184,517
Padi	4,180 „	168,401
	219,894 „	13,911,950

(vii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class I—contd.		
Tobacco—		$
Cigarettes	2,687,976 lb.	4,554,400
Native, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	1,898,303 „	587,863
Manufactured, other	28,362 „	100,173
	4,614,641 „	5,242,436
Milk, Condensed (all kinds)	—	2,648,308
Sugar, coarse or refined	28,763 tons	1,840,236
Vegetables (all kinds)	16,792 „	1,702,344
Rice meal or bran	40,369 „	1,292,644
Animals, living, for food—		
Swine	34,723	635,237
Buffaloes	7,839	357,300
Other	15,576	275,334
		1,267,871
Fish (all kinds)	5,379 tons	1,225,469
Wheat flour	13,867 „	990,152
Beer, ale, porter and stout	498,151 gal.	968,892
Spirits—		
Brandy	55,424 „	457,717
Whisky	37,811 „	372,147
Other	25,497 „	113,888
	118,732 „	943,752
Fruits (all kinds)	4,828 tons	931,990
Meats, poultry and game	329 „	735,744
Tea	1,854,566 lb.	679,096
Butter and substitutes	507 tons	444,286
Eggs, fresh or salted	213,147 hundreds	432,488
Biscuits	33,342 cwt.	406,813
Class II—		
Kachang or groundnut oil	59,655 „	857,008
Asphalt and Bitumen	6,808 tons	428,534
Class III—		
Oils—		
Motor Spirit	41,070 „	8,770,773
Kerosene	15,185 „	2,313,411
Liquid fuel	47,041 „	1,637,534
Lubricating	912,414 gal.	873,652
		13,595,370
Cotton Manufactures—		
Piece goods		
Printed	6,508,029 yd.	1,141,891
Dyed	6,097,648 „	1,049,934
Bleached, white	5,316,062 „	838,217
Grey, unbleached	672,740 „	72,442
Woven coloured cottons	136,612 „	22,410
Total cotton piece goods	18,731,091 „	3,124,894
Sarongs, slendangs and kains	4,719,338 „	949,549
Other	—	705,423
		4,779,866
Iron and Steel Manufactures	—	3,374,237
Machinery	—	2,902,162
Drugs and Medicines	—	2,286,546
Motor Cars, etc. and parts—		
Motor cars	464	834,334
Motor lorries, etc.	197	314,678
Parts and accessories	—	270,115
Tyres and tubes	55,710	645,291
		2,064,418
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—		
Silk piece goods	1,074,049 yd.	354,321
Silk goods, other	—	106,853
Artificial silk piece goods	1,852,870 „	463,169
Artificial silk goods, other	—	62,939
		987,282

(vii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Class III—contd.		$
Chemical Manufactures	—	953,534
Apparel—		
Underwear	181,330 doz.	353,599
Boots and shoes, rubber	15,749 doz pr.	73,257
Boots and shoes, other	15,080 „	156,824
Other	—	363,944
		947,624
Paper Manufactures	—	926,005
Electrical goods and apparatus	—	876,207
Cinematograph films (exposed)	12,537,973 lin. ft.	834,144
Wood and Timber Manufactures	—	763,632
Bicycles and parts	—	563,218
Soap	65,134 cwt.	527,659
Fertilizers	7,657 tons	443,063

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture and mining are both of major importance in the economy of the Federated Malay States. The former is carried on both by Europeans and by Asiatics. There are many small-holdings of one-half to five acres owned by Asiatics, and quite a number of large estates of between five hundred and five thousand acres owned chiefly by European companies, but also by Asiatics, as well as numerous properties of intermediate size.

Agricultural crops can be classified in three categories:—those grown both on estates and on small-holdings, those grown only on large properties, and those grown exclusively on small-holdings by Asiatics. The first category includes the major permanent crops, rubber and coconuts, with which coffee, bananas, pineapples, or tapioca may be grown as catch crops, and also includes tea, which is in its infancy as an estate crop in Malaya. The second category is confined to oil palms. The third comprises the important rice crop, minor food crops such as maize and groundnuts, fruit, vegetables, arecanuts and tobacco.

(*a*) *Crops Grown by Europeans and Asiatics.*

Rubber.—British Malaya is the most important rubber-producing area in the world and is estimated to produce nearly 50 per cent. of all rubber tapped. The greater part of the industry is in the Federated Malay States, where the total area under rubber at the end of the year 1935 was estimated to be 1,579,760 acres.

The distribution of areas is shown below:—

	Holdings of 100 acres and over.	*Holdings of under 100 acres.*	*Total.*
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Perak	309,845	244,304	554,149
Selangor	354,426	133,295	487,721
Negri Sembilan	285,501	86,274	371,775
Pahang	90,228	75,887	166,115
	1,040,000	539,760	1,579,760

The production of rubber during the past five years was:—

	Estates of 100 acres and over.	*Estates of less than 100 acres.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1931	141,457	105,378	246,835
1932	140,525	93,371	233,896
1933	137,363	110,848	248,211
1934	147,417	104,141	251,558
1935	133,067	67,380	200,447

A scheme to regulate the production and export of rubber covering British Malaya, Netherlands East India, French Indo-China, Ceylon, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, India and Siam came into force on the 1st June, 1934. In the Federated Malay States regulation takes the form of regulating exports and limiting stocks. Every individual holding, no matter how small, is assessed and given export rights. The cost of administration is met from a cess of one cent a pound on all rubber exported.

The marked rise in the price of rubber has led to considerable improvement in conditions on estates and the easing of the economic situation has facilitated the resumption of a higher standard of working than was possible under the conditions of drastic economy which prevailed during 1932.

There is no doubt, however, that as a result of the depression, it has become established that estates can be profitably operated at costs far below those which formerly were considered economically profitable.

At the end of 1934, 41,000 acres of rubber on native small-holdings (estates of less than 100 acres) were estimated to be out of tapping. By the end of 1935 this figure had increased very considerably to 203,900 acres out of tapping, or 38 per cent. of the total area of rubber small-holdings in the Federated Malay States.

There are several contributory causes for this large increase, the most important being the high price which can be obtained for coupons (export rights under restriction) without rubber. An extensive trade is carried on in coupons, and the difference in price for actual rubber is not sufficient to meet production costs if labour is employed; owners themselves can often find more profitable employment.

The production figures quoted above emphasize the foregoing remarks.

As the result of an investigation into the question of tapping practice on small rubber holdings it is considered that if bark consumption continues at the present rate, the existing reserves are sufficient for a further tapping period of over seven years.

Rapidly extending applications of rubber in new directions are being made resulting in increasing exports of raw and concentrated latex as is shown by the following table:—

EXPORTS OF LATEX FROM MALAYA, 1931-1935.

Year.	*Latex (dry rubber content). Tons.*	*Revertex (dry rubber content). Tons.*	*Concentrated (dry rubber content). Tons.*	*Total. Tons.*
1931	1,594	329	—	1,923
1932	3,679	1,512	1	5,192
1933	6,114	3,008	1,348	10,470
1934		(no details)		14,172
1935		(„ „)		13,150

A bulk storage plant for the storage of latex awaiting shipment and for its transference by pumping to tank steamers for conveyance to its destination has been installed at Singapore.

Official rubber research in Malaya is in the hands of the Rubber Research Institute. The aim of the Institute as defined in the recent Report of the Commission of Inquiry into its Constitution, Administration, and Working, is to employ the sciences for the betterment, in the sense of economic advancement, of rubber growing in Malaya. Research is conducted into both the production and consumption aspects of rubber and special attention is given to the provision of advice to estates and to small-holders.

The staff of the Institute works in close collaboration with the staff of the laboratories of the London Advisory Committee for Rubber Research (Ceylon and Malaya), which is maintained by grants from the Institute and from the Rubber Research Scheme, Ceylon.

The work of the Institute is primarily connected with all scientific problems in relation to production including investigations on soils, improvement in planting material, tapping systems, diseases and pests, the production of various types of raw rubber suitable for manufacturing purposes, and the marketing of latex of good quality, including methods of concentration. Investigations on modified types of raw rubber suitable for specific uses are carried out in collaboration with the staff of the London Advisory Committee laboratories.

A Small-holders' Advisory Service was inaugurated in the middle of 1934 and a number of Asiatic Rubber Instructors were appointed under the Scheme and allocated for duty to various districts for instructional work. It is anticipated that the full cadre for this service will be available in 1936.

The Institute also owns an Experiment Station of about 1,300 acres of which about 800 acres are planted. In addition experimental work is carried out on a number of estates throughout the country.

The publications of the Institute are distributed free to all estates in Malaya. In addition the staff of the Institute prepares articles on rubber cultivation, preparation, etc., for publication in the Malay and Chinese vernacular publications of the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

Collaboration in certain matters of interest is also maintained with the rubber research organisations in Ceylon and Netherlands India (Java and Sumatra).

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—Coconuts are widely distributed over Malaya. Perak and Selangor possesses large estates devoted to this crop and there are well-defined blocks of small holdings in the coastal districts of these two States, but throughout Malaya there is hardly a commoner sight than the few palms planted around the homesteads of Malays and also of other Asiatic inhabitants, and this makes even a rough estimate of the total production of coconuts in the Federated Malay States very difficult. Nuts produced in the inland districts are all consumed fresh.

A close census of coconut areas was made in 1930 and no further census has been deemed necessary in subsequent years. However, certain new areas have been opened up recently and the estimated acreage at the end of 1935 was as follows:—

	Areas.
Perak	109,566
Selangor	110,212
Negri Sembilan	5,989
Pahang	17,288
	243,055

Market conditions for coconut products have for some years been adversely affected by the prevailing economic situation. Estate crops are used almost entirely for the production of copra, although a feature of recent years has been the increased local production and export of coconut oil.

No figure can be given of the copra produced in Malaya: imports from the Netherlands East Indies are considerable and are used both in the production in Malaya of coconut oil and for grading with Malayan produce for re-export.

The following table shows the exports of copra from the Federated Malay States during the past five years:—

Year.	*Tons.*	$
1931	65,583	5,504,490
1932	74,085	7,124,182
1933	86,523	5,652,700
1934	73,289	3,693,888
1935	92,903	6,870,919

Pineapples.—The area planted with pineapples is steadily increasing. From 4,910 acres in 1930 the area increased to 6,292 acres in 1931, of which 5,207 acres were in Selangor. In 1932, Selangor increased its acreage by a further 1,732 acres. The total planted area at the end of 1935 in the Federated Malay States was 9,525 acres. Of this area 7,349 acres were in Selangor, 3,420 acres being planted as a sole crop.

There are two pineapple canning factories in Selangor (the only ones in the Federated Malay States) both owned and operated by Chinese. One of these has recently introduced peeling machinery, and working conditions in the factories have generally improved in the past few years.

Efforts are being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples as a main crop and to improve the conditions of the pineapple industry generally.

Exports of canned pineapples from the Federated Malay States during the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*	$
1931	4,843	538,058
1932	8,151	912,558
1933	7,866	908,551
1934	9,475	1,056,926
1935	13,465	1,689,195

Coffee.—Most of the coffee grown in the Federated Malay States comes from Selangor where there are 7,629 acres planted. The total area under cultivation in the Federation in 1935 was 11,779 acres as compared with 10,015 acres in 1934. Existing plantations are mostly of *Liberica* coffee but the greater attention which has recently been given to the possibility of satisfying local demand from local supplies has increased the interest shown in the possibility of cultivating *Arabica* coffee in the Highlands of Malaya. Small experiments with *Arabica* coffee have been conducted by the Department of Agriculture for some years past and reports on samples submitted to London have been favourable.

Several brands of locally-grown and prepared coffee are now found on the retail market at prices ranging from 30 to 70 cents per pound. This does not, however, appear to have much influence on the quantity imported into Malaya.

Tea.—Interest in this crop has continued to increase and at Cameron Highlands plantations have been opened by a number of individuals. Considerable interest centres on the quality of the tea likely to be produced in this region and in 1931 the experimental tea factory at the Tanah Rata Experiment Station, Cameron Highlands, was completed and started work. Samples of tea from this factory prepared under varying conditions and at different seasons of the year are submitted regularly to London for valuation and report. These reports show that the tea is of satisfactory quality and can be classed with medium Ceylon teas. Samples of lowland tea from the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, have also been sent to London and proved to be of only slightly less value, ranking with common Ceylon teas.

Malayan tea is now well established on the London market and during 1935 68 consignments were sold in London. Of this total 50 consignments were from lowland estates, 14 consignments from one highland estate, three consignments were from the Government Experiment Station at Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands, and one from the Central Experiment Station, Serdang. Prices realized for highland tea ranged from 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., and for lowland tea from 9¾d. to 1s. 0d. per lb.

The total area planted with tea in the Federated Malay States in 1935 was 2,186 acres as compared with 1,950 acres in 1934. Of this area, 795 acres of upland tea were planted at an elevation of over 4,000 feet in the Highlands.

Tea sold locally, at between 35 to 60 cents per pound according to grade, is at present entirely lowland tea. It is mostly black tea but it appears that considerable scope may exist for the preparation of green tea for consumption by Chinese. Green tea constitutes a considerable proportion of the total imports, while local growers are all Chinese small-holders, mostly in Selangor.

(*b*) *Crops grown entirely on Large Estates.*

Oil Palms.—The production of palm oil and kernels now constitutes an agricultural export industry ranking fourth in importance. With new areas coming into bearing (only about 79 per cent. had reached the bearing stage in 1935), and other areas approaching the stage of maximum yield, the exports of these products from areas now planted must increase steadily for some years to come. In 1935 Malaya could be considered to have reached about half-way towards maximum production. The total area planted with oil palm at the end of 1935 was returned as follows:—

	Acres.
Selangor	17,405
Perak	13,600
Negri Sembilan	1,273
Pahang	797
	33,075

All oil and kernels produced are exported, with the exception of a small quantity of oil used for the local manufacture of soap. The following table shows production during the past five years together with the average annual price c.i.f. Liverpool.

Year.	*Tons.*	*C.i.f. Liverpool.* £ s. d.
1931	4,480	18 18 3
1932	7,076	17 18 9
1933	9,333	16 0 3
1934	12,965	12 9 3
1935	17,339	19 19 8

In the Federated Malay States there were 18 factories in operation at the end of 1935, and an additional factory was in course of erection. One factory uses the press system, and the remainder employ the centrifugal system.

Bulk shipment of palm oil has made headway. The Federated Malay States Railways have in operation a scheme for transport in suitable tank wagons and the Singapore Harbour Board has completed an installation of three 500-ton tanks at Singapore with the necessary pumping arrangements to receive oil from sea or rail. This installation has been leased to a local trading company, which has also erected bulking tanks in Selangor. Another organisation ships oil in bulk direct from the Selangor coast.

Considerable research work in connexion with oil palms has been carried on for several years by the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and a special handbook on the industry as a whole was published in 1934 setting out results of these researches.

(c) *Crops grown exclusively by Asiatics.*

Rice is grown by Malays throughout the Federation, wherever there is suitable land in populated areas. Local production supplies about one-third of the total requirements, the balance is imported from Burma and Siam.

The crop season in most places runs from July to mid-January or February but local variations occur.

The estimated area of rice land and the yield of unhusked rice to the nearest 1,000 gallons (the local unit of measurement, the *gantang*, is equivalent to a gallon) in the season 1934-35 were as follows:—

	Wet Rice.		*Dry Rice.*		*Total.*	
	Acres.	*Gantangs.*	*Acres.*	*Gantangs.*	*Acres.*	*Gantangs.*
Perak	89,770	29,347,000	3,220	315,000	92,990	29,662,000
Selangor	15,460	4,222,000	730	106,000	16,190	4,328,000
Negri Sembilan	33,550	10,553,000	230	17,000	33,780	10,570,000
Pahang	32,810	8,273,000	980	153,000	33,790	8,426,000
Total	171,590	52,395,000	5,160	591,000	176,750	52,986,000

About 700 *gantangs* of unhusked rice are equivalent to one ton of cleaned rice, and the total amount of the crop in terms of cleaned rice was about 75,700 tons. This constituted a record, exceeding the previous year's crop by about 700 tons. Since 1931 the crop has increased by over 20,000 tons.

The increase in crop is proportionately much greater than the increase in the planted area. This is attributable, in part to favourable weather conditions, but in part also to more thorough cultivation, the much wider use of pure strain seed, and greater attention to the control of pests, especially rats.

It is part of the Government's policy to encourage the production of rice, and steps are being taken to that end, e.g., by seed distribution and experiments in varietal cultivation.

Tobacco.—Local production, by Malay small-holders and Chinese gardeners, has greatly increased in recent years owing to the increase in import duty and the non-imposition of an excise duty, but is still relatively insignificant. It is difficult to estimate the area under tobacco owing to its being grown in scattered plots and with but little regard to season, but it is probably safe to assume that the total area annually planted is twice the area found at any one time; it was estimated that at the end of 1935 the areas under tobacco in Perak and Selangor were 1,875 and 110 acres respectively.

Up to the present locally grown tobacco has consisted of poor quality leaf which has been used only for native consumption. Considerable attention has been paid to this crop by the Department of Agriculture and numerous experiments have been carried out. Two lines of development appear to be indicated, the growth of filler tobacco for cheroots and the production of bright leaf for cigarettes, and experimental work on flue-curing is at present in progress.

Minor Food Crops.—Much greater attention is now being paid to the cultivation of minor food crops such as tapioca, groundnuts, and vegetables, and there appear to be considerable possibilities for extension of cultivation to meet local requirements. The Department of Agriculture, in a series of studies on tapioca cultivation, has reached the conclusion that this crop is no more exhausting to the soil than any other provided that adequate attention is paid to manuring and to soil conservation. There is one tapioca factory in Negri Sembilan.

There are 747 acres of groundnuts, mainly in Perak and Selangor, and trials have been carried out by the Department of Agriculture and distribution of planting material has been made. There appears to be considerable possibilities for extension of the cultivation of this crop to meet local requirements. There are four oil mills in the Federated Malay States.

There has been also a considerable increase in vegetable growing of recent years but imports are still very considerable. Vegetable growing is largely in Chinese hands and efforts are being made with a view to possible improvement of the conditions under which the vegetables are grown. A number of Europeans have now taken up land in the Highlands with a view to establishing a trade in fresh vegetables for the plains.

Increasing attention has been paid to fruit cultivation by small-holders and there are now 42,481 acres planted with fruit in the Federated Malay States. This total includes 9,525 acres of pineapples, and 10,662 acres of bananas.

2.—Forestry.

Of the land surface of the Federated Malay States 84·2 per cent. bears natural forest, 8·6 per cent. is devoted to rubber cultivation and the remaining 7·2 per cent. to agriculture and mining. In view of the growing tendency to limit the extent of cultivation of various intensively grown economic crops as a corrective to overproduction "the forest background" is likely to remain an important consideration in Malayan rural economy for an indefinite time to come. Realisation of the role of natural vegetation in preserving the fertility of tropical soils is rapidly spreading, and in the rubber industry there has been during the past three or four years a remarkable change-over from agricultural practice to a forestry technique which relies on the effect of indigenous "covers" to maintain the soil in good condition without cultivation or the application of fertilisers. Damage to forests by shifting cultivation, though not entirely negligible in the Federated Malay States, is generally under control: a more insidious form of fugitive land exploitation which has to be guarded against consists in clearing large areas of natural forest in order to grow an agricultural crop for a few years, without cultivation or manuring, until the soil is exhausted, whereupon the land is abandoned as waste. The areas of waste land due to mining activities are relatively insignificant. Conditions are generally favourable for a balanced economy under which all land not required for permanent agricultural use is kept under forest, productive as far as possible, but in any case protective of the soil.

The most important work of the Forest Department is the growing of timber, new crops being established concurrently with the exploitation of the original forests by the method known as natural regeneration: planting is rarely resorted to. All timber is sold standing, and the business of its conversion and extraction is carried on almost entirely by Chinese contractors and Chinese labour. The same applies generally to the collection of minor forest produce.

The Federated Malay States as a whole are self-supporting in the matter of timber supplies and were, on balance, exporters of timber and wood fuel to the value of $538,894 in 1934, these exports being mainly to neighbouring Malayan territories. Factors adverse to the development of trade with the United Kingdom have been the depressed conditions and low prices ruling in the hardwood market coupled with a strong revival in local demand but regular consignments of timber have been shipped and the efforts to develop this trade continue. There has been a marked increase in sawmilling activity in the Federated Malay States and the prospects of establishing an export trade are drawing appreciably closer.

At the end of the year there were 7,478 square miles of forest reserves and 42 square miles proposed for reservation. The areas reserved in the western States are as large as can be reasonably expected, but the reserves in the State of Pahang could be added to with advantage, the demand for land for cultivation by private enterprise, other than *padi* land, being now practically in abeyance.

3.—Animal Husbandry.

There is a tendency to devote more attention to the development of the animal industry, but the chief difficulty is still an inadquate knowledge of the factors responsible for lack of development in the past. Good types of animals and birds of all species can be raised, but unfortunately these are out-numbered by those of poor quality, while owners have been discouraged in their efforts not only by the results obtained but also by occasional losses experienced by invasion with more fatal diseases. There is a lack of knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the country for the maintenance of animal health, and investigations are in progress on all aspects of this problem with a view to obtaining reliable data for information of stock owners.

Considerable attention has been paid to the question of buffalo breeding in Pahang with very satisfactory results. Development of the buffalo farm at Raub, Pahang, is proceeding and results of practical importance have been obtained. Stock shows for these animals, and also other animals and poultry have been instituted, and livestock owners are gradually showing a genuine interest in the work. Extension of these activities to other States is contemplated.

In addition to investigations on the possible utilization of local foodstuffs for stock, research is in progress to determine the existence of other specific disease conditions.

Pig breeding, as carried out by the Chinese, is proving very successful. No doubt improvements can be effected, but the fact that pigs of a type suitable for local markets can be bred in a country where milk and its by-products are not available indicates the use which can be made of local foodstuffs. The industry however is considerably checked by the prices paid, in some instances, for local foodstuffs.

Enormous numbers of poultry are reared but owners frequently receive setbacks in their work by invasion of a highly infectious virus disease of fowls which as yet can be controlled only by sanitary measures.

Dairying is conducted on rather haphazard lines, dairymen frequently endeavouring to make use of cattle which are obviously unsuited for the purpose. Good types of local dairy cattle, however, are available, and by paying attention to the selection of the right type and the feeding of the cattle, including the young stock, improvements can be effected. Similar observations apply to animals bred for slaughter.

The livestock census for 1935 showed the following distribution of stock.

	Buffaloes.	*Cattle.*	*Sheep and Goats.*	*Pigs.*	*Horses.*
Perak	14,795	26,795	48,816	58,328	139
Selangor	2,681	16,700	32,191	113,733	200
Negri Sembilan	10,249	10,635	20,685	32,590	11
Pahang	22,305	4,908	22,097	14,266	19
Totals, 1935	50,030	59,038	123,789	218,917	369

The approximate value per head is: Buffaloes $47, Cattle $38, Sheep or Goats $7, and Swine $11.

The imports of buffaloes, cattle, sheep and goats, and swine in 1935 were 7,686, 3,706, 11,689, 32,981 respectively, as compared with 15,366, 6,520, 7,840, 63,502 respectively for 1934.

The export of animals and animal products is negligible, being represented mostly by hides and skins.

4. Minerals.

The Federation is, for its size, very richly endowed with minerals, owing their origin mainly to the granite, great outcrops of which occupy one-third of the Peninsula. The principal metals mined are tin, tungsten, gold and coal.

Tin.—About one-third of the world's supplies come from the Federated Malay States. Tin-ore there occurs as the mineral cassiterite (tin dioxide), and only very rarely have small quantities of stannite (sulphide of tin, copper, and iron) been detected with it.

The tin-ore was deposited in veins near the margins of granite-intrusions, both in the granite itself, and also in the intruded, heat-metamorphosed, bedded rocks, and large quantities have been mined in the Federated Malay States from such primary deposits, as, for example, at the Pahang Consolidated Company's Mine, one of the largest lode tin mines in the world. The amount of tin-ore so won from primary deposits in the Federated Malay States is larger than is generally realized, but the major part of the output comes from alluvium, the product of erosion of primary deposits.

The geographical distribution of the alluvial tin-fields of the Federated Malay States need not be described in detail. It is sufficient to say that these sources of mineral-wealth are in low-lying country near granite hills, and are bottomed usually by limestone or schist. Of late years important extensions of the known tin-fields have been proved in deeper ground, and it can be stated with confidence that considerable reserves of tin-ore are still available.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the tin is exported as tin-ore. Exports of ore (reduced to metallic content on a true assay basis) and block tin have been:—

	Tons.
1931	53,455
1932	28,363
1933	23,924
1934	36,385
1935	40,749

Since March, 1931, the export of tin has been restricted in accordance with the International Tin Scheme. On 27th October, 1933, a new Agreement for a period of three years from the 1st January, 1934, was signed by representatives of the following Governments:—

Bolivia, the Malay States, the Netherlands East Indies, Nigeria and Siam.

The first four Governments are defined as "Signatories" in the Agreement, whereas the Government of Siam's status is a "participant". Since the signing of the agreement the following countries have joined the Scheme as participants: the United Kingdom, French Indo-China, Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi and Portugal.

The following table shows the quota percentages which have been in force since the inception of regulation. The discrepancy between the international and the domestic percentage is due to the domestic assessment being based on potential production, while the standard tonnage of 71,940 tons allotted to the Malay States by the International Tin Committee, is the amount of Malaya's output in 1929, the year adopted by the International Tin Committee as a basis for computing standard tonnages.

Table of Quota Percentages.

		International Percentage.	*F.M.S. Domestic Percentage.*	
1931.	March–May	77·75	75	
	June–August	65·5	75	
	September–December ...	65·5	40	
1932.	January–May	56	40	
	June	44	33-⅓	
	July–December	33-⅓	25	Byrne Scheme in operation.
1933.	January–March	33-⅓	25	
	April–June	33-⅓	23	
	July–December	33-⅓	25	
1934.	January–March	40+4	31	Special 4 per cent. allowance for one year from which F.M.S. over-production prior to 31.12.33 of 1,031 tons has to be deducted.
	April–September	50+4	37·5	
	October–December ...	40+4	30	
1935.	January–March	40	28.3	
	April–June	45	32.4	
	July–September	70	46·7	
	October–December ...	80	62	

Assisted by the operations of an International Tin Pool, which held stocks off the market, the Scheme has been effective in raising the price of tin from £104 10s. (touched in April, 1932) to over £150 at the end of 1932. From June, 1933, until December, 1935, the price, with a few fluctuations, has remained steady between £204 and £230 a ton. On the 10th July, 1934, an Agreement was signed by the four Signatory Governments to the International Tin Control Scheme to form a buffer stock of tin to be used as an adjunct to the International Tin Control Scheme. All buffer stock tin was finally sold by 27th September, 1935. Malaya's contribution to the stock was 3,597 tons of tin. The industry is in the hands of large European Companies and Chinese in the approximate ratio of 66 per cent. to 34 per cent. respectively.

Tungsten ores.—Wolfram and scheelite are ores of tungsten which also owe their existence to the intrusion of the granite masses. Recent geological investigations of a particular scheelite deposit at Pulai in Perak, confirmed later by prospecting, has shown the occurrence to be unique. It is probably the most important deposit of scheelite in the world.

Exports have been:—

Year.	*Wolfram.* *Tons.*	*Scheelite.* *Tons.*
1931	—	368
1932	—	302
1933	33	918
1934	29	1,508
1935	8	1,365

Gold.—Some 30,000 oz. per annum are produced from a number of gold mines. The most important single mine, owned by the Raub-Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., produced 20,240 oz. in 1935; this is mined from quartz lodes in slate near to an outcrop of a special type of granite. In the last few years prospectors have made an intensive search for new deposits but only small occurrences of payable alluvium have been located. There has been considerable activity in shallow gold mining in the Bidor District during 1935.

Production during recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	*Production.* *oz.*	*Value.* *£*
1931	29,462	141,112
1932	29,296	135,617
1933	29,036	169,498
1934	30,221	208,084
1935	29,771	211,506

Coal is mined in Batu Arang, Selangor, by Malayan Collieries, Ltd. Almost the whole production is consumed locally, principally by the Federated Malay States Railways and by the mining industry, and exports are comparatively small (39,191 tons in 1934 and 40,476 tons in 1935). The quantity produced therefore depends on the degree of local industrial activity and has recently tended to increase owing to larger releases of the tin quota.

Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1931	402,355	1934	321,461
1932	277,848	1935	377,441
1933	218,247		

Other minerals.—*Arsenic* occurs as *arsenopyrites*, sometimes associated with primary deposits of cassiterite, but the price of the mineral is not usually high enough to pay for production, except as a side-line to tin-mining. *Pyrites* is widespread, but there is no known deposit in the Federated Malay States large enough for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. *Copper-ores* have been worked on a small scale in the tin-bearing areas. *Galena* (*lead sulphide*) occurs in limestone country, sometimes associated with *sphalerite* (*zinc sulphide*). A galena deposit has recently been opened up in Pahang. Thirty-three tons have been produced up to the end of 1935.

Monazite is a mineral commonly found in tin-ore concentrates. It contains, in varying quantities, the *thorium* used in making gas-mantles but so far no market has been obtained for it. *Corundum* is found as boulders in the Kinta District. It has been tried locally as an abrasive, and in place of bort in a rock-drill. Lately it has found another use in ball mills.

Ilmenite is available in large amounts in the Federated Malay States. While it is in some demand in other countries, none of the mineral has yet been exported from Malaya, except for a small shipment to Japan. *Zircon*, too, is a common mineral which may be put to commercial use, but it has not yet found a sale in Malaya. Several deposits of *iron ore* are known in the Federated Malay States.

Geological investigation has shown that it is extremely improbable that *petroleum* will ever be produced in the Federated Malay States in payable quantity.

Phosphate of recent formation, found in limestone caves, is used locally as a manure. *Manganese oxides* have been seen in tin mines in Kinta, but not in deposits of economic importance. *Bauxite*, too, is known to occur but only in small amounts.

Apart from its value as having been the source of most of the minerals, *granite* is used widely as road-metal, as railway ballast, and, to a much smaller extent, for building. *Marble* is worked at Ipoh, and *crystalline limestone* is common in many localities, being quarried for road-metal and railway ballast. It is also a source of lime. A series of ancient indurated volcanic rocks provides excellent road-metal and railway ballast in parts of Pahang.

Large reefs of *quartz* in Selangor and Negri Sembilan may prove useful for glass-making. *Kaolin* is abundant at the edge of the granite intrusions, and is also formed by the weathering of felspar in granite. Bricks are manufactured from alluvial clays and for various weathered rocks, including shale and granite.

5. FISHERIES.

The Malay Peninsula is situated in a large area of shallow sea. On the west coast the Straits of Malacca are nowhere deeper than fifty fathoms, while it is only at a distance of over 250 miles from the east coast that the floor of the China Sea dips to a depth at which it is unprofitable to fish. Only the fringe of this vast area is fished at present. The fisheries are conducted in shallow undecked boats, propelled by paddles or oars. Sail is used in proceeding to and from fishing grounds, but oars or paddles are always employed in manoeuvring the fishing gear. The grounds fished, consequently, are rarely more than twenty miles distant from the mainland.

With craft of this nature the monsoons exert a dominant influence. The east coast lies open to the full force of the north-east monsoon, and fishing there ceases with its advent. While in parts the effect of this monsoon is felt for a shorter period, fishing ceases in the main from about November to April. With suitable harbours and decked craft employing power, there would be no more difficulty in carrying on an all year fishery than is experienced in the North Sea. The east coast of the Peninsula is less favoured by nature with natural harbours than the east coast of Great Britain. A natural harbour, however, exists at Port Blair, Johore, and a possible one, deserving investigation, opposite Pulo Kapas in Trengganu. A number of islands also possess protected anchorage.

The number of registered fishing boats in the Federated Malay States was 6,412 as against 5,289 in 1934.

The total full-time fishermen employed amounted in 1935 to 14,013 of whom 7,863 were Malays, 6,075 Chinese and 74 Indians, as against the total of 11,204 in 1934, of whom 7,066 were Malays and 4,127 Chinese. A considerable number of Malays who were only partially employed in fishing are not included in these figures.

The total weight of wet fish landed during the years 1934 and 1935 amounted to approximately 64,000 tons, an average for each year of about 32,000 tons.

All these fish were caught by native methods, either in traps, drift nets, seine nets or by hook or line, and were mostly salted and dried in the sun for local consumption. A considerable proportion was sold fresh and was distributed all over Malaya packed in ice, either for immediate consumption or if unsold as such, for conversion into salt fish, which is consumed in large quantities and also exported from the Straits Settlements.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Federated Malay States are not self-supporting in food-stuffs. So long as there was a satisfactory market price for rubber and tin it was possible to purchase supplies of rice and other food-stuffs on more favourable terms than they could be produced in Malaya. From one-quarter to one-third of the total consumption of rice was grown locally, the rest being imported chiefly from Siam and Burma.

The trade depression of the last few years, however, has rendered the export staples less and less profitable, and has brought about an increase in the local production of food-stuffs.

Exact figures of local production of food-stuffs, other than rice, are not available, but the increase in production is reflected to some extent in the fall in imports of all kinds of food-stuffs.

The Government desires to make the country more self-supporting. A Drainage and Irrigation Department has been formed to improve existing rice land and to bring new areas into rice cultivation. The Agricultural Department has stimulated the growing of tea by its successful production of the lowlands variety, and is still experimenting with the highlands variety. Coffee-growing has been extended and several brands of Malayan coffee are now being marketed. An expert has been appointed to give instruction in improved methods of poultry breeding, and the Agricultural Department is establishing poultry runs with the object of distributing birds of improved strains for crossing with kampong poultry.

While it is probably not physically impossible to make the Federated Malay States almost, if not entirely, self-supporting, it is certain that for very many years to come the rubber and tin industries must continue to occupy the predominant position in the economic life of the community and consequently large quantities of food-stuffs must continue to be imported.

VI.—Industry.

The following form the bulk of the few manufacturing concerns in the Federated Malay States:—

		Labour Force.					
		Indians.		*Chinese.*		*Other.*	
Nature of activity.	*No.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
Engineering works and motor repairs ...	4	102	—	163	—	4	—
Aerated water factories	4	27	2	15	44	5	—
Cement works	1	329	81	18	14	22	—
Ice works	1	10	—	3	—	3	—
Plywood factory	1	51	—	56	7	33	—
Rubber works	5	43	6	197	347	32	—
Oil mills	2	43	—	15	—	3	—
Pineapple packing factories	2	37	—	320	63	10	—
Match factory	1	28	3	44	181	43	—
Nipah distillery	1	5	—	8	—	13	—
Rice mills	1	69	18	—	—	—	—
Saw mills	1	—	—	25	5	—	—

There are fairly considerable native Malay industries in various parts of the Federation, individual industries often being localized in particular places. The most important are the following:—mat-making, embroidery, weaving and dyeing, basketry, and pottery. Some of these industries are now moribund and none of their products enter to any substantial extent into the export market.

Many handicrafts are carried on by the Chinese and Indians, for example boot-making, tailoring, metal-working, and so on.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The greater part of Federated Malay States trade passes through the Straits Settlements ports of Singapore and Penang, and the Federated Malay States cannot be said to have any entrepôt trade.

Tourist traffic is negligible. Tourist ships do not touch at Federated Malay States ports, of which only Port Swettenham can take ocean-going vessels. Occasionally passengers disembark at Penang and make the journey through the Peninsula by rail or road, rejoining their ship at Singapore.

VIII.—Communications.

Railways.

The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States and in the Straits Settlements and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula opposite Singapore Island, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. A causeway carrying the railway and a roadway across the Johore Straits connects the Island of Singapore with the mainland. At Gemas the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast Lines.

The West Coast Line runs north-north-west through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak, and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour about 488 miles from Singapore; thence through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The East Coast Line, completed in 1931, proceeds northwards from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang, and Kelantan terminating at the port of Tumpat, 328 miles from Gemas. It provides an alternative route to Siam from Singapore, by a short branch from Pasir Mas in Kelantan to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese Line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, the junction for the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore Line.

The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 1,068 miles. The line is of metre gauge, and is mostly single track.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai (for Penang) are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons.

The Central Workshops near Kuala Lumpur are fully equipped with modern machinery. They manufacture the rolling stock, erect the locomotives, usually manufactured in England, and carry out all maintenance and repair work. At Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur there are large and up-to-date railway hotels adjoining the stations. A through express service exists between Penang and Bangkok. Bangkok is within twenty-seven hours of Penang and within fifty-two hours of Singapore.

Roads.

The total mileage of metalled roads on 31st December, 1935, was 2,900·94 miles of which 1,967·95 miles or 68 per cent. were bituminously treated.

In addition to metalled roads 174 miles of unmetalled roads and 999 miles of bridle-paths were maintained by the Government.

Motor traction accounts for the majority of transportation though there is a small proportion of bullock carts, mostly in the rural areas.

Shipping.

The principal communications with the rest of the world are via Singapore or Penang, whence there are frequent sailings to most of the important ports of the world.

The only port in the Federated Malay States for ocean-going vessels, Port Swettenham, is situated about 30 miles from Kuala Lumpur, at the mouth of the Klang River. The harbour is completely landlocked, and there is a minimum depth of 25 feet over the bar at the southern entrance (the average rise of tide being 15 feet at springs and 9 feet at neaps) and of 32 feet in the anchorage.

There is one wharf 1,000 feet long with 31 feet minimum depth of water, two T-headed wharves, each 100 feet long, with 12 feet of water, and a pontoon wharf 200 feet long, with 16 feet minimum depth of water. Ample storage space is provided in the Federated Malay States Railway godowns.

Other ports (for coasting trade only) are Teluk Anson, Port Weld, Kuala Kurau, and Sitiawan in Perak; Kuala Selangor in Selangor; Port Dickson in Negri Sembilan; and Pekan and Kuantan in Pahang.

The only navigable rivers of any importance in the country are the Perak and the Pahang, and even these are used only by launches and small native craft.

The following principal steamship lines maintain regular services calling at Port Swettenham:—

Europe:

British.—Blue Funnel (Ocean Steamship Company and China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited), Ben, Ellerman and Bucknall, Glen and Shire, and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Dutch.—Rotterdam Lloyd, Holland East Asia Line, Netherland Line.

German.—Hamburg Amerika Linie and Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Scandinavian.—East Asiatic Company, and Swedish East Asiatic Company.

Japanese.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

India:

British.—Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company Limited, British India Steam Navigation Company, Straits Steamship Company Limited, Ho Hong Steamship Company Line.

Dutch.—Pacific Java-Bengal Line.

Japanese.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China and/or Japan: Blue Funnel (Ocean Steamship Company and China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited), Ben, Ellerman and Bucknall, Glen and Shire, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Limited, China Siam Steamship Line, Ho Hong Steamship Line.

Bangkok:

Norwegian.—China Siam Steamship Line.

Siamese.—Siam Steamship Navigation Company Line.

Australia:

British.—State Shipping Service Line.

Canada and United States of America: Frequent cargo services to New York via Suez, including Blue Funnel, Ellerman, Prince and others; via Cape, Castle Line, Silver Line, Bank Line and Ithamian Steamship Company Line.

Local Services.

In addition there are various Chinese steamship companies.

The following table shows the nationality, number, and tonnage of ocean-going steamers entered at Port Swettenham during 1935:—

Nationality.	*Entered.*	
	No.	*Tonnage.*
British	629	2,234,327
Dutch	105	197,329
German	40	184,562
Japanese	30	130,332
Danish	45	165,480
Other	120	167,882
Total	969	3,079,912

The largest vessel entering the port was s.s. *Philoctetes* (British) of 11,446 tons. The deepest draft vessel entering the port was s.s. *Diomed* (British) drawing 31 feet 1 inch of water.

AIR.

There are as yet no direct air communications. The Imperial Airways London/Singapore Service and the Netherlands (K.L.M.) Air Service Amsterdam/Batavia pass over the Federated Malay States between Alor Star and Singapore, and mails for despatch by these services are sent by rail to Singapore.

The Imperial Airways and the Netherlands Air service each provide between them a twice-weekly, rapid, regular and reliable air mail; the usual time in transit between London and Singapore being between 9 and 10 days.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied only on imports specifically named in the tariff, of which the most important are alcoholic liquors, tobacco, petroleum, sugar, tea, coffee, edible oils and fats, matches, textiles, apparel and cement (all subject to various specific duties) and a number of manufactured articles (subject to *ad valorem* duties varying from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. on foreign goods and 5 to 25 per cent. on Empire goods). Alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties on cotton textiles are provided.

Imperial Preference is granted on a number of articles, including wines and beer, manufactured tobacco, sugar, cement, cotton textiles, and other manufactures. The margin of preference varies but, in the case of *ad valorem* duties, is not less than 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Malayan Information Agency, which maintains an office at Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1., was originally established by the Government of the Federated Malay States, but its upkeep is now shared by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and the Agency's functions cover Malaya generally. Its primary object is to advertise the products and attractions of Malaya, to furnish to inquirers information as to the opportunities which the country provides for investment and the facilities for travel and exploration which it affords to the tourist or traveller, and to supply (on payment) publications and maps.

The Agency is under the direction of a Board consisting of the Agent, a Deputy Agent, a representative of mining interests, a representative of planting interests, a representative of commercial interests, and a retired senior member of the Malayan Civil Service.

The Senior Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Federated Malay States, holds the honorary appointment of Imperial Trade Correspondent at Kuala Lumpur.

One of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, responsible to the Department of Overseas Trade, is stationed at Singapore and the Federated Malay States are included in his sphere.

JOHORE.

I.—Situation, etc.

Johore is a Malay State under British protection lying at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Malacca, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. A causeway, carrying the peninsula road and railway, spans the Straits of Tebrau to connect Johore Bahru with Singapore Island.

Johore is in the main a lowland area lying to the south of the principal mountain ranges of the Malay Peninsula and is much less hilly than any other State of British Malaya. It is still very largely covered by primeval equatorial forest; the only thickly settled areas are on the south-western coast and around Johore Bahru, the capital, and the north-eastern half of the State is still practically undeveloped.

Its climate approximates to that of Singapore and the Federated Malay States. The highest annual rainfall recorded at any station in 1935 was 140·92 inches, the lowest 45·07 inches. The highest maximum temperature in 1935 was 99° F. and the lowest minimum 64° F.

The total area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles and of it, 1,270,216 acres are alienated. Land is held from the Sultan in perpetuity upon payment of annual quit-rent.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 and the estimated population for 1935, was:—

	1931 Census.	*1935 Estimated.*
Malaysians*	234,422	255,468
Chinese	215,076	218,040
Indians	51,038	49,803
Europeans	722	793
Eurasians	302	318
Others	3,751	3,797
	505,311	528,219

There is a marked excess of males, due to immigration, and at the 1931 Census the proportion of females per 1,000 males was 562. 16·4 per cent. of the population was urban (i.e., in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more). There are three towns of some size, Johore Bahru (22,153), Bandar Maharani (21,225), and Bandar Penggaram (13,862).

The occupied population was classified industrially at the last Census as follows:—

Agriculture	163,403
Fishing	5,136
Mining and manufactures	13,183
Transport and commerce	22,365
Public service and professions	5,806
Personal service	13,445
Total occupied population	223,338

The indigenous Malay population is mainly engaged in agriculture and fisheries. The immigrant Malaysians and Indians are mainly employed on estates. The Chinese, while also supplying many agricultural and general labourers, supply practically all the mining workers and predominate in trading.

As will be seen from the figures of race, immigration, principally of Chinese, Indians, and Javanese, is of great importance in Johore, indigenous Malays forming less than one-quarter of the population, and the proportion of the population born in Malaya being in 1931 only 43·4 per cent. Most of the immigrants stay in Malaya only a few years and there is a constant ebb and flow through Singapore. No statistics of arrivals in and departure from Johore are kept, but during the decade 1921-1931 the Chinese population increased by 117,823, and Indian by 26,858.

III.—Finance.

A.

Currency and Banking.

The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.). The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has branches at Johore Bahru and Muar, the Ho Hong Bank, Limited (head office, Singapore) has branches at Muar and Batu Pahat, and the Batu Pahat Bank Ltd., also operates at Batu Pahat. The Government has no interest in any banks and conducts no operations of a banking nature.

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* Malaysians include immigrants of Malay race from the Netherlands East Indies, principally Javanese, 90,735 according to 1931 Census, but no estimate is available for 1935.

B.

Public Finance.

1. Johore has no public debt.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $
Posts and Telegraphs	327,100	587,114
	Deficit $260,014	

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Land and Forest Revenue		3,400,120	21·29
II. Customs and Marine, i.e.—	$		
Export Duties	594,850		
Import „	3,231,280		
Other	1,133,520		
		4,959,650	31·07
III. Opium Revenue		3,200,000	20·04
IV. Excise, Licences, and other internal revenue ...		833,400	5·22
V. Fees of Court and miscellaneous revenue		253,840	1·59
VI. Interest		1,585,000	9·93
VII. Municipal		1,267,660	7·94
VIII. Land Sales		466,200	2·92
Equivalent to £1,862,685.		15,965,870	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure		327,100	
		16,292,970	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

No information is available as to the source of the imports from which Customs revenue was obtained. In 1935 the principal articles of imports from which revenue was received were:—

	$
Tobacco...	1,422,290
Petroleum	1,210,398
Spirits	451,605
Matches	30,270

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Department	260,014	1·28
II. Administration	8,069,397	39·80
III. Economic Development	4,520,656	22·30
IV. Social Services	6,156,338	30·37
V. Defence	632,704	3·12
VI. Non-effective (i.e. Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances)	634,813	3·13
Equivalent to £2,365,291.	20,273,922	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	327,100	
	20,601,022	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the end of 1935, the Johore Government had an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of $15,348,419 (equivalent to £1,790,649 and intended to be used in the event of the disappearance of the opium revenue owing to the suppression of opium smoking in the State). There were also investments on account of general surplus funds amounting to $25,850,922 (equivalent to £3,015,941).

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have ever been asked for or received.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available. The trade of Johore with non-Malayan countries is included in the statistics for British Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*).

	$		£
1913	14,212,850	equivalent to	1,658,166
1932	29,623,457	„	3,456,070
1933	35,985,800	„	4,198,343
1934	61,077,703	„	7,125,732
1935	50,861,133	„	5,933,799

(ii) *Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	$		£
Class I	7,558,991	equivalent to	881,882
„ II	41,932,162	„	4,892,086
„ III	—		—
„ IV	1,369,560	„	159,782
„ V	420	„	49
	50,861,133		5,933,799

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in* $		£
Class I.				
Pineapples, preserved ...	1,096,045 cases	3,100,492	equivalent to	361,713
Pineapples, fresh	41,231,874	1,838,013	„	214,435
Arecanuts	293,700 cwt.	1,572,801	„	183,493
Tapioca	90,600 „	223,874	„	26,119
Eggs	14,791,138	191,072	„	22,292
Swine	4,428	96,340	„	11,240
Class II.				
Rubber	83,358 tons	32,963,598	„	3,845,753
Iron Ore	594,888 „	2,974,453	„	347,020
Copra	39,171 „	2,669,837	„	311,481
Tin Ore	801 „	1,467,119	„	171,164
Timber	50,741 „	654,648	„	76,376
Gambier	9,861 cwt.	43,333	„	5,056

It is not possible to give the countries of destination of all the exports. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, and food-stuffs such as sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs, and poultry are sold in Singapore but most of the exports are shipped to other countries from Singapore.

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total imports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	$		£
1913	9,304,509	equivalent to	1,085,526
1932	21,809,020	„	2,544,385
1933	22,561,488	„	2,632,173
1934	31,213,739	„	3,641,603
1935	34,458,315	„	4,020,137

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	$		£
Class I	14,857,016	equivalent to	1,733,319
„ II	1,285,455	„	149,970
„ III	18,307,888	„	2,135,920
„ IV (Parcel Post)	7,956	„	928
	34,458,315		4,020,137

Details of the principal imports during 1935 are not available, nor is it possible to give the countries of origin.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture occupies the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore. Production is derived from areas which vary in size from the small peasant holding of one or two acres, to large and highly organised estates of several thousand acres in extent. The larger estates are given over almost exclusively to sole crops for export production, while smaller estates and Asiatic holdings are mainly under mixed crops combining export staples, and food stuffs for internal consumption. Agriculture in Johore is more diversified than in any other State in the Peninsula.

Rubber.—This is by far the most important crop cultivated in the State and is grown on both large estates and on small holdings cultivated by Asiatics. The value of this crop has for many years outweighed the total value of all others. During 1929 its value represented 84 per cent. of the total value of agricultural exports from the State, while during 1935, a restriction year, its value represented approximately 76 per cent. of total exports.

The total area under this crop at the end of 1935 was 839,350 acres of which 322,225 acres were grown on estates of under 100 acres in extent. Of the total area 60,832 acres are budgrafted. Production in 1935 amounted to 82,886 tons, valued at $32,963,598.

The principal form of raw rubber prepared and exported is smoked sheet. Thin pale crepe is produced in limited quantity, while the reduction in the amount of sole crepe prepared on estates and exported is considerable. The production of concentrated latex and the export of normal latex is proceeding slowly.

Production was limited throughout the year under the terms of the Rubber Regulation Agreement.

Coconuts.—The total area under coconuts is estimated to be 170,085 acres, the majority of which is cultivated in small Asiatic holdings, situated principally along the coastal alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. This crop is largely grown in mixed stands with arecanuts, fruit, coffee, or interplanted with miscellaneous food stuffs.

Following the depressed market for copra of 1934 which was the lowest on record, producers enjoyed satisfactory prices throughout 1935, the total exports of 39,171 tons being valued at $2,669,837, which compares with 41,735 tons valued at $1,895,997 for 1934.

Arecanuts.—The area under this crop at the end of 1935 was estimated to be 31,318 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop with other small holding produce along the west coastal plains. Exports totalled 14,686 tons valued at $1,572,801 as compared with 16,280 tons valued at $623,003 for 1934.

Appreciable areas of this crop continue to go out of economic production each year and are not fully replaced as returns are not considered to be attractive.

The types of arecanuts most commonly manufactured are splits, whole, sliced and salted, while the preparation on a limited scale of boiled immature nuts which are subsequently dried on a kiln for several days forms a seasonal occupation, the produce being exported to China markets. Manufacture is almost wholly in the hands of Chinese dealers, who purchase nut requirements from peasant cultivators.

Pineapples.—The area under pineapples for 1935 was estimated at 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 35,268 acres of which 11,529 acres were planted as a sole crop for 1934.

Exports for the year amounted to 1,096,045 cases of canned pineapple produce valued at $3,100,492 and a total of 41,231,874 fresh pineapples valued at $1,838,013, the gross value of exports being $4,938,505, similar figures for 1934 being 1,155,309 cases of preserved pineapples and 33,556,687 fresh fruit with a gross value of $4,838,962.

Pineapples which are produced primarily for canning, were for many years cultivated almost exclusively as a catch crop with young rubber. With the prohibition of rubber planting during the period of regulation, and the established importance of the canning industry for the production of a low priced product, the transition of pineapple cultivation from a catch crop to a permanent form of husbandry is making a considerable advance each year.

Seven factories were registered for canning during the year. With the statutory obligations now imposed upon canners, important improvements in the handling and processing of fruit have been undertaken. Arrangements have now been concluded for the provision of research work in relation to canning, which it is anticipated will materially improve the quality of the pack.

Oil Palm.—The cultivation of oil palm is confined entirely to large estates. In Johore six estates are under this crop with a total cultivated area of 30,649 acres, of which 16,190 are immature. Four estates only are in production.

During the year 1,918 tons of palm oil valued at $324,667, and 518 tons of palm kernels valued at $54,079 were exported, which compares with 1,870 tons of palm oil and 247 tons of kernels with a total value of $171,399 for 1934.

The improvement in prices over those ruling for 1934 has enabled a high standard of cultivation and manufacture to be maintained on the majority of properties, while the application of artificial fertilisers has been continued on some estates.

Tapioca.—The area under tapioca for 1935 was estimated to be 4,706 acres, of which 489 acres were cultivated as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1934 are 6,112 and 51 acres respectively. The industry is entirely in Chinese hands, the crop being cultivated in combination with young rubber.

Exports of tapioca produce amounted to 4,530 tons valued at $223,874 which represents a considerable drop in production when compared with exports of 9,734 tons valued at $552,747 for 1934. As a result of the prohibition of tapioca as a sole crop, owing to its alleged exhausting effect upon the soil, and the difficulty of obtaining land for crops with which tapioca could be interplanted adequate supplies of roots to meet factory requirements are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, and in some factories sago palm is being used to augment the short supply of tubers.

Six factories for the manufacture of tapioca produce remained in operation during the year, only one of which maintained regular working. The grades commonly produced were flake, seed pearl and flour. The refuse from tapioca factories is universally used as a pig food by Chinese breeders.

Derris.—With the maintenance of improved prices, the cultivation of this crop is expanding steadily. At the end of 1935 it was estimated that 3,918 acres were under cultivation, an increase of 1,934 acres over the previous year. Derris is grown almost entirely as a catch crop or in mixed cultivation with secondary produce. The dried root is sold on rotenone content or ether extract.

Gambier.—The area under gambier is estimated to be 2,179 acres, of which some 735 acres are under sole crop. These figures represent an appreciable increase over those returned for 1934. The crop is cultivated mainly in combination with young rubber or in mixed cultivation with derris. The product, which is principally employed in the leather industry is manufactured under the most primitive conditions, and investigations designed to effect an improvement will shortly be undertaken. Exports were 494 tons valued at $43,333, and compares with 400 tons valued at $39,021 for 1934.

Fruit.—Fruit cultivation is very largely in the hands of the Malay peasant, durians, mangosteens, rambutans, pulasans, langsat, duku, mata kuching and chiku being the most popular varieties grown. Some 8,110 acres, grown almost entirely as a mixed crop, were under cultivation during 1935. In addition 4,959 acres are estimated to be under bananas in mixed cultivation. During the season a large export trade is maintained with Singapore.

Other export crops.—Of the minor miscellaneous crops coffee 1,053 acres, sago 1,729 acres, tobacco 1,107 acres, patchouli 418 acres, support a small and mainly seasonal export trade.

Details of the principal agricultural exports during the past five years are as follows:—

	Rubber.		*Copra.*		*Arecanuts.*	
Year.	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in $*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in $*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in $*
1931	90,780	20,319,138	38,428	3,321,228	13,744	802,313
1932	86,685	13,902,311	41,817	3,831,355	14,359	847,664
1933	96,796	22,622,970	48,398	3,193,515	14,765	542,169
1934	103,994	47,563,787	41,375	1,895,997	16,480	623,003
1935	82,886	32,963,598	39,171	2,669,837	14,686	1,572,801

	Tapioca.		*Palm Oil.*		*Palm Kernels.*	
Year.	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in $*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in $*	*Quantity in cwts.*	*Value in $*
1931	14,803	746,085	663	144,700	1,964	14,900
1932	13,723	785,784	1,462	175,990	3,893	14,800
1933	11,999	681,373	2,789	193,550	5,311	14,675
1934	9,734	552,747	1,870	158,835	4,940	12,564
1935	4,530	223,874	1,918	324,667	10,360	54,079

	Pineapples.			*Gambier.*		*Coffee.*		*Other Agricultural Produce.*
Year.	*Fresh Fruit.*	*Cases of Preserved Pines.*	*Total Value in $*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in $*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in $*	*Value in $*
1931	48,170,165	838,101	4,228,374	20,002	221,568	3,240	55,752	538,807
1932	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796	19,218	199,609	3,480	39,498	1,213,974
1933	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319	13,811	76,980	2,240	28,171	991,453
1934	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962	7,995	39,021	1,733	20,272	488,687
1935	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505	9,871	43,333	1,350	15,876	484,464

Food crops.

(i) **Rice.**—As a result of the improved economic conditions of peasants following the introduction of rubber regulation during 1934, and the steadily maintained increase in the price of most other agricultural products, a considerable decrease in areas planted to both wet and dry rice was recorded for 1935. Areas under cultivation for the past five years were:—

Season	*Wet Rice acres*	*Dry Rice acres*
1930–31	7,293	7,375
1931–32	10,885	8,411
1932–33	15,800	9,260
1933–34	17,040	6,780
1934–35	9,635	2,307

The Agricultural Department is endeavouring to stimulate interest in the production of this important food staple, and has commenced the development of test plots to undertake the selection of strains best suited to local conditions, and to demonstrate improved methods of cultivation, pest control and harvesting. The recent creation of a State Drainage and Irrigation Board to provide adequate facilities for water control in suitable areas should also influence the extension of cultivation.

(ii) **Other food crops.**—There is a large number of food crops grown extensively for local supply, either for consumption by the grower or for sale. These include ginger, chillies, tea, pepper, groundnuts, sweet potato, yams, pumpkins, green vegetables, maize, and fruits. Some of these are potential export crops, but little or no export trade is done at present.

2. Forest Products.

There are extensive forests in Johore, of which 1,129 square miles (or 15 per cent. of the total area of the State) have been constituted Forest Reserves. Further areas amounting to 54 square miles have been notified pending reservation. Most of the forests lie on the eastern side of the State at a considerable distance from the main centres of population. Of the total area of reserved forest, 1,075 square miles are inland and the balance of 54 square miles are mangroves. The principal products are timber, firewood, charcoal, canes, resins and wild rubber.

Timber.—The most important woods are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* known locally as *kapur*, the hard *Shorea materialis* or *balau*, the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus* or *Keruing* which is identical with the *gurjun* of Burma and the *hora* of Ceylon, and the useful soft timbers produced by a number of species of *shorea* known locally as *meranti*. Second in importance are the hard timber produced by *Balanocarpus Heimii* or *chengal* and the various species of *Hopea* and *Vatica* known collectively as *resak*. All these woods are well known and command a ready sale but there are also various lesser known woods which, as soon as their properties are more generally appreciated, should prove serviceable for a variety of purposes. Amongst these may be mentioned *Koompassia malaccensis* locally known as *kempas* which produces a hard and strong timber, eminently suitable for heavy construction, but only after impregnation. Most of the timber cut within the State is exported. Soft woods are imported on a large scale by the pineapple manufacturers for use as packing cases but normally exports exceed imports. Figures of production and export during the last five years are as follows:—

	Timber produced. Tons.	Timber exported. Tons.	Percentage exported.
1931	39,913	28,832	72·2
1932	36,663	24,286	66·0
1933	52,231	32,915	63·0
1934	58,357	35,069	60·1
1935	63,145	50,741	80·4

There is a flourishing sawmill industry in Singapore financed by the Chinese and to this may be attributed the high state of development of Johore's timber trade. There are three sawmills in the State but most of the timber is exported in the form of logs to Singapore whence it is re-exported, after conversion, to India, China, Zanzibar and Mauritius. Under the stimulus of Imperial Preference, efforts attended by a certain measure of success, are being made to establish an export trade with the United Kingdom. The timbers concerned are *kapur*, *keruing* and *meranti* of which 266 tons were exported to England in 1935. Large quantities of timber are imported to Singapore from the neighbouring Dutch territory, but, owing to the conservative forest policy adopted in Johore, there is reason to expect that a higher proportion of this trade will be diverted to the State in future years.

Firewood is produced almost entirely in the mangrove forests of Southern Johore. About half the total outturn is exported to Singapore and, though a certain amount of firewood is imported from the neighbouring islands in Dutch territory, exports far exceed imports. Figures of production and export are as follows:—

	Firewood produced. Tons.	Firewood exported. Tons.	Percentage of export.
1931	78,648	40,260	51·2
1932	134,503	69,816	51·9
1933	129,213	74,877	61·3
1934	166,196	72,918	43·8
1935	116,988	74,862	63·5

This is definitely a growing industry in Johore and the only limiting factor is the scarcity of mature mangroves as a result of the wasteful methods of exploitation employed before the introduction of control.

Charcoal is manufactured principally in the mangrove forests. There is a keen demand for this commodity both locally and in Singapore which, owing to the scarcity of mature areas, the State's mangrove forests are unable to supply and considerable quantities are imported from the neighbouring Dutch Islands. The following table shows figures of production, export, and import:—

	Charcoal produced. Tons.	Charcoal exported. Tons.	Percentage exported.	Charcoal imported. Tons.	Difference between exports and imports. + or −
1931	3,173	869	27·4	2,305	+ 1,436
1932	3,916	778	19·9	1,865	+ 1,087
1933	3,108	973	31·9	2,443	− 1,470
1934	6,190	1,761	28·4	3,018	− 1,257
1935	9,763	4,354	44·5	2,908	+ 1,446

Other Produce.—The principal minor forest products are *getah jelutong* obtained by tapping the tree *Dyera constulata* and used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes used principally in the manufacture of furniture, damar or resins obtained from various species of *Shorea* and *Hopea* and used in the manufacture of varnish, and *atap* or palm thatch. Formerly these products were worked extensively but since 1933 there has been a marked decline attributable mainly to the smaller demand for *getah jelutong*, the increasing use of synthetic substitutes for natural resins and to the general improvement in the trade conditions which has provided more attractive and less arduous means of livelihood than the collection of minor forest produce. The following table shows the out-turn of *getah jelutong* and *damar* during the last five years:—

Year.	Getah Jelutong. tons.	Damar. tons.
1931	48	1,244
1932	202	1,413
1933	318	903
1934	90	309
1935	63	139

3. Animal Husbandry.

In 1935 there were estimated to be 8,547 buffaloes, 14,451 cattle, 202,320 swine, 55,087 goats and sheep in the State, the approximate value of which was $4,958,757. The following animals were slaughtered for consumption in the Government Abattoirs: 1,999 cattle, 1,676 buffaloes, 3,032 sheep, 2,366 goats and 43,885 pigs valued at approximately $924,595. There is both import and export trade with other parts of British Malaya, but the industry is not of great importance, the value in 1935 being $240,500 and $45,580 respectively.

4. MINERALS.

The principal minerals found in Johore are tin, iron, china-clay, gold and bauxite. In all 10,831 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of 1935 and 2,531 men and 482 women were employed in mining.

Tin.—The whole production of ore is exported to Singapore for smelting. Exports have been:—

	Tons.	$
1931	594	433,893
1932	424	352,529
1933	306	364,173
1934	521	721,276
1935	801	1,467,118

Iron.—The ore is exported to Japan. Exports have been:—

	Tons.	$
1931	488,877	2,444,387
1932	485,068	2,425,343
1933	408,644	2,043,220
1934	578,180	2,890,000
1935	594,891	2,974,453

The ore exported had an average content of approximately 64 per cent. metallic iron.

Gold.—

	oz.	$
1932	20	903
1933	71	3,539
1934	76	3,779
1935	8	420

The production has been obtained almost entirely during prospecting operations. Mines are being equipped from which production is expected in 1936.

China Clay.—

	Tons.	$
1931	396	7,920
1932	186	3,720
1933	30	600
1934	143	2,860
1935	5	100

The mines were not in operation in 1935.

Bauxite.—Prospecting in 1935 proved a workable deposit of this mineral and production is expected to commence in 1936.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Fishing is carried on round all the coasts and up the rivers. Deep-sea fishing is carried on by Malays on the east coast with drift-nets, operating mainly from Mersing and Sedili. Fishing by Japanese with the method known as "moro-ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish, nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them, is carried out amongst the islands off the east coast of Johore. Off-shore fishing is carried out by Chinese and Malays with seines and drag-nets, or in estuaries and sheltered bays, fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets. River-fishing is carried on by Malays with nets, traps, and rod-and-line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only, being exempt.

Revenue derived from fishing licences during the last five years was:—

Year.	*Revenue.* $
1931	8,899
1932	8,901
1933	8,981
1934	8,412
1935	8,590

Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at the Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Johore is not self-supporting in the matter of food production and never will be, unless and until it ceases to be a prosperous exporter of raw products, such as rubber and copra and its large immigrant population has vanished. Chinese, Sumatra Malays, South Indians, and Javanese have flocked into the country in large numbers, not to plant rice but to share in the wealth which the cultivation of rubber so easily produced until recent times. Were the economic conditions of Johore to become such that it would be necessary for these immigrants to pursue the cultivation of rice and vegetables, it would be a matter of time before they migrated elsewhere, leaving a thinly populated Johore to support itself in comparative poverty.

The rice produced at present would only be sufficient to feed the total population for a few weeks and rice is consequently imported via Singapore in large quantities. Sugar, milk, flour, groundnuts, vegetable oils, and meat all have to be imported via Singapore.

VI.—Industry.

Such manufactures as do not relate to the treatment of the raw materials produced in the State are negligible. There is a Chinese-owned match factory which uses local timber in making matches for local consumption.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

Sea and river.—On the west coast of Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat, and several smaller ports—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

Steamships run from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat, and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungei Papan, and motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports in the State during the last five years was as follows:—

Year.	*Ocean-Going Vessels. Tons.*	*Sailing Vessels. Tons.*	*Coasting Steamers. Tons.*	*Total. Tons.*
1931	314,003	164,511	147,444	625,958
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219½	121,792	619,470½
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954

Railway.—The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles, with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912, to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

Roads.—The State possesses 773 miles of metalled, 1½ miles of concrete, 58 miles of gravelled, and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 55 miles of approach roads and back lanes. On all the public roads, lorries and motor-cars and converted Ford-buses ply for hire.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a compartively short list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, matches, petrol, a few food-stuffs, and rubber boots and shoes. On the remainder of the list there are *ad valorem* duties at rates generally not exceeding 20 per cent. On cotton piece-goods alternative specific and *ad valorem* rates are provided, whichever is the higher being charged. The tariff provides for preferential rates or (in most cases) free entry for imports of Empire origin, except petrol, matches, cigars and unmanufactured tobacco, and some liquors.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the State but inquiries relating to it are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Johore but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

KEDAH.

I.—Situation, etc.

Kedah is a Malay State under British protection on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by Siam and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, the boundary with the protected State of Perlis, and southwards to the Muda River, the boundary with Province Wellesley (Straits Settlements): thence the State extends east of Province Wellesley to the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The mainland of Kedah is about 100·8 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 64·2 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,640 square miles. It is situated between latitude 5° 04′ 41″ and 6° 32′ 38″ North and longitude 100° 11′ 54″ and 101° 07′ 43″ East. The southern and central areas of the State consist mainly of undulating land broken by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations. The northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya. The eastern area along the Patani border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well-watered land suitable for small holdings in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills.

The climate of Kedah differs in some respects from the climate of the rest of Malaya. There is a well defined dry season from the middle of December to the end of March. This dry season is sometimes prolonged and then causes serious loss to rice cultivators. On the other hand, the general flatness of the country and the abundance of natural drainage reduce the risks of any serious flooding after the heavy rains usually experienced during the north-east monsoon in October and November. As in the rest of Malaya the variation in temperature throughout the year is small. There is less variation between the day and night temperature during the greater part of the year than in the inland and east coast districts of Malaya. In 1935 the highest monthly maximum was 93·1° in February, and the lowest monthly maximum was 84·8° in November. The lowest monthly minimum was 68·8° in January and the highest monthly minimum was 74·5° in March. There is a marked difference in rainfall in different parts of the State. In 1935 the lowest total for the year was 92·58 inches at Baling and the highest 137·99 inches at Kulim.

Land tenure derives from the Ruler of the State, who alienates State land by grant in perpetuity or by lease for a term of years, in all cases subject to payment of premium and annual quit-rent.

Titles to land are registered, after survey by the Government Survey Department, on a system based upon the Torrens Act of Australia and New Zealand, and closely analogous to that in force in the Federated Malay States.

The area alienated amounts to approximately 1,117 square miles in 144,830 separate holdings. Lands owned by European limited liability companies or individuals amount to 219 square miles comprised in 233 estates, one cultivated with tea and the rest with rubber.

A Malay Reservations Enactment, which prohibits or restricts the passing of State land or of land held by Malays into the possession of other nationalities, has been applied to a great proportion of the whole State.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 and the estimated population mid-year 1935, was:—

	1931 *Census*	1935 *Estimate*
Malays	279,897	308,073
Other Malaysians	6,365	
Chinese...	78,415	79,272
Indians	50,824	51,016
Europeans	411	435
Siamese	12,729	13,758
Others ...	1,050	
	429,691	**452,554**

Of the population at the 1931 Census 237,831 were males and 191,860 females, giving a sex-ratio of 807 females per 1,000 males. Only 9·4 per cent. of the population was urban (i.e., living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants and over) and the largest town and capital, Alor Star, had a population of 19,080.

The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	158,925
Fishing ...	2,758
Mining and manufacture	7,345
Transport and commerce	15,035
Public service and professions	3,585
Personal service	7,138
	194,786

The Malays are principally occupied in agriculture, especially rice cultivation, the Indians in agricultural labour on estates and the Chinese in trade and estate and general labour.

As the figures indicate, there are a considerable number of immigrants, Chinese, Indians, and Siamese, although fewer proportionately than in the Federated Malay States, Johore, and the Straits Settlements. The proportion of the population born outside Malaya was 23·9 per cent. in 1931. As elsewhere in Malaya, these immigrants generally remain only a few years and the numbers vary with the demand for labour. Latterly it is understood that there has been a net emigration, and the proportion of settled immigrants has risen: e.g., the proportion of Malaya-born Chinese rose from 19 per cent. in 1921 to 32 per cent. in 1931. No local records of emigration and immigration are kept.

III.—Finance.

A.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.).

2. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has a sub-agency at Alor Star, the capital of the State, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation an office at Sungei Patani, the centre for the large rubber plantations of central Kedah.

There are thirteen Co-operative Thrift and Loan Societies with a total membership of 1,078 and a capital of £13,866. Outstanding loans amount to £9,097. In addition there are 26 registered rural credit societies with a capital of £7,328 and outstanding loans amounting to £285. The total membership of these societies is 1,300.

3. The Government does not carry out any functions of a banking nature.

B.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no public debt.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $
Posts and Telegraphs	125,200	268,328
Deficit $143,128.		

General Revenue.

	$	$	*Percentage.*
I. Customs and Marine, i.e.—			
Export Duties	24,200		
Import Duties	2,838,100		
Other	24,200		
		2,886,500	45·76
II. Opium Monopoly		900,000	14·27
III. Farms, Licences, and Stamps		437,408	6·94
IV. Fees, etc.		179,081	2·84
V. Land, Forest, and Mine Revenue		958,735	15·21
VI. Interest		481,000	7·63
VII. Municipal (Sanitary Board)		362,383	5·75
VIII. Miscellaneous		41,000	0·65
IX. Land Sales		59,700	0·95
Equivalent to £735,677.		6,305,806	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against Expenditure		125,200	
		$6,431,006	

(B). *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Information is not available to distinguish the amount of import duties collected according to the country of origin of the goods, but the revenue collected in 1935 on the different classes was as follows:—

	$
Food-stuffs	581,319
Tobacco and Liquors	973,303
Petroleum	574,883
Manufactured and partly manufactured goods	275,308
	$2,404,813

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Department	143,128	2·11
II. Administration	2,885,683	42·73
III. Economic Development	1,199,929	17·81
IV. Social Services	1,949,846	28·87
V. Defence	56,789	·83
VI. Non-effective (i.e. Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances)	516,888	7·65
Equivalent to £787,770	6,752,313	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue.	125,200	
	$6,877,513	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the end of the year 1934 the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund was valued at $6,282,919, and at the end of the year 1935 at $6,383,922. Surplus Funds at the end of 1934 stood at $4,952,850; the corresponding figure as at the end of 1935 was $6,227,290.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received or asked for during recent years.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available.

The trade of Kedah with non-Malayan countries is included in the general statistics for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

Prior to 1933, trade statistics were kept on the basis of Mohammedan years which are 3 per cent. shorter than solar years. A.H. 1351 ended on the 25th of April, 1933.

Details of imports and exports of individual commodities are not yet available but the trade for 1935 is shown by groups in Sections (iii).

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total exports (including Bullion and Specie)*:—

Year.	$		£
A.H. 1350 (1931–32 A.D.)	11,922,837	equivalent to	1,390,998
A.H. 1351 (1932–33 A.D.)	10,559,618	,,	1,231,955
A.D. 1933	13,831,186	,,	1,613,638
A.D. 1934	27,650,670	,,	3,225,911

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
1935	$3,834,445	$16,820,365	$3,974,716	$24,629,526
Equivalent to ...	£447,352	£1,962,376	£463,716	£2,873,444

(ii) *Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
To	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	—	3,834,445	—	—	3,834,445
Straits Settlements	2,658,678	10,737,062	827,808	307	14,223,855
Federated Malay States ...	1,784,118	1,350	738,929	—	2,524,397
Perlis	34,905	1,825	35,383	—	72,113
Total Empire	4,477,701	14,574,682	1,602,120	307	20,654,810
United States of America... ...	—	2,634,098	—	—	2,634,098
Siam	8,961	2,306	21,909	126	33,302
Other Countries	2,506	1,303,328	1,482	—	1,307,316
Total Foreign Countries... ...	11,467	3,939,732	23,391	126	3,974,716
GRAND TOTAL	4,489,168	18,514,414	1,625,511	433	24,629,526
Equivalent to	£523,736	£2,160,015	£189,643	£50	£2,873,444

(iii) *Principal Exports*, 1935.

Group.	*Value.* $	*Principal Countries of Destination with amounts in* $'000.
Class I.		
Grain and Flour	3,586,661	Straits Settlements (2,084), Federated Malay States (1,498).
Food and Drink, Non-Dutiable, other ...	710,147	Straits Settlements (471), Federated Malay States (202), Perlis (30).
Animals, living, for food	130,948	Federated Malay States (73), Straits Settlements (53), Perlis (4).
Meat	60,261	Straits Settlements (50), Federated Malay States (10).
Class II.		
Rubber and Gutta Percha	17,811,393	Straits Settlements (10,040), United Kingdom (3,834), United States of America (2,634).
Non-Ferrous, Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	476,927	Straits Settlements (all).
Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums.	147,425	Straits Settlements (147).
Wood and Timber	42,774	Straits Settlements (41).
Hides and Skins	22,741	Straits Settlements (all).
Class III.		
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	1,439,360	Federated Malay States (724), Straits Settlements (705), Siam (10).
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft).	42,462	Straits Settlements (42).
Iron and Steel Manufactures	35,717	Straits Settlements (29).
Oils, Fats and Resins, manufactured ...	33,456	Perlis (31).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie)*:—

Year.	$		£
A.H. 1350 (1931–32 A.D.)	7,106,622	equivalent to	829,106
A.H. 1351 (1932–33 A.D.)	6,698,796	,,	781,526
A.D. 1933	7,180,552	,,	837,731
A.D. 1934	9,333,884	,,	1,088,953

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
1935	$38,522	$9,940,342	$171,425	$10,150,289
Equivalent to ...	£4,494	£1,159,707	£20,000	£1,184,201

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From	*Class I.* $	*Class II.* $	*Class III.* $	*Class IV.* $	*Total Merchandise.* $
United Kingdom	—	30	38,492	—	38,522
Straits Settlements	3,948,810	320,396	5,312,909	—	9,582,115
Federated Malay States ...	15,697	4,888	325,652	—	346,237
Perlis	9,846	721	1,423	—	11,990
Total Empire	3,974,353	326,035	5,678,476	—	9,978,864
Siam	128,788	33,079	2,682	63	164,612
Japan	—	—	4,652	—	4,652
Other Countries	—	142	2,019	—	2,161
Total Foreign Countries ...	128,788	33,221	9,353	63	171,425
GRAND TOTAL	4,103,141	359,256	5,687,829	63	10,150,289
Equivalent to	£478,700	£41,913	£663,581	£7	£1,184,201

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from the Straits Settlements to the value of $2,310 equivalent to £270.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Group.	*Value.* $	*Principal Countries of Origin with amounts in $'000.*
Class I.		
Food and Drink, non-dutiable, other ...	1,963,609	Straits Settlements (1,910), Siam (37), Federated Malay States (12).
Drink Dutiable and Tobacco	1,575,309	Straits Settlements (1,572).
Grain and Flour	432,724	Straits Settlements (426).
Animals, living, for food	90,977	Siam (90).
Meat	22,762	Straits Settlements (22).
Class II.		
Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums.	206,306	Straits Settlements (203).
Wood and Timber	59,453	Straits Settlements (29), Siam (27).
Class III.		
Oils, Fats and Resins, manufactured ...	1,804,946	Straits Settlements (1,799).
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.	914,511	Straits Settlements (647), Federated Malay States (267).
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures ...	843,250	Straits Settlements (842).
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours ...	459,716	Straits Settlements (449).
"Other Textile" manufactures ...	197,759	Straits Settlements (190).
Earthenware, Glass and Abrasives ...	185,927	Straits Settlements (185).
Iron and Steel Manufactures	159,076	Straits Settlements (155).
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft).	135,316	Straits Settlements (130).
Silk and Silk Manufactures	120,978	Straits Settlements (119).
Rubber Manufactures	97,638	Straits Settlements (95).
Machinery	95,878	Straits Settlements (80), United Kingdom (10), Federated Malay States (5).
Apparel	86,462	Straits Settlements (86).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The chief resources and main occupations of the State are agricultural. Production may be divided into three groups: large estates (principally rubber); peasant small-holders growing crops (rice, rubber, etc.) for sale either locally or for export; and peasant small-holders growing foodstuffs for their own consumption. A large part of the aggregate production is of the last type but the crops grown primarily for export will be mentioned first.

Rubber.—The figures of the areas under rubber for 1935 are as follows:—

	Planted area. *acres.*
100 acres and over	207,481
Under 100 acres	100,691
Total	308,172

The area under bud-grafted rubber was approximately 25,000 acres of which 17,000 acres were tappable.

Rubber occupies the largest acreage of any single crop and most of the estates were planted on virgin soil and their average output is high. Labour is plentiful. In 1931 about 40,000 persons were returned as engaged in rubber cultivation. The labourers on estates were mainly Indians, with some Chinese and Malays.

In the remoter districts, rubber is a very valuable crop to the smallholder who is generally self-supporting for food, as it offers a readily transportable non-perishable crop which, even at low prices, can yield sufficient cash return to meet his small money requirements.

The improvement in the price of the commodity which took place on the introduction of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme in the middle of 1934 has been maintained and considerable improvements in the cultivation methods and upkeep on both estates and small-holdings have been noted.

Coconuts.—The palm was grown chiefly on small estates and small-holdings throughout the State. The estimated area which would be occupied if the palm were grown as a sole crop was 29,071 acres. The price of copra improved quite considerably during 1934 and 1935 and there was some new planting of coconuts on a minor scale.

Tapioca.—There was an extension of planting during 1934—the area under cultivation at the end of the year being 10,206 acres as against 6,164 acres at the end of 1933. With the passing of the Rubber Regulation Enactment in 1934, however, the acreage dropped and in 1935 was only 7,678, because tapioca is almost solely grown as a catch-crop in young rubber plantations, and the planting of rubber is now prohibited.

Tea.—There is one tea estate at Bigia with about 700 acres of lowland tea in bearing. This estate appears to have surmounted its initial difficulties, and is turning out tea of excellent quality which is consumed locally or exported.

Coffee.—The area under coffee mostly the *Robusta* variety, was estimated to be about 680 acres. The quality is excellent, and locally-grown coffee is extensively used.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco is increasing and it is estimated that there were nearly 1,000 acres under this crop at the end of 1935. Local leaf is now extensively used for the production of cigarettes and cheroots for local consumption.

Rice.—This is almost entirely a small-holder's crop, grown primarily for local food supply, and its successful cultivation depends on family labour. The area under padi is about 243,778 acres, second only to rubber, while the number of persons employed in rice cultivation is much greater than the number in the rubber industry, amounting in 1931 to some 106,000 (including 97,000 Malays and 6,000 Siamese). The production has increased considerably in recent years, as shown by the following figures:—

Season.	*Estimated yield of padi* gallons.*
1929–30	31,044,000
1930–31	73,466,000
1931–32	72,218,000
1932–33	75,501,900
1933–34	94,020,000
1934–35	90,575,000

* The local unit of measure, the *gantang*, is equivalent to 1 gallon, and 1 *gantang* of padi weighs approximately 5 lb.

The 1934-35 crop was equivalent to about 135,858 tons so that, ignoring imports which are very small, and allowing 74,718 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. per head per day) the surplus available for export was 61,140 tons. Much the greater part of the production is wet padi, the area under dry padi being only 3,190 acres. The average yield worked out at 382 gantangs per acre for wet padi and 199 gantangs per acre for dry padi.

2. FORESTRY.

The area finally constituted as Forest Reserves amounted to 571,267 acres at the end of 1935. Exploitation of State land continues, but accessible areas are becoming rapidly exhausted. The regeneration of Forest Reserves prior to the release of the mature crop is being carried out. There is much valuable timber in the Forest Reserves, most of it inaccessible with the existing state of development of the State. **Keruing** (*Dipterocarpus spp.*) has been exported to England and a favourable report received. This timber tree occurs in quantity but the high quality of sawing demanded by the English market as compared with the low standards acceptable in Malaya make the export trade correspondingly less attractive to local millers. Export is, however, being continued. Some improvement in outturn of timber was shown in A.H. 1353 the amount of 635,084 cubic feet, being 78,586 more than A.H. 1352. Of this 13,935 cubic feet came from reserved forest. The outturn of firewood was 1,065,638 cubic feet compared with only 556,495 cubic feet in the previous year. Minor forest produce including *damar*, *jelutong*, *rattans*, *bamboos and mangrove bark* (for cutch) found better markets. Some *damar temak* (*Shorea hypochra*) was exported to England and repeat orders have been received. Considerable quantities of forest produce are taken free by subjects of the Sultan. The outlook for the future is excellent in view of the Government's long-sighted policy of adequate forest reservation combined with improvement of such forest as may be reserved.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Poultry breeding is carried on by small-holders on a very considerable scale.

The figures for other live-stock at a census held during 1934 showed:—

Cattle	69,943	Pigs	32,525
Buffaloes	62,249	Poultry	1,217,257
Goats	59,635		

Cattle and buffalo breeding in Kedah is an ever-growing industry. The cattle and buffalo population has doubled itself in the last decade. About 10,000 acres of land have been reserved for grazing purposes. The grasses on these areas are all native scrub grasses, which appear to be suitable enough for the live-stock of the country, as the animals do not appear to suffer from food deficiency diseases.

There is a steadily increasing export of live-stock to the neighbouring countries of the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements.

The improvement of the physique of local cattle and buffaloes by selective breeding is receiving attention, and a Government Stock Farm is shortly to be established.

4. MINERALS.

The export of **tin-in-ore** at 75·5 per cent. in A.H. 1353 (under the International Tin Agreement) was 196 tons. The quantity of **wolfram** exported was 98 tons as compared with 36·5 tons in A.H. 1352. A deposit of **iron-ore** was prospected and found to be insufficient in quantity to justify working. Very beautiful **saccharoid marble** exists in large quantities in the Langkawi Islands. An attempt to develop this by a Company failed principally owing to the lack of a market.

5. FISHERIES.

There is a considerable fishing industry. The amount collected in licences in A.H. 1353 was $7,559 as compared with $7,580 in A.H. 1352. Engaged in the industry are some 5,275 Malays, 718 Chinese, 105 Indians, and 20 Siamese.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

From the information given above it will be seen that the State is more than self-supporting in rice, meat, poultry, and eggs. There is at present no prospect of its dispensing with the imports of sugar, canned milk, flour, and other articles the local production of which is impossible.

VI.—Industry.

Kedah is not an industrial State. Apart from establishments concerned with the preparation of local produce for export or consumption, e.g., rubber factories, rice-mills, and tapioca factories, most of the industries which exist are of the usual Malay " cottage " variety, consisting of plaited basket-work, mats, bags, walking-sticks, etc. Boats for local use are built locally, and carpentry generally is being encouraged. Carpentry was continued in 15 vernacular schools and handwork was carried on at 48 schools.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are non-existent in Kedah.

VIII.—Communications.

Roads.—There are 399 miles of metalled roads in the State, and 152 miles unmetalled.

Railways.—The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from south to north and passes through the two largest towns of Sungei Patani and Alor Star. The length of the main line in Kedah is 60 miles. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

Rivers.—The Kedah, Merbok, Muda, and Krian Rivers are considerably used for communication purposes by raft or boat. There are in addition 225 miles of canals, but these are chiefly for drainage purposes.

Sea.—The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani, and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting Port for ocean-going steamers.

Air.—The Alor Star Aerodrome was used by the Royal Dutch Air lines throughout the year. In April the company inaugurated a bi-weekly service using Douglas-Fokker machines.

The Imperial Airways used the aerodrome until October when they decided to use Penang Aerodrome. They continued, however, on occasions to call at Alor Star for refuelling.

Royal Air Force and Flying Club machines used the aerodrome frequently throughout the year.

The artificial runway, 1,020 yards long and 120 yards wide, the central 40 yards of which is surfaced with asphalt grouted macadam, was completed and was available for use from August.

The approaches to the aerodrome from the north were further improved.

Wireless receivers and associated transmitters operating on 900 metres with 500 watts and on 45·5 metres with 30 watts were installed.

Continuous watch on both wave-lengths is maintained during the passage of aircraft. The " Aircraft Service " traffic handled amounts to about 750 messages a month.

During the year, 467 landings were made on the aerodrome. This figure includes several night landings which were made with the assistance of a standard flare path (*Money* type).

Fair use was made of Sungei Patani Aerodrome during the year, mainly by members of the Penang Flying Club, and twenty-five landings were made.

No transport services are owned, controlled, or subsidized by the Kedah Government.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a comparatively short list of imports. Specific duties are charged on tobacco, liquors, petroleum, and sugar (from which articles most of the Customs revenue is obtained), on some other food-stuffs, and on rubber boots and shoes. *Ad valorem* duties are charged on other articles at rates generally not exceeding 20 per cent. On cotton piece-goods there are alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, whichever is the higher being charged. The tariff provides for preferential duties or free entry for all imports of Empire origin, except cartridges, petroleum, sugar, and tea.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Kedah Government but inquiries relating to the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Kedah but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

KELANTAN.

I.—Situation, etc.

Kelantan is a Malay State under British protection on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, bounded on the north by the China Sea, on the east by the China Sea and the Malay State of Trengganu (under British protection), on the south by Pahang (Federated Malay States), and on the west by Perak (Federated Malay States) and Siam. It has a greatest length (north to south) of 115 miles, a greatest breadth (east to west) of 60 miles and a total area of 5,713 square miles.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated (over 500 to the square mile in most parts) and closely cultivated with rice, coconut palms, and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated; it contains the bulk of the rubber estates, but large areas of it are still covered with forest.

The features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall (130 inches on the coast and 115 inches inland on the plains along the Kelantan River). The lowest temperatures and heaviest rainfalls are experienced during the period of the north-east monsoon (which begins late in October and ends in March).

The following are the observations made at Kota Bharu (capital of Kelantan) during 1935. The mean maximum temperature was 87·8° F. and the mean minimum was 72·8° F. The highest temperature recorded was 93° F. on several occasions in June, 1935, and the lowest 64° F. on several occasions in February, 1935. The total rainfall was 100·91 inches; the greatest fall in 24 hours being 5·85 inches in January.

All land not alienated is State land. Alienated land is held under a system of grants in perpetuity based on theodolite survey and entry in Land Office Registers. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resumption for public purposes on payment of compensation, and to liabilities as regards drainage, etc.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 and the estimated population at the 31st December, 1935, was:—

	1931 *Census*	1935 *Estimate*
Malays	327,097	377,745
Other Malaysians	3,677	
Chinese	17,612	19,846
Indians	6,752	7,634
Europeans	124	84
Others	7,255	7,704
	362,517	413,013

Of the population at the 1931 Census 184,705 were males and 177,812 females, giving a sex-ratio of 963 females for 1,000 males.

Only 6·5 per cent. of the population were urban (living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more), and the largest town, Kota Bharu, had a population of 16,100 in 1935.

The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	128,263
Fishing	6,627
Mining and manufactures	5,566
Transport and commerce	11,123
Public services and professions	2,059
Personal service	4,872
	158,510

Unlike most of Malaya, Kelantan has a very small immigrant population (mainly Chinese, with some Indians and Siamese) and at the census of 1931 only 4·6 per cent. of the population were recorded as born outside Malaya. Of the immigrant communities, also, a greater proportion appear to be permanently settled, the proportion of Chinese born in Malaya being 50 per cent., as compared with 31 per cent. for the whole Peninsula, and there is much less movement of population.

The figures of immigrants and emigrants for 1935 were as follows:—

	Immigrants.	*Emigrants.*
Europeans and Americans	693	611
Eurasians	110	91
Japanese	147	104
Chinese	26,602	26,839
Malays	62,151	67,988
North Indians	2,102	1,994
South Indians	4,435	3,509
Other Races	19,372	21,522

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The Currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2. 4d.).

2. There is a branch of the Mercantile Bank of India in Kota Bharu. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but there is a Post Office Savings Bank (with a total amount of $66,130 standing to the credit of 753 depositors as at 31st December, 1935).

3. The Government carries out no functions of a banking nature, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank and the grant of loans in a few special cases, mainly to encourage building and town improvement. The number of such loans outstanding at the end of 1935 was 18 amounting to a total of $230,066.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1.—(*a*) *Public Debt.*—There are no publicly-issued loans, but the following debts were owed to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments at 31st December, 1935.

	$
Straits Settlements Consolidated Loan (2 per cent.)	4,680,684
Federated Malay States "Duff" Loan (2 per cent.)	300,000
Straits Settlements 1931 and 1934 Loans (4 per cent.)	527,900
Colonial Development Fund Loan	34,438
	$5,543,022
Equivalent to	£646,686

The first two loans were raised in connexion with the settlement of litigation with the Duff Development Company; the last for development purposes of a remunerative nature.

(*b*) *Annual amount required for*—

(i) Interest:—

1935 ... $124,225 (amount due).

1936 ... $122,056 (do.).

(ii) Sinking Funds:—

No special sinking funds have been constituted to provide for repayment of principal, but repayment of principal of the Straits Settlements 1931 and 1934 Loans commenced in 1934, and a sum of $29,100 was provided in 1935 and a similar sum in the 1936 Estimates for this purpose. It is hoped to make regular provision in succeeding budgets for debt redemption in accordance with the State liability for repayment.

(*c*) *Total value of Sinking Funds:*—

Nil.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $	*Balance.* $
Electrical Dept.	58,000	38,208	+ 19,792
Kota Bharu Water Supply	9,500	5,000	+ 4,500
Posts and Telegraphs	50,200	68,597	– 18,397
	117,700	111,805	+ 5,895

Net surplus $5,895.

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Surplus on self-balancing Departments		5,895	0·27
II. Land Revenue		469,840	21·78
III. Customs and Marine, i.e.—	$		
Export Duties	143,800		
Import „	814,500		
Other	36,100		
		994,400	46·12
IV. Opium Monopoly		210,000	9·73
V. Excise, Licences, Fees, etc.		235,103	10·90
VI. Municipal		123,494	5·72
VII. Miscellaneous		118,190	5·48
Equivalent to £251,641		2,156,922	100
Revenue on self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure		111,805	
		2,268,727	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

The following table shows the amount of duty collected on the principal items during 1935.

	$
Tobacco	197,110
Sugar	111,896
Spirits	42,558
Salt	702
Kerosene and Benzine	180,650
Miscellaneous goods	296,637

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Debt charges	154,842	7·24
II. Administration	987,740	46·17
III. Economic Development	301,940	14·11
IV. Social Services	430,204	20·11
V. Defence	9,000	0·42
VI. Non effective (i.e. Pensions, gratuities, and allowances).	255,739	11·95
Equivalent to £249,604	2,139,465	100
Expenditure on self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	111,805	
	2,251,270	

4. *Amount of reserve funds with liabilities against them and other important assets of Government.*

The Opium Revenue Reserve Fund constituted in 1935 stood at $272,902 at the close of the year. At 31st December, 1935, the excess of current assets over liabilities was $1,225,824, surplus investments stood at $1,038,108 and the local cash balance on current account with the Mercantile Bank of India and Chartered Bank, Singapore at $141,084, a fixed deposit of $2,500 and cash with the Crown Agents $900.

5. No grant-in-aid or loan-in-aid has been asked for or obtained in recent years except the grant of £16,600—from the Colonial Development Fund for irrigation works in Kelantan approved in September, 1931, to be spread over three years and consisting half of a free grant and half of loan. The amount of the free grant was subsequently increased to £12,300: at the end of 1935 the whole of the £16,600 had been expended. No further application is being made.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available. The trade of Kelantan with non-Malayan countries is included in the general statistics for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	$		£
1913	2,022,307	equivalent to	235,936
1932	2,428,196	„	283,290
1933	3,454,098	„	402,978
1934	5,576,086	„	650,543
1935	5,018,208	„	585,458

(ii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in* $		£
Class I.				
Arecanuts—				
Dried	2,257 tons	182,757	equivalent to	21,322
Fresh	60 „	619	„	72
	2,317 „	183,376	„	21,394
Cattle	3,068	143,893	„	16,787
Fish	437 tons	46,775	„	5,457
Rice and Padi	434 „	25,962	„	3,029
Poultry	119,366	24,442	„	2,852
Class II.				
Rubber	9,257 tons	3,751,628	„	437,690
Copra	6,128 „	403,527	„	47,078
Manganese Ore	10,678 „	132,260	„	15,430
Jungle produce		27,135	„	3,166
Tin Ore	7 „	9,865	„	1,151
Class III.				
Textiles—				
Silk		5,139	„	600
Cotton		19,867	„	2,318
		25,006		2,918
Class V.				
Gold		46,372	„	5,410

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	$		£
1913	3,948,325	equivalent to	460,638
1932	3,161,326	„	368,821
1933	4,057,602	„	473,387
1934	5,571,181	„	649,971
1935	5,453,893	„	636,288

(ii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in* $		£
Class I.			equivalent to	
Tobacco (all kinds)	218,564 lb.	433,935	„	50,626
Sugar	1,597 tons	125,241	„	14,611
Rice	1,681 „	101,469	„	11,838
Milk, tinned	12,039 cases	95,044	„	11,088
Wheat flour	848 tons	64,488	„	7,524
Class III.				
Textiles (all kinds)		1,656,628	„	193,273
Benzine	358,256 gals.	281,945	„	32,894
Petroleum	368,400 „	185,771	„	21,673
Drugs and Medicines		178,086	„	20,777
Motor Vehicles		157,300		18,352
Machinery		48,324	„	5,638
Cement	1,821 tons	29,685	„	3,463

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes—those primarily intended for home consumption and those intended for export. Of the first class rice is the most important crop and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with this cereal. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, groundnuts, sugar cane, ginger, bananas and other fruits are extensively grown by small-holders both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets which are held in every fair-sized village are a special feature of Kelantan. Numbers of small-holders from the country come in to sell their own produce instead of entrusting it to middlemen, and return after a successful day with the piece-goods and sundry goods which are sold in a separate section of the market. Rubber is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and arecanuts.

Rubber.—The price of smoked sheet during 1935 ranged from $20 to $26 per picul as compared with $14 to $28 during 1934 while that of unsmoked sheet has varied from $18 to $23 per picul in 1935 and $13 to $26 in 1934. Lump rubber in which form a large percentage of the small-holders' output is sold ranged from $6·50 to $20 per picul in 1934 and it reached $21·50 per picul in 1935. There was a steady rise in the price of rubber from January to May, 1934. Following the regulation of the export of rubber the price fluctuated within moderate limits. Considerable progress was made in the Agricultural Department's efforts to improve the quality of the rubber produced by the small-holders. Hand-rolling machines capable of making sheet of satisfactory quality were purchased direct from Singapore and sold at cost price. Attempts were also made to organise groups of growers for the purpose of using the machines. In addition to selling machines the Agricultural Department made available at cost price 90 per cent. Formic Acid for coagulating latex, and also improved strainers. It can be said that the small-holders are beginning to realise the advantages of producing good machined sheet, but they still do not quite understand the importance of cleanliness in order to achieve this. But a start has been made and it is only a matter of time till they accustom themselves to a method which is still new to them. The total area planted with rubber was estimated as 75,491 acres, a decrease of 17,298 acres compared with the previous figure; this represents the actual planted area and does not include land alienated for planting. Estates of over 100 acres constitute 33,321 acres. Budgrafted rubber is entirely confined to large estates. The number of persons employed on large estates during 1935 was approximately as follows:—

Malays	3,044
South Indians	1,691
Chinese	525
Javanese and other races	120
	5,380

It is not possible to give figures of the number of persons employed on rubber cultivation outside the larger estates, as the vast majority of Malay cultivators are small peasant proprietors not exclusively employed on this form of cultivation but living in their own homes and devoting a large part of their time to the cultivation of rice and other food crops and possessing their rubber plots as an auxiliary source of income. The method of production on large estates is similar to that followed elsewhere in the Peninsula and owing to the fertility of the soil and the good situation in the upper areas of the State where the big estates are situated, the trees are generally of a high yielding variety.

The figures for production and export of rubber for the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	*Total Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Total Value.* $
1931	6,384·05	1,157,303
1932	5,146·02	731,223
1933	9,213·04	1,906,021
1934	11,574·41	4,533,829
1935	9,257·15	3,751,627

Coconuts.—The coconut cultivation is, in Kelantan, almost entirely a native industry, there being only some four estates of any considerable area in the ownership of Europeans. The bulk of the coconut growing area in the State is situated on the sandy coastal belt although on almost all small-holdings palms are found either as a single crop or mixed with other forms of cultivation, and for this reason it is not possible to give accurate figures of the acreage planted, but it was estimated that the area under this crop was approximately 57,271 acres in 1931. The trees grow and mature well, but, owing to the poverty of the soil in many places, fail to produce anything but the poorest crop. An examination of the produce over the last ten years of a coconut estate planted on representative land in the State shows that the greatest yield occurs in May to July, and that over 50 per cent. of the crop is harvested in these months. There is, moreover, a very marked annual variation in the yield. A large part of the nuts is used by the peasantry for cooking purposes or for conversion into coconut oil and the remainder is converted into copra for export, while the European estates produce for export only. As the result of the peasant's inability to wait for his profit and his fear of losing weight by drying, the locally produced copra is of poor quality and receives a corresponding price. Prices remained low throughout 1934 ranging from $1.30 to $1.60 per picul, but they fluctuated considerably during 1935, falling to $2.50 per picul in July and August, and rising rapidly to $4 in November. This poor price made it difficult to arouse interest among growers in improved kilns and better methods of drying copra and harvesting the nuts. The Agricultural Department have, however, spent much time in instructing peasants in the erection of efficient kilns and the manufacture of copra and it is hoped that the quality of copra exported from the State will be considerably improved as the result of these experiments. On the 1st August, 1935, an export duty on copra designed to operate on a variable scale based on the Singapore market was brought into force. The minimum duty of 4 cents per picul is payable when the price exceeds $4 per picul, and the maximum duty of 20 cents per picul is applicable only when the price is $6 or more per picul. The figures of production and export of copra over the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* $
1931	6,497·82	449,857
1932	4,012·56	306,658
1933	6,773·98	290,472
1934	5,873·29	185,256
1935	6,127·77	403,527

Arecanuts.—No areas exist which are fully planted with this crop but it is found interplanted with various other crops, or along the boundaries of holdings. Nuts are sold in the split form after having been sun-dried. Prices were from $1.80 to $4 per picul in 1934, and from $380 to $5.50 per picul in 1935. The greatest area of arecanut is to be found in the Pasir Puteh district of the State where the crop is usually harvested during the months of March, April and May with slight seasonal variations according to the weather experienced during the fruiting season. It is not possible to give accurate figures of the area of land under this form of cultivation owing to the fact that it occurs only in mixed holdings. The figures of production and export of arecanut for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* $
1931	1,855·91	258,918
1932	1,393·39	210,520
1933	2,266·45	197,520
1934	2,260·63	125,042
1935	2,257·14	182,757

Food products.

(i) **Rice** occupies by far the greatest area of any crop and some 110,000 persons (about 70 per cent. of the occupied population) were engaged in its cultivation at the census of 1931. It is the principal food of the people and the State is nearly but not quite self-supporting in it. Both wet land (chedongan) and dry land (tugalan) types are cultivated. The dry land crop which requires more labour for a smaller yield is confined to areas which cannot at present be regularly irrigated. The drainage and irrigation schemes started with the help of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund are being maintained and extended out of revenue. There are reasonable prospects of increasing the average yields and of avoiding the more extreme fluctuations caused by flood and drought. The Irrigation Department continued to supervise the existing minor irrigation schemes and several new schemes were undertaken. Most valuable and important work was in progress in clearing water courses and rivers.

In the 1934-35 season 139,910 acres were planted of both wet and dry padi giving a total yield of 29,604,000 gantangs. These figures represent a decrease in the area planted of 8,608 acres as compared with 1933-34. The average yield of wet padi was 235 gantangs per acre while dry padi gave 127 gantangs per acre, as compared with 164 (wet) and 139 (dry) in 1933-34. Prospects for the 1935-36 season are good as the weather has been favourable. Although the area planted has not yet been ascertained it is believed that it will prove to be less than in the previous season. Nevertheless there is every prospect of a heavy harvest. The imports of rice during 1935 showed a decrease of 3,469 tons compared with 1934, and the import duty decreased by $15,893. The figures were:—

Year.	*Imports of Rice.* *Tons.*	*Import Duty.* $
1934	5,149·64	23,454
1935	1,680·6	7,561

The production of padi over the last five years is as follows:—

Year.	*Area.* *Acres.*	*Quantity.* *Gantangs.*	*Value.* $
1930–31	101,725	19,057,304	1,334,011
1931–32	141,376	31,057,645	2,174,035
1932–33	147,329	30,251,586	2,117,031
1933–34	133,200	33,718,269	2,360,278
1934–35	139,919	29,603,263	2,072,228

Other minor crops are those enumerated below. They are mostly cultivated in mixed holdings, are largely seasonal, and produced for local consumption only, no part being exported.

Fruit.—Some 2,049 acres are estimated to be under cultivation of fruit trees. Varieties grown are the durian, mangosteen, rambutan, pelason, langsat, rambai and chiku. The main fruit harvest of durian, mangosteen, rambutan and langsat, commenced in September rather later than usual. Yields were poor compared with last year's crop and prices were high. Pineapples and bananas are also grown in considerable quantities and sold locally in the village markets. There is little or no export of fruit and no canning industry in the State.

(ii) **Other crops.**—*Sweet potato* is not grown in large areas, but rather as a garden crop, the majority of peasants planting a few square yards in the vicinity of their houses to serve as a subsidiary food supply and in the vicinity of markets as a source of casual cash.

Sugar-cane is cultivated in the vicinity of markets and in areas where transport is readily available. The majority of the crop is consumed in the unmanufactured state while a portion is ground in native mills and a coarse sugar produced for local consumption.

Tapioca cultivation is chiefly confined to localities adjoining towns and villages where the crop is converted into ready cash and consumed in the rough state, no portion being converted into flour.

Tobacco is grown in small plots during the dry season on rice and other lands and is entirely consumed locally. The crop is well cared for but only a very rough sun-curing is effected and market reports state that the leaf would be unsaleable for manufacturing purposes. The bulk of the leaf is harvested in June and July. It is then dried in the sun and chopped for consumption within the State. Prices in local markets varied from $50 to $100 per picul.

A variety of *vegetables* are grown by the small holders both for sale at local markets and for home consumption. The gardens as a rule are made on some convenient piece of land adjoining the house and are as a rule carefully fenced as protection against straying buffaloes, cattle and goats. Yams, cassava, sweet potato, beans, melons, gourds, sugar-cane and maize constitute some of the chief crops grown.

Coffee.—The area under this crop is negligible and consists of three small areas planted on estates.

2. FORESTRY.

A separate Forest Department was constituted in Kelantan from October, 1933. The establishment at the end of 1934 consisted of a State Forest Officer, an Assistant Forest Officer, a Forest Ranger, three Foresters, nine Forest Guards and three Clerks. The total revenue collected in 1935 amounted to $64,477 as against the sum of $45,766 for 1934 the main sources of revenue being duty on timber which accounted for $53,158 as against $32,197 in 1934 and Jelutong $2,290 which showed a decrease of $4,386 from that of the 1934 figure. Jelutong ceased to be financially the most important minor product, as the out-turn fell from 154 tons in 1934 to 66 tons in 1935. Progress was made in exploring the remoter areas of the State and in selecting areas suited to Reservation. The decision of the Federated Malay States Railways not to use firewood in this section and the falling off of the Jelutong tapping looked at one time like causing a fall in revenue, but the Forest Department was successful in opening up new sources of revenue including the supply of sleepers to the Federated Malay States Railways—a development with great possibilities. In addition to several small " Glam " Reserves, the definition of which is uncertain and requires revision, there are four main forest reserves in the State with a total estimated area of 128,680 acres, although large areas in the southern part of the State not yet reserved or explored are still covered with virgin jungle. The export of jelutong, gums and resins over the last five years is as follows:—

	Jelutong.			**Gums and Resins.**	
Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* $	*Year*	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* $
1931	193·02	79,406	1931	189·51	25,809
1932	240·94	91,393	1932	1·40	105
1933	197·49	67,802	1933	17·10	1,393
1934	123·48	41,324	1934	7·78	481
1935	65·80	25,475	1935	13·41	1,503

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle and Buffaloes.—The total number of livestock in the State according to the 1935 Census was 110,039 head of cattle and 34,829 buffaloes as against 112,536 cattle and 35,619 buffaloes in 1934. The combined figures show a decrease of 3,287 head in 1934. The clearing of grazing grounds was continued but the progress made was slow. The following are the figures of cattle and buffaloes exported from the State for the past five years:—

Year.	*Head.*	*Value.*
		$
1931	171	7,430
1932	312	12,115
1933	3,164	92,765
1934	2,265	68,878
1935	3,068	143,893

The keeping of poultry, sheep and goats further supplements the food supply and the income of the peasant, although the first, at least, receive little care, being given no hand feeding or adequate housing. Continued attention has been given to the question of better housing and sanitation and the improvement of the local stock is aimed at by distribution of pure bred cockerels. With this aim in view a flock of Rhode Island Reds has been started at the Central Experiment Station. The export of poultry by rail continued and was profitable. Only one outbreak of poultry disease was reported and this occurred late in November, 1934, following a period of heavy rain. Symptoms seemed to indicate that deaths were due to Newcastle disease. Prices paid to the peasant ranged from 20-45 cents per head according to size, while the price paid for eggs averaged one cent each in the local market. The following are the returns of figures in respect of sheep, goats, poultry and eggs exported from the State during the last five years.

	Sheep.		*Goats.*		*Poultry.*		*Eggs.*	
Year.	*Head.*	*Value.*	*Head.*	*Value.*	*Head.*	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
		$		$		$		$
1931	46	159	57	230	31,808	10,641	1,000	10
1932	32	123	30	122	24,671	6,215	92,000	920
1933	94	378	715	3,587	100,498	24,312	106,000	1,066
1934	675	2,145	1,283	3,904	126,660	20,643	9,700	97
1935	3	9	162	877	119,366	26,442	10,000	114

4. MINERALS.

Mining is of little actual importance in Kelantan but there are mineral deposits of potential value.

Tin is found in the foot hills at the edge of the coastal plain, where mining would be difficult without interference with agriculture; but the most promising deposits are those of the Sungei Pieras and other small tributaries of the Nenggiri River. These have to a certain extent been developed owing to the completion of the East Coast Railway and the opening up of a bridle path known as the Gua Musang—Kuala Betis road which touches some parts of the hitherto inaccessible mining areas in Ula Kelantan district. The production of tin continued to be restricted in accordance with the International Agreement, and there was no activity in tin mining. The following table shows the amount and value of tin exported from the State during the last five years:—

Tin-Ore.—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Tons.	$
1931	1·35	959
1932	—	—
1933	0·47	633
1934	4·23	5,927
1935	7·49	9,865

Gold is found around Pulai and the valleys of the Galas and Pergu Rivers (all in Ulu Kelantan district). The gold mines in the State are held under Agreement for Mining Leases or approved applications. There was less activity in prospecting for gold than in 1933, but gold prospectors continue to bring more gold into the State than they take out. Alluvial gold is found very widely distributed throughout the State but seldom in paying quantities over a sufficient area to justify mining my modern methods. Several reaches of the Kelantan River were carefully prospected by an important mining company but the results did not justify installing a dredge. Only 11 Prospecting Licences were issued during 1935 as against 18 in 1934 and 39 in 1933; three extensions to Prospecting Licences were approved during 1935 as against seven in 1934. The gross area covered by Prospecting Licences in 1935 was 18,610 acres as against 30,808 in 1934 and 85,400 in 1933. Out of 23 Gold Mining properties, only eight were working during 1935 and 16 during 1934. The total output in 1935 was 201 tahils as against 841 tahils in 1934 and 1,040 tahils in 1933. The only steady gold revenue came from Dulang workers who paid $1,499 in 1935 as against $2,032 in 1934 and $1,384 in 1933. There is no return showing any quantity of gold-ore as exported from the State earlier than 1932. The figures, however, showing the amount and value of gold-ore exported during the last four years are as follows:—

Gold-Ore.—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Tahils.	$
1932	202·30	9,289
1933	1,543·90	77,154
1934	1,726·20	85,913
1935	591·10	29,752

Iron.—There has hitherto been little actual development towards exploitation of the large deposits of haematite ore discovered in 1929 in the Temangan area, but a recently formed Japanese Company, incorporated in Tokio with a capital of one and a quarter million yen has now become interested in the area and has been granted an Agreement for Mining Lease over the area.

Manganese.—In addition to the export in 1934 of 8,968 tons of Manganese valued at $105,338, the Nippon Mining Company operating at Gual Priok had increased their output of manganese and an amount of 10,678 tons valued at $132,260 was exported from the State in 1935.

Besides monazite, galena, pyrites and blende which are known to exist in the State of Kelantan, limestone building stone, sand and gravel are also abundant away from the alluvial plain.

5. FISHERIES.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing, except when high seas are running during the north-east monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. The fishermen are all Malays. Six thousand five hundred fishermen were returned at the 1931 census. The principal methods employed for catching fish are by means of various kinds of nets, "blats" and lines. Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried and salted fish.

The following are the returns of fish exported from the State in the last five years:—

Fish—Dried and Salted.—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* $
1931	820·64	98,136
1932	754·13	89,249
1933	1,002·70	117,361
1934	794·79	70,806
1935	437·50	46,775

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The staple food of the population is rice. During 1935, 1,680 tons were imported as compared with 5,149 tons in 1934—a decrease in volume of 3,469 tons. It represents the amount consumed by immigrants who prefer rice from their own country and that portion of the town population who prefer fully milled white rice. It cannot be said that the State is at present self-supporting in normal years, but, in view of the work the Department of Agriculture in improving strains and of the extension of padi areas by irrigation, it may be expected within a few years to be not only fully self-supporting but even to have a regular surplus available for export.

Ample supplies of fruit, poultry, and fish are available locally (though a small quantity of fish is imported). The principal food-stuffs imported during 1935 were as follows:—

		$
Tinned milk	12,039 cases	95,044
Sugar	1,597 tons	125,241
Wheat flour	848 tons	64,488

VI.—Industry.

The Match Factory worked uninterruptedly throughout 1934 and 1935. It is very well run and employs a labour force wholly Malay except for a few skilled chemists and mechanics; in consultation with the Forest Officer, increasing quantities of Kelantan timbers are being used in substitution for the foreign timbers with which the earlier matches were made. The quality of these has been steadily improved and the retail price has been kept at the reasonable figure of one cent per box. These matches are finding a market outside the State and are gradually if slowly establishing themselves as a dependable and satisfactory article.

A large and well equipped rice mill has been erected by Messrs. Boustead and Company Limited at Tumpat on a site which offers special facilities for road, rail and river transport. The mill had only started working towards the end of 1934 but the results have been very encouraging.

A large rubber factory with drying and smoking sheds has been opened and is successfully converting the low-grade wet slab rubber into a very fine grade of blanket crepe.

There is a small but successful home-industry in sarong making and silverwork. The products are sold through the Kelantan Branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society; sales in 1935 amounted to $15,121 as against $15,587 in 1934 and $14,000 in 1933.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

None. There is no entrepôt trade or tourist traffic.

VIII.—Communications.

There are three ports—Tumpat, Bachok, and Semerak, at which coasting steamers plying between Singapore and Bangkok call regularly for passenger and goods traffic, except during the north-east monsoon. There are no wharves and goods must be taken ashore in lighters or small boats.

There is railway communication from Tumpat southwards to the Federated Malay States and Singapore and northwards to Bangkok. It is also possible to reach Penang (Prai) by railway via southern Siam and Kedah. All the railway lines in Kelantan belong to the Federated Malay States Railways administration: no subsidy is given by the Kelantan Government. The total length of the railway line in the State amounts to 152 miles.

Total road mileage at the end of 1935 was 230 miles, distributed over the north-eastern portion of the State. The road from Kota Bharu southwards reaches as far as Kuala Krai. There is road communication with Trengganu but not with the Federated Malay States or Siam.

The rivers are still widely used for transport by small craft.

There are no air services.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a fairly extensive list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, matches, petroleum, sugar, a number of other food-stuffs, rubber boots and shoes, and a few other articles. On the remainder there are *ad valorem* duties, generally not exceeding 20 per cent. Alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties on cotton piece-goods and other textiles were in force in 1933, but were later (1934) altered, as far as foreign textiles are concerned, by action to implement the Straits Settlements " Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934 " for limiting the imports of foreign textiles into Malaya. The tariff provides for preferential rates or free entry for a number of imports of Empire origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Kelantan Government but inquiries relating to the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malayan House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Kelantan but the State is within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

PERLIS.

I.—Situation, etc.

Perlis is the most northerly of the Malay States, situated on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitude 6° and 7° north. Apart from its short coast line of 13 miles, in the south-west of the State, it is bordered by Siam to the north and the protected Malay State of Kedah to the south. It consists of a coastal plain, with higher land inland and isolated limestone hills rising out of the plain. There is only one river of importance, the Perlis River. The area of the State is about 316 square miles.

The *climate* is subject to the influence of both the north-east monsoon lasting from November to March, and the south-west monsoon, between July and September.

The total rainfall at Kangar, the administrative headquarters, for 1935 was 67·33 inches, the maximum monthly rainfall being 8·83 inches in November and the minimum 1.32 inches in January. The highest recorded rainfall was 106·3 inches in 1913 and the lowest 65·6 inches in 1926.

The shade temperature at Kangar varied between a mean maximum of 88·7° F. and a mean minimum of 73·7° F. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98° F. in March and the lowest minimum 65° F. in January.

The months of December and January are usually cool and pleasant but from February to April hot dry weather is usually experienced with hot dry winds blowing continuously, a rather unpleasant period.

Land Tenure.—Agricultural land is held under titles known as (a) Old Grants (b) Small Grants and (c) Registered Milek alienated in perpetuity subject to payment of an annual rent. An Old Grant is one issued prior to 1335 A.H. and is an incomplete title to be replaced eventually by a Small Grant. A Registered Milek is also an incomplete title which is equivalent to an approved application for land which will also be replaced by a Small Grant.

Mining lands are held on leases which are usually for a period of 5 to 10 years. There are in existence a few Mining Licences issued under the old Mining Laws; under these licences no area is prescribed and the holders are entitled to follow up underground streams from a fixed point. Such licences are quite peculiar to Perlis and were devised to suit the unique mining conditions to be found in this State which will be mentioned later. The area total of land under Old Grants, Small Grants and Registered Milek at the end of A.H.1353 (April, 1935) was approximately 4,433 acres.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 was:—

Malays	39,716
Other Malaysians	115
Chinese	6,500
Indians	966
Europeans	3
Siamese	1,616
Others	380
	49,296

Of this total, 26,027 were males and 23,269 females, giving a ratio of 894 females for 1,000 males. Only 4·1 per cent. of the population was urban (i.e., living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more); in fact the only " urban " population was that of the capital of the State, Kangar (population 2,010).

The occupied population was classified industrially as follows :—

Agriculture	20,837
Fishing	482
Mining and manufacture	1,442
Transport and commerce	1,174
Public service and professions	326
Personal service	942
Total	25,203

The estimated population on the 30th June, 1935, was 51,101 of whom 42,023 were Malays, 6,137 Chinese, 961 Indians, 10 Eurasians, 3 Europeans and 1,967 others, mostly Siamese.

Immigration is of comparatively little importance (in 1931 only 13·5 per cent. of the population were recorded as born outside Malaya) but there are a number of immigrant Chinese and smaller numbers of Siamese and Indians. The former supply many of the traders and artisans. As elsewhere in Malaya, many of the immigrants stay only a few years and there is frequent movement to and fro, but no detailed records of the movement are kept.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.).

2. There are no banks in the State except the Post Office Savings Bank at Kangar. At the end of A.H. 1353 (April, 1935), a total amount of $15,731 stood to the credit of depositors in this bank.

3. Government is not interested in any operation of a banking nature other than the Post Office Savings Bank mentioned.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no public debt.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Customs, i.e.—	$		
Export Duties	99,000		
Import „	194,000		
Other	200		
		293,200	51·35
II. Lands and Mines		66,700	11·67
III. Chandu (opium)		140,000	24·51
IV. Municipal		19,130	3·35
V. Miscellaneous		52,060	9·12
		$571,090	100
Equivalent to		£66,627	

(B). *Analysis of import duties*, 1935.

	$
Tobacco	81,555
Sugar	48,395
Liquors	17,614
Coffee and tea	7,560
Milk	1,925
Groundnut oil, Kachang and gingelly oil	4,316
Benzine	20,472
Cotton goods	10,837
Kerosene	8,727
Matches	5,358
Miscellanous*	1,953
	$208,712

* Under " Miscellaneous " import duties fall the various duties imposed as the outcome of the Ottawa Conference.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Administration	267,689	50·24
II. Economic Development	107,613	20·20
III. Social Services	127,937	24·01
IV. Non-effective (i.e. Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances)	29,597	5·55
	$532,836	100
Equivalent to	£62,164	

4. *Reserve funds.*

The State has an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund which stood at $229,874 at the end of 1935. The excess of assets over liabilities at the end of 1935 was $435,045.

5. No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been either asked for or received in recent years.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

No full statistics of the trade of Perlis are kept. It is therefore not possible to give trade figures similar to those of the other Unfederated Malay States. The trade with non-Malayan countries is included in the returns for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The great bulk of the population is engaged in **rice** cultivation, which is entirely in the hands of small-holders. The area cultivated last season was approximately 41,590 acres. Production is normally more than adequate to meet the local consumption and there is usually a surplus for export. The average yields are low and experimental padi stations have been established for the purpose of testing various new strains of seed and of making manurial experiments. It is hoped by introducing higher yielding strains and the more effective use of manures to increase the average yields considerably.

The area under **rubber** cultivation is approximately 4,903 acres. There are only 7 estates of over 100 acres in area. The climate of this State is not so suitable for rubber as the southern portion of the Peninsula, and growth and yields are not so satisfactory as in the south.

The area under **coconuts** is 3,829 acres.

There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than those mentioned above but tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts, and groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale, and the cultivation of foodstuffs and vegetables for direct consumption has recently increased owing to the low prices of other agricultural products.

The following are details of the quantities of these commodities exported during the last five years:—

	Rice.	*Padi.*	*Rubber.*	*Coconuts.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
A.H.1349 ...	691	3,348	232	136
,, 1350 ...	1,916	9,905	157	34
,, 1351 ...	5,779	9,517	160	83
,, 1352 ...	4,597	7,543	427	185
,, 1353 ...	5,105	7,778	448	72

2. FORESTS.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Buffaloes and bullocks are generally used for padi cultivation and stock is replaced by imports from Siam where cattle are bred extensively.

There is a considerable export of ducks and chickens and their eggs but the breeding of poultry is done in the haphazard fashion common in the Peninsula. It is hoped through the influence of the Co-operative Societies to secure an improvement in the quality of chickens and eggs.

4. MINERALS.

A geological survey of the State was carried out in 1913 by Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, Geologist, Federated Malay States, and in addition to **tin-ore** he found indications of the probable existence of **oil** and **coal.**

The Federated Malay States Railways have carried out oil-boring operations at Padang Besar on the Siamese frontier but no oil was discovered.

Tin-ore is found in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary of the State. It is found in caverns and underground streams in these hills where it has been deposited in pockets in the course of centuries. Most of these deposits have a high tin-ore content. There is no prospecting in the ordinary sense of the word. Mining and prospecting are practically synonymous terms. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the extent of these tin deposits. All the more easily accessible deposits have been worked out and the recovery of tin is becoming more difficult and expensive.

Exports have been:—

Year.	*Tons.*
A.H. 1349	428
,, 1350	372
,, 1351	638
,, 1352	427
,, 1353	514

5. FISHERIES.

The fishing industry is not on a very large scale. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of Malays.

The quantities of fish exported during recent years, chiefly to Penang, were as follows:—

	Tons.
A.H. 1349 ...	156
,, 1350 ...	452
,, 1351 ...	293
,, 1352 ...	289
,, 1353 ...	245

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The State is at present self-supporting in rice, fish, and poultry, the staple food-stuffs. The only food-stuff of any importance which has to be imported is sugar of which the imports in A.H.1353 amounted to approximately 661 tons.

IV.—Industry.

There are no local industries of a manufacturing nature.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are non-existent and there is little prospect of their development.

VIII.—Communications.

There is communication by sea with Penang by junk. There is no steamship service. Motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and Setul on the Siamese coast.

The Federated Malay States Railway main line from Penang to Bangkok runs through the State from south to north, and at Padang Besar, the frontier station, there is a railway station operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. There are 23 miles of railway in Perlis.

There are 37½ miles of metalled road and 26¼ miles of gravelled road in the State. Kangar is 35 miles by road from Alor Star, the capital of the State of Kedah, from whence there is an excellent road to Butterworth and the south.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a comparatively short list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, petroleum, and sugar (from which articles most of the Customs revenue is obtained) and also on some other food-stuffs and on rubber boots and shoes. *Ad valorem* duties are charged on other articles at rates generally not exceeding 20 per cent. The tariff provides for preferential rates or free entry for all imports of Empire rigin, except matches, methylated spirit, petrol, sugar, and certain liquors.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Perlis Government, but inquiries about the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. There are no overseas trade representatives in Perlis but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

TRENGGANU.

I.—Situation, etc.

Trengganu, a Malay State under British protection, is situated on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded by Kelantan on the north and north-west, by Pahang on the south and south-west and by the China Sea on the east.

The north-east monsoon, lasting from November to March, makes a distinct meteorological change in respect of temperature, wind, and rainfall. The rainfall chart shows a sharp rise in November and an abrupt fall early in the year. The average annual rainfall is about 115 inches. The highest maximum temperature recorded in 1935 was 92° F. on several occasions, and the lowest 75° F. on 2nd November. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 72° F. on 19th October, the lowest 66° F. on several occasions.

The total area of the State is computed to be about 5,080 square miles.

All land not held under title or by concession is called State land.

Alienated land is held by title under the Land Enactment No. 5 of A.H. 1344 or under the Settlement Enactment No. 4 of A.H. 1351. On 1st of January, 1933, there had been recorded 100,613 claims to land in respect of 107,239 acres. On 31st of December, 1935, there were 167,061 acres of agricultural land under cultivation.

II.—Population.

The population recorded at the census of 1931 was:—

Malays	164,564
Chinese	13,254
Indians	1,371
Europeans	35
Others (including 15 Eurasians)	565
	179,789

Of these 92,354 were males and 87,435 females, giving a sex-ratio of 947 females per 1,000 males. 12·4 per cent. of the population was urban (living in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or more) and the largest town, Kuala Trengganu, had a population of 13,991.

The estimated population at mid-year, 1935, was 192,142.

The occupied population was classified industrially as follows:—

Agriculture	44,851
Fishing	10,407
Mining and manufactures	9,959
Transport and commerce	7,737
Public service and professions	1,323
Personal service	2,534
	76,811

Unlike most of Malaya, Trengganu has only a small immigrant population (mainly Chinese) and at the 1931 census the proportion of the population born outside Malaya was only 7·3 per cent. There is fairly frequent movement backward and forward; no statistics are kept of local emigration and immigration, but there has been some increase in immigration since 1921 when the proportion of "non-Malaya born" was 4·4 per cent. During the decade the Chinese population increased from 7,246 to 13,254.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements ($1 Straits = 2s. 4d.).
2. There are no banks in the State.
3. The Government carries out no functions of a banking nature.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1.—(*a*) The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1935 consisted of a loan due to the Government of the Straits Settlements amounting to $3,600,000 (£420,000), bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and having no fixed term of redemption.

(*b*) The annual amount required for interest is $135,000, equivalent to £15,750. There is no sinking fund.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
Posts and Telegraphs	31,300	31,224
	Net Surplus $76.	

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Surplus on Self-balancing Department		76	—
II. Land Revenue		169,970	8·3
III. Customs and Marine, i.e.—	$		
Export Duties	663,750		
Import Duties	684,150		
Other	36,000		
		1,383,900	68·8
IV. Chandu (opium)		245,180	12·2
V. Excises, Licences, Fees, and other internal revenue		151,980	7·6
VI. Municipal		50,580	2·5
VII. Land Sales		11,200	0·6
Equivalent to £234,837		2,012,886	100
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against Expenditure		31,224	
		2,044,110	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

It is not possible to give full details of the amount of import duty collected during 1935, but the following table shows the amount of duty collected on the principal items:—

	$		$
Tobacco	225,148	Wearing Apparel and Cloth ...	93,891
Liquors	35,847	Sugar	96,835
Petroleum and Kerosene	93,969	Rice	63,089
Matches	38,726	Miscellaneous	47,503

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Public Debt	225,000	11·32
II. Administration	959,861	48·37
III. Economic Development	281,431	14·17
IV. Social Services	374,236	18·85
V. Non-effective (i.e. Pensions, Gratuities, Allowances)	144,832	7·29
Equivalent to £198,625	1,985,360	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	31,224	
	2,016,584	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The State had a reserve fund of $400,000 in 1935.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

The State has not received or asked for any grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Exchequer. Loans have been obtained from the Straits Settlements Government from time to time.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Full trade statistics are not available. Most of the trade is with Singapore. Direct foreign trade is confined almost exclusively to iron ore and manganese ore which are exported to Japan, and machinery which is imported from Japan and Germany.

The trade of Trengganu with non-Malayan countries is included in the general statistics for Malaya—see memorandum on the Straits Settlements.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie)*:—

Year.	$	equivalent to	£
1913	1,976,691		230,614
1932	3,965,825		462,679
1933	4,570,747		533,254
1934	6,580,970		767,780
1935	7,940,986		926,448

(ii) *Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	$	equivalent to	£
Class I	1,565,666		182,661
Class II	5,884,723		686,550
Class III	383,069		44,691
Class IV	60,997		7,117
	7,894,455		921,019

In addition there were exports of bullion and specie to the value of $46,531 equivalent to £5,429.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in* $	equivalent to	£
Class I.				
Fish, dried	8,392 tons	1,020,008		119,000
Arecanuts	644 „	75,929		8,858
Blachan (fish paste)	9,188 cwt.	75,387		8,795
Class II.				
Iron Ore	816,744 tons	2,991,623		349,022
Rubber	4,472 „	1,793,726		209,268
Tin Ore	528 „	674,579		78,700
Timber	5,387 „	136,783		15,956
Manganese	17,376 „	129,691		15,130
Copra	1,484 „	82,547		9,630
Wolfram	93 „	70,662		8,243
Gambier	1,540 cwt.	28,078		3,265

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie)*:—

	$	equivalent to	£
1913	1,217,692		142,034
1932	3,128,765		365,022
1933	2,693,951		314,294
1934	3,460,829		403,763
1935	5,551,658		647,695

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	$	equivalent to	£
Class I	2,324,992		271,248
Class II	386,117		45,049
Class III	2,755,535		321,478
Class IV	15,610		1,821
	5,482,254		639,596

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $69,404 equivalent to £8,099.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Value in* $	equivalent to	£
Class I.			
Rice	1,279,942		149,326
Foodstuffs, other	534,578		62,366
Tobacco	283,684		33,096
Sugar	115,068		13,424
Milk	92,599		10,803
Liquors	51,893		6,054
Class III.			
Machinery	1,009,567		117,759
Cotton and Silk goods	397,754		46,403
Petroleum	254,272		29,664
Motor Cars	55,589		6,485

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the principal economic activity of the State and is carried out predominantly by Malay small-holders, there being only two European-owned estates. Much of the production is of food-stuffs and other products for consumption by the grower or sale in local markets, and the most important single crop is rice, which is wholly consumed in Trengganu. Some crops are, however, grown for export and these will be dealt with first.

Rubber.—In 1935 there were 34,105 acres of land planted with rubber. Of these 8,769 acres belonged to estates over 100 acres in extent. All rubber is planted on virgin soil and where maintenance has been adequate the average output is high. Tapping is restricted during the period of the north-east monsoon, i.e., November to February, but otherwise conditions are very favourable. For economic reasons large areas went out of tapping since the introduction of the Rubber Restriction Scheme in 1934, but with the increase in price, the production has increased. There is a distinct shortage of labour in some districts on account of the difficulty of access, but this is righting itself slowly. Exports for the past 5 years have been:—

Year.	*Tons.*	$
1931 ...	1,862	415,667
1932 ...	1,818	277,160
1933 ...	2,456	577,715
1934 ...	4,000	1,722,323
1935 ...	4,472	1,793,726

Coconuts.—It was estimated that there were 25,000 acres planted under coconuts at the end of 1935. There is only one estate manufacturing copra of a good standard, the product of the small-holder being of very poor quality. The export duty on copra has now been abolished in order to help the industry, which is showing distinct signs of revival with the better prices now obtainable. Production of copra by the small-holder presents more difficulty on this coast than on the western coast and it is not anticipated that it will ever become a flourishing trade except for large estates. Exports in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	$
1931	1,622	132,608
1932	1,071	88,168
1933	1,890	159,730
1934	1,260	62,772
1935	1,484	82,547

Arecanuts.—The arecanut tree has a comparatively short life, and owing to the fall in the price of nuts during recent years, dead and dying areas have not been replanted. Recently, however, the price has increased appreciably, but there is still only a limited surplus for export after the fairly heavy local demands have been satisfied. Exports have been:—

	Tons.	$
1931	818	207,982
1932	576	111,805
1933	1,065	92,588
1934	700	55,268
1935	644	75,929

Gambier is also produced both for local use and for export. Exports have been:—

	Tons.	$
1931	92	42,895
1932	63	31,972
1933	60	25,946
1934	74	27,175
1935	77	28,078

Rice.—Some 38,000 persons (practically all Malays) were employed in rice cultivation at the census of 1931. In 1934-35 there were 35,230 acres under wet rice and 23,310 acres under dry rice. The crop was over seven million gantangs (gallons) of padi. Efforts are being made to increase cultivation and improve yields, but the State is not at present self-supporting in rice. Both the quantity imported and re-exported showed decreases during 1934 and 1935. This was due to the imposition of an import duty on rice which restricted the free movement of rice intended for re-export and also, at any rate during 1935, to a shortage in Siam from whence most of the rice is usually imported.

Many other food crops are grown, e.g., sweet potatoes, bananas, and other fruits, vegetables, and pulses.

The State is the centre of a considerable transhipment trade of padi from Siam on its way to Singapore, over half the amount imported being re-exported. The value of this trade in 1933 was over half a million dollars.

2. FORESTS.

The forests of Trengganu are of considerable value, but exploitation on any large scale has not been encouraged as there is at present no Forests Department in the State and consequently no safeguard against wasteful working methods.

The most plentiful hard woods are those of the *resak* (*Vaticca spp.*) group, while *chengal* (*balanocarpus heimii*) and *merbau* (*intsia spp.*) also occur. The most important local timber from an economic point of view is *kapur* (*dryobalanops aromatica*), a semi-hard wood, for which there is a good export market. For soft woods Trengganu forests are believed to compare favourably with any in Malaya. *Meranti* (*shorea spp.*) and *keruing* (*dipterocarpus spp.*) are found in equal abundance throughout the State.

There is no charcoal industry on any appreciable scale.

During 1935 the export of timber in the round was prohibited, and to all intents and purposes the timber export trade is now exclusively in the hands of a Chinese-owned saw-mill at Kemaman.

The quantities and values of timber exported during the years 1931 to 1935 were:—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Tons.	*Value.* $	*Tons.*	*Value.* $	*Tons.*	*Value.* $	*Tons.*	*Value.* $	*Tons.*	*Value.* $
Round timber	2,515	58,368	1,754	26,578	1,468	20,339	3,085	65,000	1,894	47,252
Converted timber	4,599	122,341	1,882	49,988	3,398	65,792	1,543	27,026	3,493	89,531
	7,114	180,709	3,636	76,566	4,866	86,131	4,628	92,026	5,387	136,783

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

It is estimated that there were in the State in 1935 20,250 buffaloes, 22,600 cattle, 4,500 pigs, 2,600 sheep, 5,700 goats, and 228,000 poultry.

The export trade in live-stock is small; Malays rear cattle and buffaloes for draught work in the rice fields, and sheep and goats for their own consumption. Pigs reared by Chinese are for the most part sold in the local market, as also is poultry.

Imports and exports in 1935 were as follows:—

	Imports. *Number.*	*Exports.* *Number.*		*Imports.* *Number.*	*Exports.* *Number.*
Buffaloes ...	—	408	Sheep and goats	23	2
Cattle	—	94	Poultry ...	5,354	997
Pigs	336	—			

4. MINERALS.

The State contains important deposits of tin, iron, wolfram, and manganese, as well as other minerals.

Tin.—The northern part of the eastern tin belt of the Peninsula is in Trengganu, in the districts south of Kuala Trengganu. As the country has been well prospected by both Chinese and Europeans, no large new areas are likely to be found, but there are several places where small deposits may be found. Production is at present regulated in accordance with the International Tin Regulation Scheme. Exports during the last five years calculated in actual weight of tin ore (metallic content 72 per cent.) have been:—

	Tons.	*Value.* $		*Tons.*	*Value.* $
1931	684	472,190	1934	485	653,309
1932	556	444,016	1935	528	674,579
1933	350	403,596			

Iron.—Extensive haematite deposits are known and the ore mined is of very high quality. The two iron ore mines in the State are Japanese-owned and all ore is exported direct to Japan. Iron also occurs in many smaller deposits, e.g., in conjunction with tin; in limonite deposits of too low a grade to work; and in pyrites deposits, which contain too large a proportion of sulphur to permit of profitable working.

Exports in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	*Value.* $		*Tons.*	*Value.* $
1931	203,109	870,995	1934	557,468	2,102,124
1932	203,105	855,839	1935	816,744	2,991,623
1933	357,833	1,501,867			

It will be seen that production is on the increase and the industry has good prospects. Preparations are in hand to export 1,000,000 tons of iron ore yearly from the larger mine in future.

Tungsten.—Two large deposits of wolfram exist at Chendrong, Ulu Kemaman, and Bukit Lentor, Ulu Dungun. Scheelite was formerly found at Chendrong but is no longer found. Both mines have yielded rich ores and during the war were flourishing, but the Ulu Dungun mine ceased working after the war. With the sharp rise in price during 1935 prospecting was actively carried on and fairly rich deposits were found. To what extent the mining of wolfram will be carried on in the future depends on the price obtainable, as heavy working and transport expenses will be incurred in opening up and working these deposits which, generally speaking, are situated in places some considerable distance from developed country. Exports (all going to Singapore) in recent years have been:—

	Cwt.	*Value* $		*Cwt.*	*Value* $
1931	465	7,808	1934	460	7,727
1932	620	10,422	1935	1,860	70,662
1933	480	9,159			

Manganese.—The principal mine is the smaller of the Japanese iron mines, situated at Machang Sa-tahun. Exports (which go to Japan) in recent years have been:—

	Tons.	*Value* $		*Tons*	*Value* $
1931	8,848	70,784	1934	9,681	77,451
1932	9,228	73,824	1935	17,376	129,691
1933	10,327	82,500			

Other minerals of which deposits occur include lead, zinc, gold, monazite, and sulphur (in the Bandi "Sulphur Bar") but the deposits are not at present worth working. There are also useful supplies of granite for building and road-metal, coral, from which lime could be manufactured, and small deposits of brick and china clay.

5. FISHERIES.

Fishing provides a livelihood for almost all the Malays who live on the coast, and, at the census of 1931, was the occupation of over 10,000 persons. It is estimated that probably not less than 20,000 persons are now engaged either wholly or as a part-time job in this industry. The financial and marketing side of the industry is mainly controlled by Chinese, who in a great many cases are locally born. Deep-sea fishing by drift-nets, off-shore fishing by drag-nets, and line fishing from small boats are all extensively practised from April to October, but the north-east monsoon precludes the possibility of any continuous fishing from November to March or the establishment of the large staked fish-traps common on the west coast of the Peninsula. No refrigerating system exists, and all surplus fish, after local consumption has been satisfied, is either sun dried or cooked and exported as salted dry fish to Singapore.

During 1934 powered fishing boats manned by Japanese operating from Singapore were very active in Trengganu waters but during 1935 these visits were infrequent.

Large staked fish-traps made their appearance in 1935 and were operated with success in the few areas where this type of fishing is practicable. Profits must be higher than on the west coast in order to make the traps pay as they are completely obliterated during the north-east monsoon and have to be reconstructed in their entirety for 8 months' work.

Measures are being persevered with to improve the quality of dried fish exported but they have not been very successful.

The exports of marine produce for the past five years were as follows:—

	Dried Fish.		*Blachan.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Tons.	$	*Cwt.*	$
1931	6,786	779,994	2,918	20,764
1932	6,929	855,059	3,896	25,976
1933	4,630	702,266	3,169	26,653
1934	5,904	818,438	2,795	12,371
1935	8,392	1,020,008	9,188	75,387

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The State is not at the present time self-supporting in food-stuffs. The most important article imported is rice of which there was a net import in 1935 of 15,744 tons as compared with 15,935 tons in 1934. In time it may be possible to produce the rice locally but there is at present no possibility of the State dispensing with its imports of sugar, tinned milk, flour, and other articles of which the local production is impossible.

VI.—Industry.

Of industry, in the commonly accepted term, there is practically none. At Kemaman there is a Chinese-owned saw-mill which in 1935 exported 3,439 tons of converted timber valued at $89,531 and there are a few small licensed *samsu* distilleries.

After fisheries, the most important cottage industry is the weaving of sarongs and the making of articles of brass and white metal. The following figures show the value of exports but do not show about $25,000 worth of sarongs which are exported yearly by parcel post:—

	1934.	1935.
	$	$
Pure Silk Sarongs	119,818	197,857
Half Silk Sarongs ...	1,910	916
Metal ware	52,019	38,537

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are of no importance in Trengganu.

VIII.—Communications.

Trengganu has the comparatively long coast line of 140 miles. The principal ports are Chukai (Kemaman) in the south, Kuala Trengganu in the centre, and Kuala Besut in the north. Local coasting steamers can enter the river at Chukai (Kemaman) and Kuala Trengganu at high tide all the year round, though during the north-east monsoon season (November to March) the entrance into the harbour over the sand bar at the mouth of the Trengganu River is often exceedingly difficult. At Kuala Besut, and at the other lesser ports at which coasting steamers call, viz., Kijal, Kemasek, Kretir, Paka, Dungun, Batu Rakit and Setiyu there is no protected anchorage and during the north-east monsoon season the landing and loading of cargo by lighters are frequently impracticable.

The only ocean-going steamers that call are vessels from Japan which visit Kemaman and Dungun for the transport to Japan of the iron-ore which is brought down by river from the mines inland.

There is a road to the north from Kuala Trengganu which connects the State with the Federated Malay States railway system at Kuala Krai in Kelantan. This road was completed in 1931 and as it is for the greater part only an earth formation which cannot stand continuous traffic in wet weather, it has been necessary at times to close it for most of the period November to March. Repairs are being carried out which should render the road usuable all the year round except under the worst weather conditions. This will be a great benefit to the State as there is no land exit to the south and communications with the outside world have hitherto been difficult and unreliable for about a third of the year.

No new roads, strictly speaking, were constructed, though a scheme was started for the improvement of communications by means of making light roads and improving existing paths so that light cars might use them. The mileage of road therefore remains at 145 miles 53 chains, but the metalled portion has been increased from 42½ miles to 58¾ miles, and an additional ½ mile was bitumen coated in Chukai, Kemaman, making 13 miles 68 chains of waterproofed road. It was not found necessary to close any roads during the monsoon, except when flood water was too deep to permit passage.

Transport services are all privately owned, controlled, and financed.

There is no railway in the State and there are no air communications.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a fairly extensive list of imports. Specific duties are charged on liquors, tobacco, matches, petrol, sugar, and a number of other food-stuffs, rubber boots and shoes, and a few other articles. On the remainder there are *ad valorem* duties, generally not exceeding 20 per cent. On cotton piece-goods there are alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, whichever is the higher being charged. The tariff provides for preferential rates or free entry for a number of imports of Empire origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the State but inquiries relating to it are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

There are no overseas trade representatives in Trengganu but the State falls within the sphere of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

BRUNEI.

I.—Situation, etc.

The State of Brunei is situated on the north coast of the island of Borneo, being bounded on the west and south by Sarawak and on the east by the State of North Borneo. It comprises an area of about 2,500 square miles with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between latitude 4° and 5° North and longitude 114° and 115° East. Brunei Town is 758 miles from Singapore.

All land not held under title or by concession is called State land and the Resident may dispose of it on behalf of the Sultan in accordance with the Land Code, 1909.

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

The area in private occupation at the end of 1935 was roughly 135,000 acres. There were about 4,200 small-holdings.

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° and 90° F., generally with a light breeze. At night the temperature always falls below 80° F.

In 1935 the highest monthly maximum was 89·25° F. in May and the lowest monthly maximum was 83·29° F. in January. The lowest monthly minimum was 73·35° F. in December and the highest monthly minimum was 77·39° F. in May.

The average rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches annually for different parts of the State.

In 1935 the lowest annual total was 107·47 inches at Kuala Belait and the highest 218·20 inches at Labu.

II.—Population, etc.

The population as given in the 1931 census and the estimated population at the 31st December, 1935, was as follows:—

	1931 Census.	*1935 Estimate.*
Europeans	60	84
Eurasians	16	40
Malays	26,972	28,800
Chinese	2,683	4,000
Indians	377	200
Others	33	608
	30,135	33,732

The population on the whole shows a tendency to increase.

The principal occupations of the native inhabitants are fishing and agriculture. Large numbers are also employed in Government Service and by European-owned companies.

The immigrant labour is chiefly employed on the oil-field at Kuala Belait.

Trade is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

The approximate number of persons employed in various pursuits is as follows:—

Agriculture	10,000	Public service ...	250
Mining and manufacture	2,000	Professions	60
Transport	300	Personal service ...	500
Commerce	700		

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The currency in circulation is that of the Straits Settlements. ($1 = 2s. 4d.)

2. There are no banks in the State.

3. The Government carries out no functions of a banking nature, except that secured loans up to small amounts are occasionally granted in special cases.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no publicly-issued debt but a loan of $133,000 (equivalent to £15,517) from the Federated Malay States was outstanding at the 31st December, 1935. This loan has been repaid since the end of 1935.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
	$	$	$
Posts and Telegraphs	11,500	24,980	− 13,480
Electrical Department	15,500	10,500	+ 5,000
Net deficit	$8,480		

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
I. Land Revenue		478,300	57·61
II. Customs, i.e.—	$		
Export Duties	16,250		
Import Duties	207,200		
		223,450	26·93
III. Opium Monopoly		50,000	6·02
IV. Other Revenue		78,480	9·44
Equivalent to £65,217.		830,230	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure		27,000	
		$857,230	

(B) The annual reports do not give details of the customs duties imposed on articles imported but the total amount collected in 1935 was $210,303. No record is available to show how much of this revenue was from Empire goods and how much from foreign goods.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the Estimates for the year* 1936).

	$	*Percentage.*
I. Deficit on self-balancing Departments	8,480	1·08
II. Debt Charges...	145,200	18·43
III. Administration	283,839	36·00
IV. Economic Development	179,112	22·73
V. Social Services	151,695	19·25
VI. Non-effective (i.e. Pensions, etc.)	19,733	2·51
Equivalent to £91,940.	788,061	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	27,000	
	$815,061	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Brunei Government has an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund (for use in the event of the disappearance of the opium revenue, if and when it becomes possible to suppress opium smoking) amounting at 31st December, 1935, to $111,894·38 At the same date it had an excess of general assets over liabilities (excluding the loan from the Federated Malay States Governments mentioned above) of $392,086, of which $231,444 was invested and $216,227 held in cash.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*

Between 1917 and 1928 inclusive a sum of $5,145 per annum (£600 approximately) was contributed from Imperial Funds.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

It is not possible, from the information available, to give details regarding the places of origin of the imports or the destination of the exports. Almost all the trade is conducted through Labuan and Singapore.

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Year.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*
	£	£		£	£
1913	15,215	51,044	1934	220,190	395,588
1932	283,529	175,670	1935	281,808	432,123
1933	281,373	255,621			

Trade by Classes, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class V.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	67,724	6,393	158,523	49,168	281,808
Exports	2,736	426,625	2,762	—	432,123

Principal Imports, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in* $	equivalent to £
Class I.			
Grain—			
Rice	2,885 tons	187,421	21,866
Other	291 „	15,499	1,808
	3,176 „	202,920	23,674
Provisions		116,199	13,557
Tobacco	96,828 lb.	92,115	10,747
Sugar	698 tons	48,653	5,676
Spirits, beer and stout	8,181 gal.	32,517	3,794
Milk	3,346 cases	26,914	3,140
Flour	12,436 sacks	20,852	2,433
Coffee	1,401 cwt.	19,020	2,219
Class II.			
Timber		54,800	6,393
Class III.			
Machinery		394,001	45,967
Petroleum	182,172 gal.	82,114	9,580
Dyed cotton goods		79,192	9,239
Motor Vehicles		37,998	4,433
Cement	1,951 tons	22,305	2,602
Chandu		22,220	2,592
Sarongs		21,593	2,519

Principal Exports, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value in* $	equivalent to £
Class I.			
Prawns, dried	566 cwt.	15,652	1,826
Class II.			
Crude Mineral Oil	441,744 tons	2,785,037	324,921
Rubber, Plantation	1,340 „	576,159	67,219
Cutch	2,575 „	177,910	20,756
Natural gas	464,703,917 c. ft.	65,375	7,627
Jelutong	116 tons	39,470	4,605

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are rubber, sago, and rice.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is estimated at about 14,000 acres, of which some 5,000 acres belong to European companies and the remainder to Asiatic small-holders. The labour employed is mostly local.

The State is a party to the International Rubber Regulation Agreement.

Exports of rubber were as follows:—

	Tons.	$
1931	725	161,204
1932	658	104,899
1933	1,013	236,249
1934	1,946	671,970
1935	1,343	576,159

Sago.—Sago is one of the staple foods of the local population and is grown more for local consumption than for export. It is a purely native crop. The area under cultivation is roughly 5,000 acres.

Exports were as follows:—

	Cwt.	$
1931	2,620	3,485
1932	6,178	8,568
1933	6,077	4,524
1934	2,294	2,506
1935	3,099	6,177

Rice.—There are large areas of land throughout the State suitable for padi-growing and, since production represents no more than one-sixth of the consumption, the encouragement of planting engages much of the attention of Government.

Hill padi cultivation, which used to be the favourite form of cultivation, is now being replaced by wet padi cultivation.

The following table shows the approximate areas under dry and wet padi respectively for the past five years:—

	Dry *Acres.*	*Wet* *Acres.*	*Total* *Acres.*
1931	3,900	3,500	7,400
1932	7,000	5,000	12,000
1933	4,835	3,420	8,255
1934	2,600	2,400	5,000
1935	3,220	2,030	5,250

The total production of padi in recent years has been:—

	*Gallons.**		*Gallons.**
1931	760,016	1934	600,000
1932	991,223	1935	600,000
1933	1,023,960		

* The local unit of measure is the *gantang* equivalent to a gallon.

All rice cultivation is in native hands, the cultivators being mainly Kedayans,

2.—FORESTRY.

The forests of Brunei represent one of the greatest potential assets of the State. A forest Department under the charge of a British Officer of the Malayan Forestry Service was started in 1933: the preliminary exploration of the more accessible forests has been completed, and has been succeeded by action towards the reservation of the more important areas.

The most valuable **timbers** found in the State are *meranti*, *kapur*, *resak*, *keruing*, *merawan*, *medang tebak*, *terantum*, *ramin*, *belian*, *kelat*, *kempas*, *merbau*, *rengas*, *bintangor*, and *jelutong*.

Jelutong.—Under the care of the State Forest Officer, the previously decaying jelutong has been revived and is now upon a sound basis.

Total exports for the last five years were:—

	Tons.	*Value.* $
1931	251	27,928
1932	297	32,773
1933	116	19,215
1934	140¾	39,134
1935	133	45,060

The total revenue credited to the Forest Department in the last two years was as follows:—

1934 ... ... $8,293 1935 ... ... $13,510

3.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Animal husbandry is of negligible importance. Buffaloes are generally used for cultivation; the Chinese keep pigs and it is really only in these that any trade takes place. The only market for animal products is Singapore and very small consignments of such articles as hides and tallow are sent there. It is unlikely that any large industry in animal products will develop in the near future.

4.—MINERALS.

Mineral oil was first found in 1914, but there was no production on a commercial scale until 1932, when the British Malayan Petroleum Company commenced exporting from Seria, some ten miles north-east of Kuala Belait, the headquarters of the Company. The oil is exported by pipe-line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory.

Royalties received during 1935 totalled $383,000 or 47 per cent. of the State's total revenue.

Chinese, Malay, and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

Exports for the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*	$
1931	4,326	26,864
1932	176,275	1,094,663
1933	280,523	1,760,861
1934	371,591	2,371,669
1935	441,744	2,785,037

Coal. Coal is known to occur fairly widely throughout the State, but although seams at Muara were worked for 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak, extraction on a large commercial scale has not been considered economic for many years, since development, owing largely to the peculiar nature of the seams, would be both difficult and expensive.

Mining by native methods continues, however. Of the total production of 838 tons in 1935, 813 tons were consumed locally, and only 25 tons exported.

5.—FISHERIES.

Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of the Brunei district. In addition to the large supplies of fresh fish disposed of in the local markets, prawns are dried for export. This industry, however, has recently been unfortunate. The fishing areas continued to suffer from the depredations of a species of jelly fish; 28 tons of the product, valued at $15,562, were exported in 1935, compared with 27 tons valued at $12,482 in 1934.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The State is not at the present time self-supporting in foodstuffs. The most important article imported is rice, of which annual imports vary from about 1,500 to 3,000 tons. Given time, it may be possible to produce the rice locally.

This will require careful organization and cultivators of a good type must be encouraged to immigrate from other countries. The number of agriculturists at present available is insufficient to make the State self-supporting.

There is no present prospect of the State's dispensing with its imports of sugar, canned milk, flour, and other articles of which the local production is impossible.

VI.—Industry.

Brunei is a State with a comparatively long history and there are several well-established local industries, some of considerable antiquity.

The most important of these is the production of **cutch**, a tanning material extracted from the bark of certain trees. The factory belongs to the Island Trading Company, Limited, which employs almost exclusively native Brunei labour.

Most of the bark comes from areas outside the State, but areas which have not yet been worked are known to exist in the Belait District.

Recent exports have been:—

	Tons.	$.
1931	2,824	194,922
1932	2,833	195,465
1933	1,788	123,757
1934	2,356	162,861
1935	2,575	177,910

The other chief industries are of the "Arts and Crafts" variety.

The Brunei silversmiths are probably the best known in the Malay Archipelago, and there is a small but steady demand for their silverware, exports being valued at rather over $1,000 a year.

Brassware is mostly sold to other States in Borneo, but not in large quantities. The smiths can copy accurately parts of European machinery as well as producing the ordinary brassware.

The Brunei women are expert at weaving cotton and a few silk sarongs, table-cloths, and similar articles. The industry is being severely restricted by the competition of cheaper machine-made articles.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and tourist traffic are non-existent in Brunei.

VIII.—Communications.

Internal communications in the State are at present somewhat rudimentary. There are practically no metalled roads but earth roads are being opened up in various directions, both between towns within the State and also between towns within the State and neighbouring towns in Sarawak. These roads are usually fit for motor traffic and a regular weekly Government mail service runs between Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

River and sea communications are better developed; more or less regular motor-launch services are maintained between Brunei Town and the up-river Districts and between Kuala Belait and Labuan and the rivers are largely used as means of communication by native craft.

Brunei Town is situated some way up the river and can be reached by steamers drawing up to 12 feet except at times of very low tide, but the river is not free from navigational difficulties. The Straits Steamship Company, Limited's motor vessels *Brunei* and *Jitra* maintain a regular service between Brunei and Labuan and make occasional calls at Kuala Belait.

IX.—Tariff.

Customs duties are levied on most imports. The duties are for the most part *ad valorem* at comparatively low rates. There are few specific duties. The tariff provides for preferential duties on many articles of British origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

No trade representatives abroad are maintained by the Brunei Government but inquiries relating to the State are dealt with in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency, Malaya House, 57, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

I.—Situation, etc.

The State of North Borneo occupies the northern portion of the island of Borneo. It is bounded on the south-west by Sarawak and on the south and south-east by Dutch territory. An independent State, it is governed and administered by the British North Borneo Company Incorporated in 1881 by Royal Charter—which *inter alia* vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies certain powers of supervision—the Company took over from a provisional association the territories acquired by cession from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu. Under an Agreement entered into with His Majesty's Government in 1888, the State was placed under British protection.

The area of North Borneo is about 29,500 square miles. With a coast line of 900 miles, the Territory possesses a number of good harbours and roadsteads. Sandakan, the principal town, is 1,000 miles from Singapore and 1,200 miles from Hong Kong.

The climate, for a tropical country, is equable and healthy. Coast temperatures vary from an average minimum of 74° F. in the morning to an average maximum of 88° F. in the afternoon; the uplands of the interior are cool. The annual rainfall varies from 58 to 180 inches according to locality. In 1935, the lowest total for the year was 57·77 inches at Keningau and the highest 170·11 inches at Lingkungan (Beaufort).

All land is held on lease from the British North Borneo Company. Leases are for 999 years in the case of country land and 99 years for town land, are subject to rent and cultivation clauses, and convey surface rights only, minerals and precious stones being reserved by the Chartered Company.

II.—Population, etc.

The population as returned at the 1931 Census was 270,223 distributed as follows:—

Europeans	340
Eurasians	236
Natives of Borneo	205,218
Chinese	47,799
Japanese	450
Natives of Netherlands East Indies	9,854
Philippine Islanders	2,849
Malays	1,640
Natives of India and Ceylon	1,298
Others	539
Total	270,223

This total compares with totals of 257,804 recorded at the 1921 Census and 208,183 at the 1911 Census.

The estimated population as at the 31st December, 1935, was 284,814.

At the Census of 1931 the following figures were returned under the heading "occupations":—

	Earners and Dependants.
Producers of raw materials (of whom the bulk were agricultural workers; of the relatively small remainder, fishermen and forestry workers formed the bulk) ...	231,631
Manufacturers and workers in materials (mainly sago workers, shipbuilders, and saw-mill workers, engineering and waterworks employees, tailors and textile workers, and fish curers)	11,114
Commerce and finance	10,002
Public service and professions	5,950
Transport and communications	4,094
Personal service	3,081
Miscellaneous...	4,351
Total	270,223

The immigration of Chinese, who rapidly become acclimatized, has been sedulously fostered by the Chartered Company as being of prime importance to the industrial development of the State. From time to time large numbers of Javanese have entered the State for employment mainly on rubber estates; in the majority of cases, however, they have not settled in the country but have returned to their homes in Java.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Singapore dollar which has a fixed value of 2s. 4d. and is divided into 100 cents. There is an issue of Treasury notes in the denominations of $25, $10, $5, $1, 50 cents, and 25 cents, a silver coin of 25 cents and also a nickel subsidiary coinage of 5 cents, 2½ cents, and 1 cent. Singapore silver is accepted as current.

2. Banking facilities are provided by the State Bank, which has its offices at Sandakan, with an agency at Jesselton.

The whole of the capital required for running the State Bank has been furnished by the Chartered Company, which has also from time to time granted liberal financial assistance to commercial undertakings operating in the State.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

The State finances are under the exclusive control of the Chartered Company, whose Balance Sheet showed, at 31st December, 1935:—

	£
5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures	1,237,800
Treasury notes in circulation	143,866
	£1,381,666

The First Mortgage Debentures are secured by Trust Deed (to Martins Bank, Limited) as a first specific charge on the railways, telegraphs, and certain other assets and as a first floating charge on the remaining property and assets. The Debentures are not "trustee securities"; they are redeemable on or before 1st January, 1974.

An amount of £100,000 was redeemed in 1935 and a further £50,000 is being redeemed in 1936.

The Debenture Trust Deed provides for a Sinking Fund amounting to ½ per cent. per annum and operating by purchase under par or by drawings in May (for repayment on 1st July) at par.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue (on basis of the actual figures for the year* 1935).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $	*Surplus* (+) *or Deficit* (—). $
Railways	185,812	174,077	+11,735
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	95,897	103,205	— 7,308
Government Hotels ...	11,242	13,681	— 2,439
Sandakan Water Works ...	36,061	19,576	+16,485

Net surplus $18,473.

General Revenue.

	$	*Percentage.*
Surplus on self-balancing Departments ...	18,473	·74
Customs and Excise	1,433,025	57·41
Land	267,096	10·70
Forest	191,763	7·68
Local Rates	149,431	5·99
Miscellaneous	436,146	17·48
Equivalent to £291,192	2,495,934	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure	310,539	
Total	$2,806,473	

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties.*

The North Borneo trade returns do not specify (except in one or two instances) the yield from Customs Duties on particular commodities, nor do they indicate the yield according to country of origin or destination.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on basis of the actual figures for the year* 1935).

		$	*Percentage.*
I.	Administration	759,654	51·96
II.	Economic Development	278,233	19·03
III.	Social Services	356,645	24·39
IV.	Non effective (i.e. Pensions and Gratuities (including contributions by the company to Staff Pension and Provident Funds)) ...	67,511	4·62
	Equivalent to £170,572	1,462,043	100
	Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	310,539	
	Total	$1,772,582	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the end of 1935 the amount of the " Reserve " shown by the Chartered Company's Balance Sheet was £140,639. Investments in local enterprises totalled £329,685 " at cost ".

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

A grant of £10,000 per annum has been received from the Colonial Development Fund for road construction in North Borneo in each of the six years 1930-35 inclusive. In respect of 1936-39 further sums of £10,000 from the same source have been promised.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade returns do not give details regarding the places of origin of imports or the destination of exports. The greater part of the trade is conductd through Singapore and Hong Kong.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*).

	$	*Equivalent to* £		$	*Equivalent to* £
1913	7,398,128	863,115	1934	9,684,032	1,129,804
1932	5,809,295	677,751	1935	7,819,152	912,234
1933	6,021,652	702,526			

(ii) *Total Exports by Classes,* 1935.

	$	equivalent to £
Class I	533,988	62,298
Class II	6,905,381	805,628
Class III	198,197	23,123
Class IV	180,586	21,068
	7,818,152	912,117

In addition there were exports of bullion and specie to the value of $1,000 equivalent to £117.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value* $	equivalent to £
Class I.			
Dried fish and salt fish	30,633 cwt.	341,451	39,836
Birds' nests	424 „	57,763	6,739
Shell fish	4,365 „	38,816	4,529
Tobacco—			
Native	32,012 lb.	12,600	1,470
Estate	859 „	644	75
Chinese and Foreign	40 „	57	7
	32,911 „	13,301	1,552

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935—*continued*

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	equivalent to £
Class II.			
Rubber, Plantation	8,869 tons	3,783,476	461,406
Timber	4,771,676 c. ft.	2,217,693	258,731
Copra	7,771 tons	399,429	46,600
Firewood	37,994 „	153,435	17,901
Damar	55,584 cwt.	115,765	13,506
Gharu Wood, Barks and Roots ...	16,700 tons	59,922	6,991
Hides	1,763 cwt.	15,025	1,753
Class III.			
Cutch	1,607 tons	192,633	22,474
Class IV.			
Livestock	20,658 head	62,029	7,237

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports* (*including Bullion and Specie*).

	$	*Equivalent to* £		$	*Equivalent to* £
1913	5,438,897	634,538	1934	4,421,988	515,899
1932	3,347,491	390,541	1935	4,755,190	554,772
1933	3,377,943	394,093			

(ii) *Total Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	$	equivalent to £
Class I	2,394,237	279,327
Class II	78,213	9,125
Class III	2,024,793	236,226
Class IV	251,715	29,367
	4,748,958	554,045

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $6,232 equivalent to £727.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value* $	equivalent to £
Class I.			
Rice, Flour, Grain and Padi ...	17,243 tons	1,114,300	130,002
Provisions, Fruit, Vegetables, etc. ...	2,585 „	552,676	64,479
Tobacco	197,581 lb.	378,661	44,177
Sugar	2,261 tons	151,511	17,676
Spirits and Wines	43,357 gal.	116,345	13,574
Tea	117,739 lb.	38,980	4,548
Coffee	2,243 cwt.	33,797	3,943
Class II.			
Bean Oil	5,782 cwt.	65,781	7,674
Class III.			
Cloth, cotton, thread, yarns, etc. ...		583,616	68,089
Oils—			
Kerosene	41,672 cases	157,266	18,348
Petrol, Benzine, etc.	181,955 gal.	121,530	14,178
Lubricating...		44,879	5,236
		323,675	37,762
Ironware and Metalware	1,004 tons	243,807	28,444
Medicines		120,422	14,049
Opium	3,850 lb.	109,184	12,738
Stationery and Paper Goods ...		89,512	10,443
Building Materials and Timber ...		51,694	6,031
Chemicals and Dyes		49,646	5,792
Paints, tar, polishes, etc.	7,889 cwt.	48,345	5,640
Machinery	70 tons	46,147	5,384
Railway and Telegraph Materials ...		44,136	5,149
Boxes, trunks, etc.		40,688	4,747
Earthenware and Glassware ...		34,773	4,057

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are rubber, tobacco, coconuts, rice, and sago.

Rubber.—The area under rubber at the end of 1934 was about 128,590 acres of which the larger estates comprised roughly 70,868 acres, the balance of 57,722 acres representing small-holdings. Chinese and Javanese labourers are mainly employed, but there is a fair proportion of native labourers.

The effect of the fluctuations in the market price of rubber is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	*Value of Total Exports.* £	*Exports of rubber.* *Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1926	1,938,608	6,079	1,259,624
1932	677,751	5,379	81,991
1933	702,526	7,783	178,999
1934	1,129,804	11,102	567,761
1935	912,234	8,869	461,406

Tobacco.—Wrapper leaf tobacco for cigars has been grown in North Borneo since 1883, and exports of this product at one time reached a value of £340,000. It is believed that North Borneo is the only part of the Empire in which this particular kind of tobacco is produced in appreciable quantities. Unfortunately adverse market conditions have in recent years seriously affected exports which in 1935 were valued at £1,552, as compared with £18,614 in 1934. Except for small-scale planting in the Interior Residency, tobacco cultivation has for the time being ceased. In Darvel Bay, which was formerly the main producing area, planting has been recently resumed.

Coconuts.—51,500 acres of coconuts were under cultivation at the end of 1935, almost wholly in plantations. Exports of copra in 1935 were 7,771 tons valued at £46,600 as compared with 6,771 tons in 1934 valued at £26,544.

Rice.—In 1935, there were 76,228 acres (as compared with 79,953 acres in 1934) under rice culture which forms the principal occupation of the natives, for whom rice is the staple food. The yield in 1935 was 10,599,272 gantangs of unmilled rice, equivalent to 11,944 tons of milled rice, as compared with 17,021,469 gantangs and 19,189 tons respectively in 1934.

Sago.—In former years sago occupied a high place in the list of exports, but low market prices have latterly seriously depressed the industry. In 1935 the quantity shipped was 815 tons valued at £2,176, as compared with 593 tons and £932 in 1934. The area under cultivation was 13,994 acres.

The suitability of the Territory for the cultivation of other tropical products such as the African oil palm, manila and sisal hemp, kapok, coffee, pepper, and gambier, has been amply demonstrated by small-scale and experimental cultivation.

2. FORESTRY.

Timber.—One of the State's most valuable assets is its extensive forests which contain timbers suitable for practically all purposes. The timber industry has shown steady development, and in 1935 the quantity of timber exported was 4,771,676 cubic feet, valued at £258,731, as compared with 4,862,073 cubic feet valued at £263,279 in 1934. The principal markets were Hong Kong (29 per cent.), Japan (47 per cent.), China (6 per cent.), and the United Kingdom (11 per cent.).

The two leading timber concerns operating in the State are the British Borneo Timber Company and the North Borneo Trading Company. Two Chinese firms and one Japanese firm are also engaged in the logging business.

Cutch, a tanning and dyeing substance prepared from the bark of certain mangrove trees, is manufactured at Sandakan by the Bakau and Kenya Extract Company, Limited. Exports of this commodity amounted in 1935 to 1,607 tons valued at £22,474, as compared with 1,626 tons valued at £22,768 in 1934. Bark, for manufacture into cutch in Brunei and the Philippine Islands, is also exported.

Minor forest products exported include rattans, damar resin and gum, Borneo camphor, and tengkawang nuts (a source of edible fat).

The nipah palm, which exists in abundance, offers a field of enterprise for the extraction, from the sap, of power alcohol and sugar, the possibility of which has been proved by experiments undertaken by the Chartered Company.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There is a small export trade in live-stock (cattle, pigs, and poultry), exports amounting to £7,236 in 1935, as compared with £6,495 in 1934. The estimated figures of live-stock at the end of 1935 were: buffaloes 48,469, pigs 32,293, cattle 22,745, goats 8,886, and ponies 2,573. Small quantities of locally-manufactured leather find their way to the Hong Kong market.

4. MINERALS.

Coal exists at various places in the Territory and was worked commercially at Cowie Harbour in the south-east for a number of years prior to 1931, when operations were discontinued.

Petroleum.—An oil concession covering the whole Territory has been granted to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd., and prospecting operations under that concession have been begun.

Gold is found on the East Coast in the form of fine alluvial deposits. Other minerals known to exist are *iron-ore, copper pyrites, chromite, manganese-ores, zinc blende,* and *arsenical pyrites.*

5. FISHERIES.

Fishing gives employment to large numbers of natives and Chinese; the former for the most part selling in the local markets, the latter salting and curing their catch for export. The chief market for dried fish is Hong Kong.

A Japanese fishing company operates in the south-east, exporting dried tunny and bonito to the Japanese market.

In 1933 and 1934 the quantities of dried and salt fish shipped were 1,386 tons valued at £24,238, and 1,102 tons valued at £25,277, respectively. In 1935, 1,531 tons were shipped, valued at £39,836.

Seed pearls occur in various localities; they are mostly used, after being ground to a powder, as medicine by the Chinese.

Turtles are fairly common and there is a good trade in both the shell and the eggs.

Other items of marine produce are *trepang* (*bêche-de-mer*) and *blachan*—a kind of paste made of dry shrimps.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Edible birds' nests, collected from limestone caves, are an important item of export. The value varies considerably from year to year: in 1928 the figure was £14,601, in 1932 only £5,896, and in 1933 it increased to £7,038, in 1934 it was £7,234 and in 1935 £6,739.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

As already indicated, the staple food of the population of North Borneo is rice. The supply of locally-grown rice is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand and the deficiency has to be made good by imported rice; even in 1932, a year of abundant harvests, as much as 8,648 tons were imported. In 1934 imports had increased to 13,608 tons, and to 14,763 tons in 1935. Efforts to stimulate local production have met with some success, but these measures have been hampered by the low price of foreign rice, with which local producers have in some instances been unable to compete.

VI.—Industry.

There are no large industries apart from those referred to above.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrêpot trade and tourist traffic exist only to a very limited extent in North Borneo.

VIII.—Communications.

The State Railway, 125 miles long, links the port of Jesselton, on the West Coast, with Melalap in the interior and Weston on Brunei Bay, and serves a large number of Europan rubber estates and Chinese and native holdings. The Railway is owned by the Chartered Company.

The road system is being gradually extended under a ten-year scheme of road construction, towards the cost of which a grant of £10,000 in each of the years 1930-34 inclusive has been made from the Colonial Development Fund. At the end of 1935 the total mileage of State roads outside municipal limits (metalled and earth roads) was 235 miles. In addition there is an extensive bridle-path system covering approximately 600 miles.

There are seven post offices in the State at which all postal facilities are available to the public. Limited facilities are also available at all out-station district offices and on the mail trains of the State Railway.

A steamship service between local ports and (fortnightly) with the Southern Philippine Islands is maintained by the Sabah Steamship Company.

A weekly service of steamers, provided by the Straits Steamship Company, connects North Borneo ports with Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak. Two vessels of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company run regularly between Hong Kong and Sandakan; and calls are made at Tawau by two of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's boats plying monthly between Java and Japan. Tawau also has a fortnightly service with Dutch East Indies ports maintained by the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

The tonnage of vessels entered at all ports in the State during 1935 was:—

(1) Merchant Shipping	385,180 tons,	of which 45 per cent. were British and 25 per cent. Japanese.
(2) Men-of-War and Government Vessels...	46,184 „	of which 67 per cent, were British, 26 per cent. belonging to the United States of America, and 7 per cent. Japanese.
	431,364 „	

There are at present no air services between North Borneo and other countries.

IX.—Tariff.

Customs Duties, either specific or *ad valorem*, are levied on most imports and exports.

The Customs (Import) Tariff was amended in 1935. The British preferential rates previously in force were made applicable to goods imported from all parts of the Empire; the range of commodities affected was extended; and in some instances the margin of preference was substantially increased.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The agents of the Chartered Company overseas are as follows:—

Straits Settlements	
(Singapore and Penang)	Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Ltd.
Philippine Islands	
(Manila, Cebu, Iloilo)	Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd.
Australia	
(Adelaide, Sidney, Melbourne) ...	Messrs. Gibbs Bright & Co.
China	
(Hong Kong and Foochow)	Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.
(Tientsin)	Messrs. Wm. Forbes & Co.
(Amoy)	Messrs. Tait & Co.
India	
(Bombay)	The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.
(Calcutta)	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
(Madras)	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.
Ceylon	
(Colombo)	Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co.

SARAWAK.

I.—Situation, etc.

Sarawak is an independent State founded by James Brooke, who became Rajah in 1841, and consists of the greater part of the north-west coast of Borneo, which has been ceded at various times to the first Rajah and his successors by the Sultan of Brunei. It has been under British protection since 1888 but his Majesty's Government have no rights of interference in the internal administration of the State.

In form Sarawak is a belt of land between the China Sea and Dutch Borneo, some 470 miles long and from 40 to 150 miles wide. To the north-east it is bounded by the State of North Borneo and the modern State of Brunei forms two enclaves on the coast. Except in the extreme north and south the coastland forms a broad belt of undulating plain broken by occasional hills of lime, sandstone, or (more rarely) granite. The land rises in the interior in a succession of hills culminating in peaks between 6,000 and 8,000 feet high.

Numerous rivers intersect the country and afford the easiest and cheapest means of transport. The Rejang is navigable for 160 miles and the Baram for 100 miles. Most of the country is still covered with jungle and much of it is practically unexplored.

The climate is damp but not unhealthy for Europeans. Daily shade temperature averages about 80° and there is no marked change throughout the year. There is usually a drop of a few degrees during the night. Heavy rains are of frequent occurrence during the north-east monsoon (October to April).

II.—Population.

The State is divided into four divisions, and the distribution of the principal native races is as follows:—

First Division: Malays and Land Dayaks.

Second Division: Malays and Sea Dayaks.

Third Division: Malays, Sea Dayaks, and Melanaus, and in the far interior, Kayans, Kenyahs and Punans.

Fourth Division:

Bintulu District: Malays, Sea Dayaks, Kayans, and Punans.

Baram District: Malays, Sea Dayaks, Kayans, Punans, Kajangs and kindred races.

Limbang and Liwas Districts: Malays, Sea Dayaks, Muruts, Kelabits, Kedayans, Bisayahs, and Tagals.

The population at the end of 1935 was estimated at 442,900 distributed as follows:—

First Division	125,400
Second Division	78,000
Third Division	136,400
Fourth Division	103,100
Total	442,900

No reliable census of the Chinese population has ever been taken but it is probable that its numbers do not fall far short of 100,000. Most of the trade of the State is in their hands and they are also responsible for the production of gold, pepper, and to a less extent rubber and oil. There are also about 390 Europeans as well as some British Indians, Japanese and Javanese. The registered births and deaths indicate an annual natural increase in the population. There are no large urban areas, Kuching, the capital and largest town having a population of about 25,000.

There is no emigration of importance, and no immigration other than that of Chinese. There was an immigration of Chinese during the past year of 3,660.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar (value 2s. 4d.) and Straits silver dollars and currency notes are in circulation. The Sarawak Government also issues currency notes in denominations of $100, $50, $25, $10, $5, and $1, and subsidiary coins of 50 cents and 20 cents (silver), 10 cents and 5 cents (nickel), and 1 cent and ½ cent (copper). The value of the Sarawak notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1935, was $3,001,087 and of the subsidiary coinage issued $245,515.

2. *Banks.*—There is a branch of the Chartered Bank of India in Kuching. The several Chinese "Banks" are run by local Chinese for their own convenience and do not confine themselves to banking operations in the European sense of the term.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*—The State has no public debt.

2. *Revenue.*—The total revenue for the year 1935 was $5,087,244 (£593,512).

Particulars of the various heads of revenue and of the receipts from Customs Duties on various classes of goods are not available. The import duties however amounted to $1,448,027 (£168,935).

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure in 1935 was $4,222,702 (£492,649), including extraordinary expenditure of $501,809 (£58,544).

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*—At the 31st December, 1935, there was an excess of assets over liabilities of $6,160,176 (£718,687).

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*—The State has received no grants-in-aid of any kind from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The trade statistics do not give details regarding the place of origin of imports or the destination of exports.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) for the years:*—

	$	equivalent to	£
1913	8,865,153		1,034,268
1932	13,676,463		1,595,587
1933	14,379,076		1,677,559
1934	21,482,680		2,506,313
1935	21,112,280		2,463,099

(ii) *Total Exports by Classes,* 1935.

	$	equivalent to	£
Class I	1,531,795		178,709
Class II	8,975,442		1,047,135
Class III	8,638,721		1,007,851
Class IV	332,840		38,831
Class V	1,630,466		190,221
	21,109,264		2,462,747

In addition there were exports of specie and currency notes to the value of $3,016 equivalent to £352.

(iii) *Principal Exports,* 1935.

(Exclusive of commodities which are not the products of the country.)

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $		£
Class I.				
Sago flour	19,368 tons	717,947	equivalent to	83,760
Pepper				
White	29,085 cwt.	582,826	,,	67,996
Black	5,679 ,,	49,745	,,	5,804
	34,764 ,,	632,571	,,	73,800
Fish, all kinds	10,661 ,,	110,612	,,	12,905
Class II.				
Rubber, plantation	19,833 tons	7,692,851	equivalent to	897,499
Jelutong—				
Refined	27,073 cwt.	429,630	,,	50,123
Raw	5,174 ,,	22,299	,,	2,602
	32,247 ,,	451,929	,,	52,725
Vegetable Tallow Seed	99,617 ,,	319,710	,,	37,299
Copra	2,773 tons	140,434	,,	16,384
Damar	72,040 cwt.	128,636	,,	15,018
Timber	—	118,434	,,	13,817
Class III.				
Liquid Fuel	459,459 tons	3,738,324	equivalent to	436,138
Benzine	70,136 ,,	1,538,581	,,	179,501
Solar Oil	96,218 ,,	784,749	,,	91,554
Kerosene, in bulk	40,395 ,,	645,642	,,	75,325
Cutch	64,144 cwt.	495,271	,,	57,782
Gold ware	—	109,765	,,	12,806
Class V.				
Gold, raw	28,120 oz.	1,630,466	equivalent to	90,221

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) for the years:*—

	$	equivalent to	£
1913	8,299,458		968,270
1932	9,728,442		1,134,985
1933	11,357,105		1,324,996
1934	13,978,156		1,630,785
1935	16,511,115		1,926,297

(ii) *Total Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	$	equivalent to	£
Class I	6,664,383		777,511
Class II	2,969,981		346,498
Class III	6,210,671		724,578
Class IV	512,380		59,778
	16,357,415		1,908,365

In addition there were imports of specie and currency notes to the value of $153,700 equivalent to £17,932.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935 (*Exclusive of oil from Brunei*).

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $		£
Class I.				
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—				
Rice	32,817 tons	2,054,798	equivalent to	239,726
Flour	1,578 „	145,602	„	16,987
Beans and Peas	1,556 „	132,771	„	15,490
Other	6,636 „	210,049	„	24,506
	42,587 „	2,543,220	„	296,709
Tobacco—				
In tins, cigars and cigarettes ...	—	1,163,518	„	135,744
Chinese	33,066 lb.	32,360	„	3,775
Pelembang, Java, Sarobok, etc. ...	217,866 „	228,819	„	26,696
		1,424,697	„	166,215
Sugar	4,258 tons	439,883	„	51,320
Milk, condensed and sterilised... ...	1,466,910 lb.	351,752	„	41,038
Wines, Spirits, Beer and Stout—				
Spirits	41,550 gal.	205,418	„	23,965
Beer and Stout	29,831 „	79,239	„	9,245
Wines	3,575 „	32,084	„	3,743
		316,741	„	36,953
Provisions, sundry	—	251,592	„	29,352
Fish—				
Dried and salted	721 tons	167,074	„	19,492
In tins	—	68,449	„	7,986
		235,523	„	27,478
Vegetables (all kinds)	—	162,813	„	18,995
Tea	204,177 lb.	139,504	„	16,275
Biscuits	—	127,781	„	14,908
Class II.				
Vegetable Oil	12,248 cwt.	126,201	„	14,723
Class III.				
Iron and Steel Manufactures	—	1,195,103	„	139,429
Cloth—				
Cotton	—	642,508	„	74,959
Silk and Woollen	—	110,647	„	12,909
		753,155	„	87,868
Oils—				
Kerosene	80,996 cases	404,840	„	47,231
Lubricating	112,448 gal.	126,730	„	14,785
Benzine	172,416 „	121,543	„	14,180
Liquid Fuel	15,324 „	5,087	„	594
		658,200	„	76,790
Machinery	—	501,696	„	58,531
Cinematographic films	—	437,997	„	51,100
Clothing—				
Cotton	—	143,417	„	16,732
Silk and Woollen	—	5,903	„	689
Sarongs	—	119,739	„	13,969
		269,059	„	31,390
Opium	—	250,000	„	29,167
Drugs and Medicines	—	194,514	„	22,693
Electrical goods and apparatus ...	—	138,035	„	16,104

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

With the exception of a few European estates growing rubber or oil-palms, agriculture is carried on entirely by small-holders and small plots of cultivation are scattered amongst the jungle. The uneconomic and destructive practice of shifting cultivation is common, although some efforts are being made to stop it.

Rubber.—In 1935 the estimated acreage under rubber was 210,914 of which 193,871 acres were mature. The area owned by Europeans is about 10,000 acres, the remainder belonging to Chinese and natives, mainly small-holders. The principal areas of production are in the First, Second, and Third Divisions, i.e., in the south-western part of the State.

Exports of plantation rubber in the past few years have been:—

		Value.			*Value.*
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1931	10,400	222,585	1934	17,698	823,027
1932	7,060	111,283	1935	19,833	897,499
1933	11,147	257,877			

Pepper is the next most important export crop, exports having increased considerably up to 1934. In 1935 the heavy drop in the price of pepper caused considerable hardship among the Chinese planting community and has had the effect of discouraging further enterprise in this direction. Numerous gardens have been abandoned and if this continues the industry may not be in a position to take advantage of a rise in the price of the commodity, if and when it comes. The estimated acreage under mature pepper in 1935 was approximately 4,000 acres. The Government have instituted a Pepper Improvement Scheme and are endeavouring to raise the standard of quality of exports by adjusting the export duty in favour of pepper that passes an approved standard. The Government also offers the facility of sealing and guaranteeing white pepper of approved quality.

Exports have been as follows:—

		Value.			*Value.*
White pepper—	cwt.	£	*Black pepper*—	cwt.	£
1931	42,617	126,585	1931	6,269	9,093
1932	34,598	84,511	1932	49,951	81,409
1933	49,649	108,998	1933	15,584	20,056
1934	83,393	339,708	1934	10,400	13,753
1935	29,085	67,996	1935	5,679	5,804

Sago is regarded as the third export crop in value, but in 1935 its value exceeded that of pepper, owing to the fall in price of that commodity. The area under mature sago is estimated at 80,000 acres and there are further immature areas of unknown extent. Exports are in the form of sago flour and have been as follows:—

		Value.			*Value.*
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1931	13,791	52,314	1934	17,209	63,090
1932	21,705	95,262	1935	17,368	83,760
1933	24,299	88,048			

Coconuts are grown in many scattered areas. The total acreage is estimated at 21,000 acres, of which some 10,000 acres are in bearing. Much the greater part of these plantations are in Chinese ownership. Exports (details below) are wholly in the form of copra, of which the quality, whether smoked or sun-dried, is at present generally poor. There is a manufacture for local uses of oil, oil-cake, and soap, but details are not available.

Exports of copra have been:—

		Value.			*Value.*
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1931	2,609	16,636	1934	2,463	7,867
1932	2,933	20.732	1935	2,773	16,384
1933	2,399	10,557			

Other export crops.—A number of minor crops have been taken up by cultivators lately with the assistance of the Agricultural Department, which, although it does not advise on the crops to be grown, does give advice on methods of production and tests possible new crops. **Coffee**, both *Robusta* and *Liberica*, is rapidly gaining popularity and there has been large distribution of seedlings and selected seed. No export at present exists as production is still less than the internal demand. *Arecanuts* and *Nipah* sugar are exported in small quantities. *Oil-palms* have been planted but there is little activity. *Tuba* (or *Derris*) is cultivated on about 1,000 acres; most of the production is used locally, including some used on pepper gardens for spraying, but a little is exported. Other products in which there has been or may be an export include pineapples, tapioca, tea, and sisal and Manila hemp. Mauritius hemp has been tried but appears wholly unsuitable. Gambier was formerly exported but planting practically ceased until 1935 when there was a very small quantity exported.

Rice is one of the principal crops, although there are no exports as production is insufficient to meet the local demand. In 1935 padi crops throughout the State were bad, except in a few districts. As a result many natives experienced a shortage of food, and in several areas they were to some extent dependent on Government assistance. Imports of rice rose to 32,817 tons as compared with 26,337 tons in 1934 and 16,663 tons in 1933. This further heavy increase is to a great extent due to the continued high price of rubber, although of course the shortage of native grown padi was also a contributory cause. There is no doubt that the demand for labour on rubber gardens is causing an increasing number of Chinese and natives to abandon padi cultivation in favour of rubber tapping.

Other food-crops cultivated include soya-beans, millet, yams, maize, groundnuts, and sugar-cane.

Tobacco cultivation was started experimentally about 1930 and has developed rapidly, being grown as a catchcrop with a readily realizable cash value. A considerable manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes for local consumption is developing.

2.—Forestry.

Good progress was made during 1935 with the policy of constituting "Protected Forests." This policy was initiated in 1934, and takes the place of the creation of Forest Reserves. The objects of these were often imperfectly understood by the rather primitive inhabitants of the State, and the Protected Forest scheme has proved equally effective without giving rise to the dissatisfaction caused by reserves. Up to the end of 1935, 245,700 acres have been proposed and constituted Protected Forests. The principal forest products are:—

Timber.—The output of timber taken under licence in 1935 was 13,301 tons, and of firewood 21,875 tons. In the five months during which charcoal-burning was licensed, 1,457 tons were produced.

Out-turn figures for produce exploited under the Forest Department's control are very incomplete, since direct assessment can only be made when the material is worked under licence. The following figures may, however, be regarded as a reasonably accurate statement of the total out-turn of major produce worked under the control of the Forest Department:—

Timber ... ... 16,501 tons. Firewood ... ... 66,375 tons. Charcoal ... ... 3,500 tons.

Over 200 tons of machine sawn *belian* shingles were produced during 1935. The timbers which are exploited include *keruing* (apitong), red and white *meranti* (Borneo mahogany, *seraya*) and *bolian* (Borneo ironwood).

Jelutong a variety of wild rubber remains in the decline into which it fell in 1930. Although the price remained satisfactory throughout 1935 there has been a progressive reduction of the growing stock, with consequent reduced yields. Exports in 1935 were 1,354 tons (value £50,124) of refined and 259 tons (value £2,612) of raw jelutong.

Other gums and resins including the resins damar daging, damar darat, and the gums jangkar, gutta percha, etc. The total value of gums, etc., other than rubber and jelutong exported in 1935 was £15,705.

Cutch or catechu, an extract of mangrove bark, used for tanning purposes. During 1935 some 20,570 tons of bark were produced, and the amount taken for the manufacture of cutch was greatly increased. Exports of cutch amounted to 3,207 tons valued at £57,782.

Expectations of a bumper crop of **engkabang** (illipe nuts) in 1935, created by general flowering in practically every district, had to be somewhat modified as the season advanced. Nevertheless 4,981 tons were exported.

Canes and rattans are exported in small quantities (total value in 1935 £5,867).

3.—Animal Husbandry.

Numbers of cattle, goats, etc., are kept but there is no important organized live-stock industry. Butter and ghee are produced locally. The Government maintains a dairy farm and has endeavoured to improve the general standard of maintenance and the quality of stock by importing animals for breeding. There are 136 head of cattle, 31 buffaloes, 42 pigs and 18 goats on the farm, and 69 head of cattle in outstation herds. A small number of poultry and swine are exported every year, but generally speaking more are imported than exported. A few buffalo and cow hides and skins are exported.

4.—Mineral.

No detailed geological survey has been made and the only minerals of which there have been workings in important quantities are oil, coal, and gold.

Oil.—Oil is the most important export of the State and the production is under the control of Sarawak Oilfields Limited, subject to the payment of a royalty to the State. Production during the past five years has been as follows:—

	Tons.
1931 ...	... 520,395
1932 ...	... 335,287
1933 ...	... 321,299
1934 ...	... 371,731
1935 ...	... 253,714

Some kerosene and lubricating oil, liquid fuel and benzine are imported from neighbouring states and crude oil is imported from Brunei in large quantities (443,343 tons valued at £325,998 in 1935). Export figures for the past five years are as follows:—

	Benzine.		*Kerosene in bulk.*		*Liquid Fuel.*		*Crude Oil.*		*Solar Oil.*	
	Tons.	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931... ...	128,401	572,241	38,141	87,226	202,939	206,388	94,849	92,991	46,549	74,485
1932... ...	94,474	278,675	50,378	120,773	196,422	173,185	127,763	112,416	50,967	50,958
1933... ...	78,990	204,139	34,404	75,407	245,451	197,582	128,684	104,804	81,134	65,793
1934... ...	91,780	225,767	13,631	18,571	433,660	388,697	14,319	12,037	93,337	83,955
1935... ...	70,136	179,501	40,395	75,325	459,459	436,138	—	—	96,218	91,554

Coal.—The Sadong Collieries, under Government control, formerly operated but several of the mines have been worked out and the undertaking was closed in 1932. The maximum output in recent years was in 1931 when 18,213 tons were exported. There is a large proved coal-field at Silantek, at present in the hands of concessionaires, but it is in an inaccessible situation and requires much capital for development.

Gold.—There has been a small production for many years which has recently increased substantially. Recorded production was 18,712 fine ounces in 1933, 28,842 ounces in 1934, and 28,549 ounces in 1935. The year 1935 was one of stabilisation in this industry. Most of the poorer mines had already closed down in 1934, leaving only the comparatively sound concerns in existence. Gold mining activity is now confined entirely to Upper Sarawak.

Exports in the last five years have been as follows:—

	Quantity oz.	*Value* £.
1931	10,451	38,146
1932	8,359	47,709
1933	17,398	100,991
1934	29,380	194,651
1935	28,120	190,221

About 30 tons of *antimony* ore were exported during 1935. Production commenced in 1934, but it is becoming apparent that the ore is not found in sufficient quantities to warrant exploitation on a large scale.

5.—FISHING AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

There is a considerable local fishing industry, primarily for local consumption but there are exports (principally dried fish) valued at over £38,000 in 1929 but only £12,905 in 1935. There are also small exports of blachan (a fish paste) and turtle-eggs, although most of the eggs collected are disposed of locally, there being a brisk demand for them among Malays and Chinese.

6.—MISCELLANEOUS.

There are exports of edible *birds nests* to China and Singapore, valued at £4,422 in 1935.

B.

V.—Food Supply.

The mass of the native population is self-supporting in food. By far the most important food import is rice which is required, partly at least, by the immigrant labourers. The following table shows the quantity and value of imports of rice during the past five years:—

	Tons.	*Value* £.
1931	18,283	155,397
1932	14,483	115,152
1933	16,662	108,984
1934	26,337	154,518
1935	32,817	239,726

Flour, meat, and other foodstuffs are also necessarily imported for the European residents.

VI.—Industry.

Apart from the semi-industrial establishments connected with the oil-fields and undertakings of a public utility nature (e.g., electricity supply) there are no industrial undertakings in Sarawak.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) INTERNAL.

The Government owns a short length of railway (10 miles long) but this is no longer in active use. The mileage of roads at the end of 1935 was:—

	Miles.
Metalled first class	24
„ second class	77
Earth roads	306

The few metalled roads are in the vicinity of Kuching, the capital, and other towns. A road to connect Kuching with Simanggang and Sibu (a distance of over 100 miles) is projected. The first 40 miles from Kuching have been constructed.

(ii) External.

Communications between Kuching and Singapore is maintained by a weekly service of vessels of the Sarawak Steamship Company, Limited, and the Straits Steamship Company, Limited. The latter Company's vessels call at Miri, Labuan, and North Borneo as well. The Sarawak Steamship Company's vessels call also at Sibu which is also served by the Soon Bee Shipping Company. Communication between Kuching and the northern ports of the State is irregular.

Of the total tonnage of 758,172 entering Sarawak ports in 1935, 608,125 tons entered at Miri (principally oil-tankers), 106,809 at Kuching, and 28,770 at Sibu.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a comparatively restricted list of goods, comprising:—

(i) alcoholic liquors and tobacco, at various specific rates,

(ii) salt, sugar, flour, tea, and a few other foodstuffs, at specific rates;

(iii) fuel oils, matches, firearms and ammunition, soap, cement, and a few other articles at *ad valorem* or specific rates; and

(iv) timber, cycles, motor cars, and machinery at *ad valorem* rates of 10 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general.

As indicated certain manufactured articles of Empire origin are admitted at preferential rates. Besides those mentioned there are preferential rates for cement and condensed milk.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

Th Sarawak Government maintains a Special Commissioner and a Government Agent in London, whose address is Sarawak Government Offices, Millbank House, S.W.1.

MAURITIUS.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Mauritius consists of the Island of Mauritius itself and the Dependencies, viz., Rodrigues and the three groups of the "Oil Islands" (1) Diego Garcia and Peros Banhos, (2) Agaléga, and (3) the Six Islands. The whole group lies in the southern Indian Ocean, Mauritius itself in longitude 57° East, latitude 20° South. The remaining islands are scattered at distances of from 230 to 1,200 miles, Rodrigues being 350 miles to the north-east. The area of Mauritius is 720 square miles, and that of the Dependencies 89 square miles. Mauritius is chiefly of volcanic formation and there are several short ranges of mountains. The highest peak is 2,711 feet in height.

Mauritius, although just within the tropics, is free from extremes of heat and cold. The south-east trade-winds blow the greater part of the year but in December to March are replaced by the light variable winds of the doldrums. In the winter months the temperature may fall to 50° F. in the areas above 1,300 feet. Rainfall varies from an average of 30 inches near the coast to 150 inches in the highlands.

In 1935 at the Royal Alfred Observatory, seven miles from Port Louis, the capital of the Colony, about 179 feet above the sea level, the lowest recorded monthly minimum temperature was 61·7° F. in August and the highest 74·3° F. in February while the highest recorded monthly maximum was 82·1° F. in December and the lowest 73·4° F. in July. The total rainfall recorded there in 1935 was 65·88 inches.

The Colony is liable to be visited during the season from December to April by cyclonic storms which generally do little damage except to crops but occasionally are of great severity and cause extensive damage to property and loss of life.

Of the total area of Mauritius, some 460,800 acres, 380,843 acres were in private possession at the end of 1935 and the rest are Crown lands. A large proportion of the private land is in small-holdings, and the tendency for the land to be broken up in this way is likely to become more pronounced. Of the total number of individual holdings (about 14,720) about 14,000 are in lots of under 10 acres and only about 50 in lots of over 1,000 acres.

The area under cultivation in the Colony in 1935 was about 174,041 acres or just under 38 per cent. of the whole area. Of this area 139,341 acres, that is, 30 per cent. of the whole area of the Island or 80 per cent. of the area under cultivation, were under sugar cane in 1935.

No precise details regarding the occupation and cultivation of land in the Dependencies are available.

II.—Population, etc.

Until about 100 years ago the population was composed entirely of the descendants of European settlers and the African slaves imported by them, but since then there has been a steady immigration of Indians who were brought in in large numbers in the early days of British occupation: many of them have now become domiciled, and this Indian population now greatly outnumbers the inhabitants of European and negro origin. There is also a small community of Chinese immigrants.

At the census of April, 1931, the population of Mauritius (exclusive of the Dependencies) was:—

General population (including families of military)	115,751
Indian population	268,649
Chinese population	8,923
Total	393,323

It was estimated that by the end of the year 1935 these figures had altered to:—

General population	121,237
Indian population	266,545
Chinese population	8,485
Total	396,267

At the census of 1931 the population of the Dependencies was 9,438 general and 221 Indian, a total of 9,659, of whom 8,202 were in Rodrigues and 1,457 in the other islands.

By the end of 1935 the population of the Dependencies was estimated to have increased to 10,753, of whom 9,425 were in Rodrigues and 1,328 in the other islands.

The estimated total population of Mauritius and its Dependencies at the 31st December, 1935, was, therefore, 407,020.

It was estimated at the time of the census that in Mauritius the following numbers of persons were employed as follows:—

Agricultural	72,027
Industrial	20,287
Domestic service	14,913
Commercial	16,314
Professional	8,330
Total	131,871

Of the remainder, children attending school numbered 29,860, while persons without specific occupation, children not returned as attending school, old people, etc., totalled 231,592.

III.—Finance.

A.—BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius rupee, equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling divided into 100 cents.

The coinage in circulation is as follows:—

Silver:—The Mauritius rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee, 20 cent and 10 cent pieces.

Bronze:—Mauritius 5 cent, 2 cent, and 1 cent pieces.

There is a new issue of currency notes established in 1934, issued by the Commissioners of Currency in exchange for sterling in London at the rate of 1/6d. per rupee and redeemable by them by payment of sterling in London. The amount of notes in circulation as at the 31st December, 1935, was Rs.8,182,500.

The Indian Rupee and its subdivisions have ceased to be legal tender and have been replaced by the Mauritius coinage as mentioned above, but it was estimated that some Rs.1,700,000 were in circulation as at 31st December, 1935.

Banks.—Three commercial banks operate in the Colony:—

Title.	*Paid up Capital.*	*Deposits in Mauritius on 31st December, 1935.* Rs.
Mauritius Commercial Bank	Rs.2,000,000	7,452,573
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	£1,050,000	2,898,067
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	£4,975,000	3,618,206

Of these the first has its Head Office in Mauritius and its operations are confined to the Colony; the other two are branch banks with Head Offices in London.

There is also a Government Savings Bank, the total number of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, being 38,525 with total deposits of Rs.6,245,348.

There are 29 co-operative credit societies in the Colony established under Ordinance No. 4 of 1913 The total number of members on 31st December, 1935, was 1,902 and the total share capital Rs.58,559. The rate of interest charged to members varies from 12 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1.—*Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1935, the total public debt was Rs.38,386,600 equivalent at Re.1 = 1s. 6d. to £2,878,995 of which Rs.11,900,000 was local.

(*b*) In the Estimates for 1936-37 provision is made as follows:—

	Rs.
Interest	1,765,012
Sinking Fund	546,229

(*c*) At 31st December, 1935, the total value of the Sinking Funds amounted to Rs.24,195,124, equivalent to £1,814,634.

(*d*) A statement of particulars in regard to existing loans is annexed.

Of the loans in this list only the 3 per cent. of 1893 and the 5 per cent. of 1932 are trustee securities and both have been guaranteed as to interest and principal by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO EXISTING LOANS.

Year of Loan.	*Amount.* £	s.	d.	*Rate of Interest per cent.*	*Annual Interest Provision.* Rs.	*Annual Sinking Fund Provision.* Rs.	*Sinking Fund at 30-6-35.* £	s.	d.	*Date of Repayment.*	*Remarks.*
1888	... 482,390	16	0	4	257,275	64,320	674,484	15	4	1.8.1937	
1893	... 600,000	0	0	3	240,000	80,000	731,566	7	11	1.1.1940	
1921–23	37,500	0	0(*a*)	6	30,000	26,250	37,016	8	7	28.12.1936	Held in Mauritius.
1923	... 375,000	0	0(*b*)	6	300,000	83,952	112,538	3	11	19.1.1953	do.
1924	... 75,000	0	0(*c*)	6	60,000	50,000	57,421	9	7	16.7.1939	do.
1925	... 75,000	0	0(*c*)	6	60,000	50,000	50,360	7	4	1.10.1940	do.
1927	... 75,000	0	0(*c*)	6	60,000	50,000	40,614	16	6	2.12.1942	do.
1929	... 204,104	4	0	5	136,070	—	—			1.5.1940	The Sinking Fund will be formed by the appropriation of the balances remaining in the Sinking Funds of the Mauritius 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks after redemption of the Stocks.
1929	... 255,000	0	0(*d*)	5	170,000	60,662	33,490	12	1	10.9.1949-59	Held in Mauritius.
1929	... 100,000	0	0	5	66,667	—	—			1.10.1942	The Sinking Fund will be formed by the appropriation of the balances remaining in the Sinking Funds of the Mauritius 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks after redemption of the Stocks.
1932	... 600,000	0	0(*e*)	5	391,335	105,015	3,984	17	0	18.1.1951-71	To supplement, if necessary, Sinking Funds of loans repayable on or before 1942.
—	—			—	—	—	1,894	6	8	—	

		Rs.		
(*a*)	Equivalent of	500,000	at 1s. 6d. the rupee.	
(*b*)	„	5,000,000	„	„
(*c*)	„	1,000,000	„	„
(*d*)	„	3,400,000	„	„

(*e*) £13,000 to be purchased and cancelled.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. Rs.	*Expenditure.* Rs.	*Balance.* Rs.
Railways	1,885,000	2,105,325	− 220,325
Post and Telegraphs (including Wireless)	337,720	300,637	+ 37,083
Harbour	458,500	290,339	+ 170,661
Government Dairy	21,200	23,590	− 2,390
	Rs.2,702,420	Rs.2,719,891	−Rs.14,971
Net deficit	Rs.14,971		

General Revenue.

	Rs.	Rs.	*Percentage.*
I. Customs :—			
Import Duties	4,625,000		
Export Duties	937,000	5,562,000	38·78
II. Excise		2,961,900	20·65
III. Licences, internal revenue, etc.		3,136,450	21·82
IV. Fees and reimbursements		1,676,495	11·76
V. Interest and Rent		668,600	4·66
VI. Miscellaneous		334,000	2·33
* Equivalent at Re. 1=1s. 6d., to £1,075,458		14,339,445	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure		2,702,420	
		Rs.17,041,865	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on Articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom. Rs.	*Rest of Empire.* Rs.	*Foreign Countries.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
Class I	558,375	827,730	629,509	2,015,614
Class II	6,411	49,514	6,402	62,327
Class III	601,617	206,860	1,606,912	2,415,389
Class IV	38	3	3	44
Total	1,166,441	1,084,107	2,242,826	4,493,374
Equivalent to...	£84,832	£78,844	£163,114	
Passengers' Luggage, etc., and Parcel Post				65,974
				4,559,348
Equivalent to				£331,589

3.—*Analysis of Expenditure* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

	Rs.	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Departments	14,971	0·11
2. Debt charges	2,315,491	16·50
3. Administration	3,938,410	28·07
4. Economic Development	1,278,364	9·11
5. Social Services	4,244,876	30·25
6. Defence	625,220	4·46
7. Non-effective (i.e., Pensions)	1,614,300	11·50
* Equivalent at Re.1=1s. 6d., to £1,052,372	14,031,632*	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments, set-off against Revenue	2,702,420	
	Rs.16,736,552	

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

As at 31st December, 1935, there was a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of Rs.17,815,380. Only Rs.6,274,152 of this surplus was, however, held in cash and investments. Most of the remainder was advanced to the Government Railways, the sugar industry, and other local enterprises.

5.—*Grants-in-aid.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received from His Majesty's Government for many years. The Colony has received in the last two years the following grants from the Colonial Development Fund:

(*a*) £1,250 to meet part of cost of the Sugar Cane Research Station for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1934.

(*b*) £36 as part contribution to the Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

The Mauritius Government publishes statistics both of imports from, and exports to, the rest of the world and of trade between Mauritius and its Dependencies. All the trade of the Dependencies passes through Mauritius. The true country of origin of imports is given where possible, but when this cannot be ascertained the country of consignment is given.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*) *to*:—

	United Kingdom. Rs.	*Rest of Empire.* Rs.	*Foreign Countries.* Rs.	*Grand Total.* Rs.
1913	5,955,177	25,840,404	1,820,625	33,616,206
1932	26,857,246	1,145,352	702,605	28,705,203
equivalent to	£2,014,294	£85,901	£52,695	£2,152,890
1933	31,146,308	464,391	779,074	32,389,773
equivalent to	£2,335,973	£34,829	£58,431	£2,429,233
1934	23,802,032	1,039,285	187,493	25,028,810
equivalent to	£1,785,153	£77,946	£14,062	£1,877,161
1935	24,643,009	4,745,710	536,158	29,924,877
equivalent to	£1,848,226	£355,928	£40,212	£2,244,366

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To	*Class I.* Rs.	*Class II.* Rs.	*Class III.* Rs.	*Class IV.* Rs.	*Total Merchandise.* Rs.
United Kingdom	23,457,311	228,007	200	638,136	24,323,654
Canada	3,445,358	—	—	—	3,445,358
Rest of Empire	18,626	897	3,428	9,708	32,659
Total Empire	26,921,295	228,904	3,628	647,844	27,801,671
Reunion	2,406	821	1,545	79,409	84,181
Other foreign countries ...	622	76,077	—	46,064	122,763
Total foreign countries ...	3,028	76,898	1,545	125,473	206,944
GRAND TOTAL	26,924,323	305.802	5,173	773,317	28,008,615
Equivalent to	£2,019,324	£22,935	£388	£57,999	£2,100,646

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in* Rs.'000.
Class I.			
Sugar	229,471 tons	26,895,460	United Kingdom (23,446), Canada (3,445).
Class II.			
Copra and Poonac	1,718 tons	217,985	United Kingdom (all).
Aloe Fibre	438 tons	83,141	Belgium (37), United States of America (27), United Kingdom (7).

(iv) *Exports from the Dependencies to Mauritius.*

The only commodity exported to Mauritius in commercial quantities for re-export is copra, of which 2,038 tons valued at Rs.341,667 (£25,625) were exported in 1934, and 1,866 tons valued at Rs.291,250 (£21,844) in 1935.

Among other articles exported to Mauritius for local consumption in 1934 were 715 oxen, 4,156 goats, 2,450 pigs, 713 sheep and 12,000 poultry valued in all at Rs.119,992 (£8,999), and 470 tons of salted and dried fish valued at Rs.177,763 (£13,332). The 1935 figures were 284 oxen, 3,847 goats, 1,887 pigs, 569 sheep and 10,097 poultry valued at Rs.78,729 (£5,905), and 501 tons of salted and dried fish were valued at Rs.192,948 (£14,471).

The total value of exports from the Dependencies to Mauritius in the years under review was:—

	1934 Rs.	*equivalent to* £	1935 Rs.	*equivalent to* £
Class I	409,125	30,684	393,414	29,506
Class II	455,702	34,178	435,362	32,652
Class III	1,664	125	2,393	180
Class IV	1,306	98	924	69
Class V	53,300	3,997	29,408	2,206
Total	921,097	69,082	861,501	64,613

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. Rs.	*Rest of Empire.* Rs.	*Foreign Countries.* Rs.	*Grand Total.* Rs.
1913	12,218,219	15,672,342	9,112,648	37,003,209
1932	6,455,759	12,596,931	7,811,096	26,992,760*
equivalent to	£484,182	£944,770	£585,832	£2,024,457*
1933	9,421,478	11,049,089	8,487,775	29,035,237*
equivalent to	£706,611	£828,682	£636,583	£2,177,643*
1934	10,789,391	13,441,220	7,578,735	31,862,346*
equivalent to	£809,204	£1,008,092	£568,405	£2,389,676*
1935	9,109,115	14,387,846	6,358,009	29,928,026*
equivalent to	£683,184	£1,079,088	£476,851	£2,244,602*

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

From	*Class I.* Rs.	*Class II.* Rs.	*Class III.* Rs.	*Class IV and V.* Rs.	*Total Merchandise.* Rs.
United Kingdom	1,073,239	161,084	7,383,498	454,428	9,072,249
Australia and New Zealand ...	1,310,697	83,545	110,498	605	1,505,345
India	8,158,360	63,290	2,742,752	36,361	11,000,763
Union of South Africa ...	267,623	429,272	44,157	13,650	754,702
Ceylon	290,198	7,659	762	18	298,637
Rest of Empire	250,342	191,982	382,256	3,819	828,399
Total Empire	11,350,459	936,832	10,663,923	508,881	23,460,095
France	169,309	5,425	584,352	345,110	1,104,196
Japan	43,330	50	960,890	6,547	1,010,817
United States of America ...	88,811	23,987	839,491	11,170	963,459
Dutch East Indies	307,006	8,526	522,057	—	837,649
Germany	23,755	540	402,846	96,483	523,624
Madagascar	391,012	5,346	5,004	1,264	402,626
Belgium	25,897	3,384	282,326	8,340	319,947
China	92,375	121	177,411	7,532	277,439
Total foreign countries ...	1,539,622	182,421	4,091,318	544,648	6,358,009
Passengers' Baggage, etc. ...	—	—	—	73,056	73,056
GRAND TOTAL	12,890,081	1,119,253	14,755,241	1,126,585	29,891,160
Equivalent to	£966,756	£83,944	£1,106,643	£84,494	£2,241,837

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from the United Kingdom to the value of Rs. 36,866 equivalent to £2,765.

(iii) *Principal Imports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of origin with values in Rs. '000.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.			
Rice	59,620 tons	6,585,730	India (6,561).
Wheat flour	9,471 „	1,000,061	Australia (998).
Dholl	4,541 „	506,590	India (all).
Other	—	358,078	India (297), Madagascar (22).
		8,450,459	

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* Includes passengers' baggage not shown in the previous columns as follows:—

1932 ... Rs. 128,974	1933 ... Rs. 76,895	1934 ... Rs. 53,000	1935 ... Rs. 73,056
equivalent to £9,673	equivalent to £5,767	equivalent to £3,975	equivalent to £5,479

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* *Rs.*	*Principal countries of origin with values in Rs.'000.*
Class I—continued.			
Edible Oils and Fats—			
Vegetable Oils—			
Soya bean and other ...	27,587 cwt.	615,377	United Kingdom (584).
Pistachio Nut	17,016 „	340,151	Dutch East Indies (221), India (92).
Mustard	13,941 „	284,401	India (all).
Other	288 „	21,258	France (20).
Animal Oils and Fats—			
Lard...	4,067 „	139,024	Hong Kong (93), China (26).
Butter	1,595 „	128,055	Australia (113).
Ghee	1,277 „	99,199	India (99).
Other	28 „	1,103	Australia (1).
Margarine and other butter substitutes.	2,216 „	95,566	Holland (74), United Kingdom (21).
	68.015 „	1,724,134	
Fish—			
Dried, salted or pickled ...	630 tons	307,496	Union of South Africa (193), India (86).
Tinned	276 „	128,845	Portugal (75), Japan (31), Canada (15).
	906 „	436,341	
Tea	487,457 lb.	335,386	Ceylon (287), India (33), Dutch East Indies (12).
Animals, living, for food—			
Cows and oxen	4,403	286,651	Madagascar (all).
Poultry	179	113	Madagascar (all).
		286,764	
Spices and spice seeds		211,751	India (115), Dutch East Indies (33).
Animal feeding stuffs		209,681	Australia (150), India (58).
Class II.			
Coal	36,272 tons	439,048	Union of South Africa (429), United Kingdom (10).
Wood and Timber	190,100 c. ft.	260,489	Straits Settlements (113), Australia (82), Siam (39), India (11).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece goods—			
Printed, dyed or coloured	6,284,801 yd.	1,374,683	United Kingdom (974), India (243), Japan (147).
White	2,404,691 „	445,645	United Kingdom (357), Japan (63), India (21).
Grey...	2,737,556 „	417,214	India (376), United Kingdom (23), Japan (18).
Total cotton piece goods ...	11,427,048 „	2,237,542	
Other		283,643	United Kingdom (185), Japan (32), France (21), China (17), India (16).
Total cotton manufactures		2,521,185	
Chemical Manures		1,754,425	United Kingdom (887), India (695), United States of America (89), Belgium (59).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	1,191,603 gal.	696,481	Dutch East Indies (415), United States of America (281).
Illuminating	526,836 „	296,012	United States of America (212), Dutch East Indies (80).
Lubricating and other ...	120,794 „	119,232	United States of America (80), United Kingdom (21), Dutch East Indies (11).
	1,839,233 „	1,112,725	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars and chassis ...	330 vehicles	733,609	United Kingdom (525), Canada (206).
Parts and accessories ...		94,481	United Kingdom (52), United States of America (31).
Motor lorries, tractors and parts.		5,458	United Kingdom (3), France (2).
Tyres and tubes		161,100	United Kingdom (139), Canada (17).
		994,648	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article. *Class III*—continued.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* *Rs.*	*Principal countries of origin with values in Rs '000.*
Jute Manufactures—			
Gunny bags	3,251,800	974,600	India (all).
Other		7,771	United Kingdom (7).
		982,371	
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...		826,175	United Kingdom (585), Belgium (131), Germany (28), Luxembourg (22), Czechoslovakia (14).
Apparel (all kinds)		713,535	United Kingdom (250), Japan (143), Hong Kong (88), India (68), China (54), France (47).
Machinery and Mill work and parts		575,964	United Kingdom (504), France (28), Germany (18).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Artificial silk goods		450,228	United Kingdom (220), Japan (202), France (12).
Silk goods		88,202	Japan (41), China (20), United Kingdom (13).
		538,430	
Soap—			
Common	1,153 tons	456,343	United Kingdom (449).
Toilet and other		43,645	United Kingdom (20), France (14).
		499,988	
Drugs and Medicines		348,497	United Kingdom (146), France (125), Germany (25), India (19), China (10).
Paper and Cardboard Manufactures.		319,258	United Kingdom (206), Germany (15), Belgium (13), France (11).
Electrical goods and apparatus		315,963	United Kingdom (170), United States of America (49), Germany (45), Holland (14), Japan (13).
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.		307,668	United Kingdom (174), Japan (115).
Dyes and Colours		241,785	United Kingdom (222).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

Sugar.—The whole economic life of Mauritius is bound up with the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Almost 30 per cent. of the whole area of the Island is under cane, and sugar represents over 97 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Colony (the figure is even higher, if the exports of the Dependencies are disregarded).

In 1935, the area under sugar-cane increased by 1,032 acres on the previous year's figure of 138,309 acres, bringing the total to 139,341 acres.

The total area in 1935 was distributed as follows:—

	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Percentage.*
Estates with mills—			
Estate plantations	53,555		
Planters on estates	6,359	59,914	43·0
Estates without mills—			
Estate plantations	33,353		
Planters on estates	4,174	37,697	27·5
Independent planters	—	41,730	29·5
		139,341	100.0

Of the estate plantations some 9,000 acres are Indian-owned, and of the area cultivated by planters on and off estates some 44,957 acres were cultivated by Indians in 1935. The total area of Indian cane cultivation is therefore 54,957 or 39 per cent. of the whole area under cane.

The total amount of cane harvested in 1935 was 2,462,020 long tons from which 276,069 long tons of sugar was extracted. Of this total raw sugars represented 85 per cent., granulated sugars (*vesous*) 14·6 per cent., and low grade sugars about 0·4 per cent. It will be seen that more than half the cane is bought by the mills from outside producers, usually on the basis of a share in the actual realized value of the sugar produced from it.

The total amount of sugar produced during recent years is returned as follows:—

	Long tons.		*Long tons.*
1931	161,436	1934	176,038
1932	243,315	1935	276,069
1933	257,330		

The low output in 1931 was due to an exceptionally violent cyclone which visited the Colony in March and is estimated to have caused a reduction of the crop by about 33 per cent., and in 1934 acute drought conditions led to very low returns.

About 10,000 tons of sugar is consumed locally and the remainder is exported. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £*
1931	175,983	1,667,247	1934	182,683	1,782,559
1932	194,772	1,978,914	1935	229,517	1,956,033
1933	223,071	2,311,450			

The discrepancies between annual output and exports are due to fluctuations in local stocks and the difference between the crop year and calendar year. The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, which was founded in 1919, now sells about 95 per cent. of the whole crop.

Exports are sent almost exclusively to those countries in which Empire sugar enjoys a preference, the United Kingdom and Canada, and the greater part goes to the United Kingdom.

Mauritius "raw" sugar is manufactured to a higher degree of purity than most raw sugar, polarizing nearly 99° as compared with the usual 96°, and may be regarded as semi-refined; some of it goes direct into consumption without further refining.

The reaping season lasts from about August till December and the bulk of the sugar produced is exported during this period. While stocks are occasionally retained in the Colony for some months after the end of the season sugar is usually shipped as produced and no large stocks are normally held in the Island.

During 1935 there were 42 sugar factories in operation, their output being as follows:—

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1	15,000	14	5-7,000
8	7-10,000	19	under 5,000

Most of the mills are highly efficient. The cost of production was reported in 1930 to be 13s. per cwt. f.o.b., but considerable reductions have since been made by drastic reductions in wages and economies in both field and factory. In 1932 the average cost of production was in many cases below the average price realized, approximately 9s. 3d. per cwt. In 1935, however, owing to the exceptionally high production, most factories realized some profit.

Research into various problems connected with the production of sugar, including cane-breeding, is being actively pursued by the Mauritius Sugar Research Station, established with assistance from the Empire Marketing Fund.

Distillation of alcohol from molasses is increasing in importance in Mauritius and experiment and research in this by-product is being continued.

The quantities of rum distilled during the past five years have been:—

Year.	*Quantity. Gallons.*	*Year.*	*Quantity. Gallons.*
1930–31	135,982	1933–34	248,114*
1931–32	163,604	1934–35	190,394
1932–33	243,154*		

* Increase due to rise in quantity of alcohol denaturated for power purposes.

The home consumption of rum amounted to 539,361 litres and 360,670 litres were issued as industrial alcohol.

Exports of rum amounted to 18,155 litres valued at £385 during 1935.

Six distilleries were in operation, employing about 150 hands in all.

Compared with sugar, other agricultural products are relatively unimportant.

Hard fibre.—Some 20,000 acres are under aloe or "Mauritius hemp" mostly in a wild state The fibre is extracted locally.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in long tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in long tons.*	*Value in £*
1931	448	6,923	1934	658	8,703
1932	417	6,042	1935	438	6,236
1933	415	6,585			

Prior to 1931 the average exports were over 1,000 tons annually and the reduction since then is due chiefly to the severe fall in price.

In 1931 a factory for the manufacture of bags from Mauritius hemp commenced operations The company experienced many difficulties and in consequence of the slump in the jute bag market, had to cease operations early in 1935. The number of people employed was 150 females and 20 males. An expert has recently visited the Colony to advise on the possibility of reviving this manufacture.

Coconuts.—Little attention is paid to the cultivation of the coconut palm in Mauritius, the total area under the palm being about 500 acres with a total output of 100,000 to 150,000 nuts a year, but it is the only industry of importance in those dependencies known as the "Oil Islands" (Agaléga, Diego Garcia, Peros Banhos, etc.). The greater part of the copra exported from the Colony is produced in these islands. The copra is not graded and the quality is inferior to that of Malaya.

Exports of copra in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in long tons.	*Value in £*		*Quantity in long tons.*	*Value in £*
1931	2,519	29,658	1934	1,540	11,759
1932	1,719	21,659	1935	1,718	15,853
1933	1,184	15,104			

Exports of other coconut products, coconut oil, fresh coconuts, etc., are negligible and local consumption is not of great importance.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco, whilst being carried out in a small way by the Indian settlers since the middle of the 19th century, did not receive much attention until the year 1916. This was probably due to the fact that all lands planted in tobacco had to be registered and a tax of Rs.160 per acre paid. During the year 1916 experiments, initiated by Sir Hesketh Bell, then Governor, were commenced by the Department of Agriculture with "Tabac Bleu" a variety which was being grown on a large scale in the neighbouring Island of Reunion and was utilised for the manufacture of a black shag type of tobacco which was imported into Mauritius in large quantities. The experiments were successful and a Government Tobacco Factory was organised to manufacture a tobacco similar to that imported from Reunion. The cultivation of the crop was then allowed on the issue of a permit by the Director of Agriculture, free of tax, the condition being that the produce had to be sold to the Government Tobacco Factory. During the year 1925 attention was given to the possibilities of growing Virginian varieties and experiments proved that flue cured cigarette leaf could be produced. By the year 1926 several tobacco factories had been opened by Chinese firms and during 1926 the British American Tobacco Company (Mauritius) Limited, opened a factory and this gave an added impetus to the industry and a considerable extension in the acreage under cultivation took place. In order to facilitate extension of the industry the ordinance imposing the tax of Rs.160 per acre was repealed and tobacco cultivation thrown open. This resulted in a considerable increase in production and large quantities of leaf were unsaleable on the local market; attention was, therefore, paid to the export market.

Samples of leaf were despatched to brokers in London and to the Imperial Institute for report; the reports being favourable a trial shipment was forwarded, which found a ready sale. Steps were, therefore, taken to make provision for exporting leaf. The Government Tobacco Factory was closed and the premises converted into a Grading Warehouse; at the same time the export of tobacco was prohibited unless it was accompanied by a certificate stating that it had been graded by the Government Tobacco Grading Warehouse.

During the years 1926-8 there were successive gluts and scarcities of leaf for the local market which culminated in a great excess during 1928. Surplus leaf was shipped to London but 36 bales only were sold, the remainder was re-shipped to Mauritius being of too low quality to find a market. This overproduction placed the industry in an uneconomic condition and in consequence thereof Government appointed the Tobacco Industry Committee to investigate the difficulties which were being experienced and their causes, and to make recommendations for the establishment of the industry on a sound footing. The Committee's recommendations were that the experimental and instructional work should be extended and that a central marketing organization should be formed.

The recommendations of the Committee were given effect to by the passing of "The Tobacco Production and Marketing Ordinance" No. 38 of 1930 which provides for the appointment of a Tobacco Board and the establishment of a Government Tobacco Warehouse. The control of the production and the sale of leaf tobacco in the Colony is vested in the Board. The Ordinance came into force in February, 1932, and the Government Tobacco Warehouse was opened. The Ordinance gives the Board power to limit the area under cultivation, to fix the purchase and sales prices of leaf tobacco, and all planters must sell all their leaf tobacco to the Board and Manufacturers must purchase all leaf tobacco, the produce of the Colony, from the Board. The capital required by the Board is advanced from Government funds under such terms and conditions as the Governor may determine.

The crop year approximates from May to April with the peak months of the crop October to January, with May to July the lowest point. The crop is principally grown in the coastal regions of the leeward side of the Island on soils varying from the coral sand formation to the heavy soils containing 40 to 60 per cent. clay and chiefly under irrigation. The following table shows the extension of the acreage under this crop since 1916:—

Crop Year.	*Flue Cured.* *acres.*	*Air Cured.* *acres.*	*Total.* *acres.*
1916	—	9	9
1925	—	250	250
1930 (estimated)	—	—	3,000
1933–34	981	1,100	2,081
1934–35	676	245	921
1935–36	274	108	382
1936–37 (authorised)	540	160	700

The great reduction during the year 1935-6 was rendered necessary by the large accumulated stocks held by the Board. Efforts are being made to find an export market so as to allow of further extension of the industry.

The total quantity of tobacco produced during the past two seasons, viz.: 1934-5 and 1935-6 is shown below, together with the average price per kilo paid. During the latter year the purchase price paid to planters was reduced 25 per cent. on the previous year.

	Weight. *Kgs.*	*Value.* *Rs.*	*Yield per acre.* *Kgs.*	*Average price.* *Rs.*
Flue Cured—				
1934–35	302,377·9	405,186·29	447·3	1·34
1935–36	141,728·6	149,803·09	518	1·057
Air Cured—				
1934–35	142,720·6	119,885·3	582·5	·84
1935–36	59,516·9	49,899·94	551·5	·838

The expansion of the local tobacco industry has rendered necessary a revision of the Customs duties and the imposition of an excise duty on tobacco. The excise duty of Rs.4 per kilo is paid by manufacturers on taking delivery of leaf from the Government Tobacco Warehouse. Manufacturers can, however, purchase their leaf and have it stored at the Government Tobacco Warehouse, pending the payment of excise duty thereon and the weight of leaf so stored at 31st December, 1935, was kilos 169,151. The statement below shows the total quantity of tobacco imported, the quantity manufactured locally and the revenue derived from tobacco.

Year	*Imports.* Weight in Kgs.	*Imports.* Value in Rs.	*Tobacco Manufactured Locally.** Weight in Kgs.	*Revenue.* Customs. Rs.	*Revenue.* Excise. Rs.
1925	261,121	2,077,354	Unknown	1,695,874	—
1930	53,257	392,028	221,728	607,085	427,478
1931	43,848	287,745	256,191	534,926	688,581
1932	36,766	198,989	307,968	490,653	1,286,972
1933	36,003	145,620	321,931	500,538	1,182,074
1934	34,940	150,785	337,673	500,118	1,219,407
1935	41,353	144,003	337,378	484,514	1,187,682

* Includes imported leaf manufactured locally.

There are seven tobacco factories in the Island, of which six are owned by Chinese firms and one by the British American Tobacco Company Limited. They employ approximately 120 men and 110 women.

The legislation governing the industry has brought about more stable conditions which is reflected in the greater interest now shown by planters. Prior to planting the planters know what they will get for the respective grades of tobacco produced. The manufacturers are assured of a constant supply of leaf at steady prices. The Tobacco Board sell the leaf to the manufacturers on a quasi-contract system under which manufacturers, after being supplied with a list showing the quantities of leaf available for the next six months, are requested to submit a statement of their requirements. In cases where manufacturers' total requirements exceed the quantity of leaf available, the leaf is allocated in propotion to each manufacturer's total usings during the preceding six months and the manufacturers agree to purchase the leaf allocated to them during a period of six months. For the successful working of a system of this nature the Tobacco Board must carry one year's stock of leaf and adjust production to meet requirements.

Tea.—The import duty of 1932 has not resulted in any rise in the price of imported tea but appreciable progress is in evidence in relation to tea growing. The production for the past five years has been as follows:—

	lb.		lb.
1930–31	36,426	1933–34	46,000
1931–32	29,377	1934–35	66,000
1932–33	44,503		

the value being about Rs.1 per lb. The yield per acre averages about 700 lb. The reduction in 1931-32 was due to the cyclone which swept the Island.

Food crops.—Continuous efforts are made to encourage the growth of food crops in the Colony and, with the present low prices of sugar, the Indian peasant has returned to a certain extent to this form of cultivation.

The following table shows the areas under food crops in 1935 and the estimated quantity of the output:—

	Acres.	*Long tons.*
Vegetables	4,200	unascertainable
Manioc	1,500	7,000
Maize	1,200	1,200
Bananas	700	700
Potatoes	300	600
Sweet potatoes	200	600
Hill rice	80	unascertainable
Groundnuts	100	100
Various	800	—

Pineapples.—After a period of hesitation, the public is now taking a somewhat more active interest in the pineapple industry. A Committee has been formed to co-ordinate effort in this respect. Arrangements have been made for the propagation of the Smooth Cayenne variety and about 50 acres are actually planted. A regular supply of fruit was delivered at the canning factory, Port Louis, and in 1934-35 the output of the factory was 115,200 kilos of pineapple preserves.

2.—FORESTRY.

The Crown Lands under forest growth, together with the Mountain Reserves, aggregate 75,000 acres. Of this total, some 10,500 acres are suitable for commercial forestry, which owing to the fertility of the soil and the facility of access, offers exceptional scope. Nearly 50 per cent. of the forest products used in Mauritius is grown locally and a plantation scheme which should shortly amount to nearly 209 acres a year will further reduce the total of imports. Owing to the high price of imported coal, firewood and charcoal are in great demand.

3.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Mauritius contains only about 5,000 to 6,000 acres of pasturage and this fact limits the amount of stock which can be raised. The prevalence of " surra " is also a limiting factor. On balance, in fact, Mauritius is a substantial importer of live-stock, 4,403 bullocks valued at £21,504 having been imported for slaughter, mostly from Madagascar, in 1935.

At the end of the year the following live-stock was maintained on estates:—

Horses, mules, and asses ...	183	Pigs	1,420
Cattle	14,195	Goats	5,626
Sheep	1,961		

About 1,500 tons of beef valued at about £75,000 is produced annually.

Imported cattle are cheaper than those produced locally, but an endeavour is being made to produce a beef type of bovine instead of the existing draught type.

About 20 tons of butter are produced annually, but it is doubtful whether it can compete in price with the imported article. About 220,000 gallons of liquid milk are marketed annually.

Pen manure finds a ready sale, demand being substantially in excess of supply.

The hides and skins of the animals slaughtered are readily absorbed by the local market.

4.—MINERAL.

No official geological survey of Mauritius has ever been made. Iron-ore is known to exist in small quantities in certain localities but has not been worked for many years past.

A certain amount of building stone is quarried for local use, but the quantity is not ascertainable.

5.—FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

There is a small fishing industry which caters entirely for the local market. Fish are abundant in the small archipelagos forming the dependencies of Mauritius. At Rodrigues and in the Gargados Carayos group fish are cured and supplied to Mauritius.

The fishing population of the Colony is estimated at 1,600.

Thirty-six decked pinnaces and over 1,400 pirogues form the entire fishing fleet, all of the vessels being worked with sails and oars. In addition to this, approximately a dozen boats are owned by amateur fishermen, and amateur fishing, particularly of the deep-sea variety, is on the increase. Catches of large surface fish have been specially successful during last season.

Upon the advice of the Fisheries Permanent Advisory Committee, the prohibition of net fishing round the coast of Mauritius which had been introduced during an experimental period of four months, was extended throughout the year, with satisfactory results, and it is under consideration to make the measure permanent.

B.

Food Supply.

The Colony is in no sense self-supporting in foodstuffs, large quantities of rice and other articles being imported annually. While the fall in the price of sugar has encouraged the cultivation of certain foodstuffs, any attempt to make the Colony self-supporting would produce an enormous dislocation in the economic life of the community and probably in their customary diet, since rice, to the extent to which it is now imported, could not be grown locally.

By far the most important imported foodstuff is rice of which 59,630 tons, valued at £478,962, were imported in 1935 almost entirely from India.

India, too, is the country of origin of the other most important foodstuffs, edible oils and dholl, but substantial quantities of certain oils are imported from China, and most of the flour (of which 9,472 tons valued at £72,732 were imported in 1935) comes from Australia.

VI.—Industry.

The only industry of first-rate importance in the Colony is the sugar-cane crushing industry of which particulars have been given above. Well-equipped engineering establishments exist in the Colony for the production of sugar-crushing machinery and for the necessary repairs to sugar factories.

Other industries are little developed and provide solely for the needs of the local population and not for the export market.

The most important of these industries are the following:—

Industry.	*Establishments.*	*Persons employed.*
Engineering	47	300
Electrical plants	2	200
Bakeries	75	300
Cabinet-makers	130	500
Match factory	1	100
Lime burning	40	100
Salt making	4	100
Tobacco factories	7	230

There are also a number of less important industries, e.g., aerated water-works, ice making, vinegar making, leather tanning, pottery, boot and biscuit making; and there are establishments of an industrial nature connected with the railway.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The entrepôt trade and the tourist industry are of negligible importance in Mauritius.

VIII.—Communications.

Mauritius is provided with an excellent road system consisting of some 700 miles of public roads, most of which are suitable for motor traffic. All the roads are metalled and 140 miles are bitumen-coated. Practically all the main roads are open to heavy motor vehicles and the following vehicles were in use at the end of 1935:—

1,622 private motor cars.
338 lorries.
364 motor taxis.
210 motor cycles.
122 motor omnibuses.

The motor omnibuses provide a good service to the most remote parts of the island at an average charge to passengers of about one-third of a penny per mile.

There is a considerable lorry traffic which has been a source of much embarrassment to the Railway.

The Mauritius Government Railways maintain 140½ miles of open line (4′ 8½″ gauge) with 13⅛ miles of subsidiary light railway (2′ 6″ gauge). About 13¾ miles of the main line are open to goods traffic only. A large part of the railway traffic is the transport of sugar-cane and sugar during the crop season.

The Railway which had been working at a serious loss for many years—for the seven years ended 30th June, 1933, the average annual loss shown was Rs.491,904 in which sum is included an average expenditure of Rs.259,253 on renewals—had for the year ended 30th June, 1934, shown a profit amounting to Rs.139,832, the amount spent on renewals being Rs.22,103. The partial failure of the sugar crop through the drought caused a serious setback to the Railway revenue for the financial year ended 30th June, 1935, the result of working reflecting a loss of Rs.435,034, which sum includes a sum of Rs.300,000 set aside for depreciation of wasting assets, the amount actually spent being Rs.59,558.

The advance made by the Treasury to the Railway has been reduced during 1934-35 by Rs.59,564 and at 30th June, 1935, stood at Rs.1,619,234. On this advance no interest is charged by the Treasury.

The adjustment of the traffic requirements of the Colony as between road and rail is under consideration by Government.

A Transport Board formed in 1932 limits and controls road transport in so far as it is excessive or runs uneconomically.

There is an extensive system of private steam tramways on certain sugar estates for the conveyance of canes from the field to the factory and of sugar from the factory to the railway station. Some 1,000 miles of line were in use in 1935.

Port Louis, the capital of the Colony, possesses the only navigable harbour for ocean-going ships, which is situated on the north-west coast. A wide break in the ring of coral reefs surrounding the island, caused by the meeting of several rivers and streams gives access to the harbour, which has been dredged so as to provide deep-water accommodation for ten ships lying at berths in the channel and drawing from 24 to 31 feet of water. The mountains of the range behind Port Louis, including the Pouce 2,661 feet, and Pieter Both, 2,690 feet, are guiding beacons to ships by day. The lighthouses on Flat Island, the Colony's quarantine station six miles north of Mauritius and Caves Point, five miles south of Port Louis on the cliff's edge, and the gas buoy to the north of the outer harbour entrance, direct ships approaching Port Louis by night.

Communications with the Dependencies are regular but infrequent. There is a steamer service to Rodrigues at monthly intervals and to the Oil Islands at four-monthly intervals. Other vessels also call at the Dependencies from time to time.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by two main routes. There is a regular fortnightly service of the Messageries Maritimes, which operates between France and Mauritius calling at Aden, Mombasa, and other East African ports, Madagascar and Reunion *en route*. The average time taken by the mails from England to Mauritius by this route was about 33 days in 1935.

The alternative route is via South Africa where there is a connexion with the regular South African mail steamers. South Africa is reached from Mauritius by the following services:—

(1) The Royal Packet Navigation Company of Batavia, twice-monthly service between Java and South Africa via Mauritius, inaugurated in 1931.

(2) The Clan Line service, approximately every six weeks.

(3) Occasional sailings of Union-Castle and British India cargo steamers.

By the Dutch service and with convenient connexions at Durban, England can be reached in 28 days by the South African route but the average time of transit of mails by this route in 1935 was about 34 days.

Altogether 113 British steamers of 341,610 net tons and 87 foreign steamers (39 French, 41 Dutch, 4 Norwegian, and 3 others) of 283,565 net tons entered at Port Louis in 1935.

In 1935 163 vessels brought mails to Mauritius and 199 vessels carried mails to oversea ports.

Mails are despatched by the African air-mail when convenient connexions with Johannesburg or Nairobi are available; other air mail routes are via Tananarive and Batavia. The approximate times taken to reach London are: via Johannesburg 16-21 days; Nairobi 24-27 days; Tananarive 16-21 days and Batavia 23-28 days.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports except those specially exempted for particular reasons. Specific or special *ad valorem* rates are levied on a long list of articles covering most of the principal imports. All other goods are subject to a general duty of 13·2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Imperial Preference is granted on a number of items, mainly manufactured goods, and excluding principal foodstuffs, at varying rates. The preference granted in 1932 on goods imported from the United Kingdom and Canada was extended with effect from the 11th July, 1933, to include goods imported from the remainder of the Empire.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Mauritius has no official trade representatives overseas; but many of the functions of such a representative (e.g., management of Mauritius displays at trade exhibitions) are discharged by the London representative of the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture, Sir Louis Souchon, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.

SEYCHELLES.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Seychelles consists of the Seychelles Islands proper, lying between longitude 55° and 56° East and latitude 4° and 5° South in the Indian Ocean, and a number of smaller islands spread out to the south-west.

The total number of islands in the Colony is 92 with an aggregate area of about 100,000 acres (or 156¼ square miles).

These may be divided into the following categories:—

(1) Granitic islands, including the principal islands, the Mahé and Praslin groups.

(2) Coral islands:—

  (*a*) low-lying flat islands,

  (*b*) elevated reefs still in this position of growth.

Mahé, the largest and most populous island, 55 square miles, is 934 miles from Mauritius, 600 from Madagascar, and 970 from Zanzibar.

Of the total area of the Colony rather over half is private property, comprising 1,592 separate holdings, of which 1,213 are under 10 acres and only 7 over 1,000 acres. Nearly half the land in private possession in fact is held in small holdings, and with the continued division of estates which results from the provisions of the local law there is a tendency for the number of small estates to increase.

Of the Crown lands parts are leased for the collection of cinnamon leaves and part for the cultivation of coconuts.

The Aldabra group of coral islands is leased to the Seychelles Company for the extraction of guano, the exploitation of mangrove bark and the cultivation of maize, cotton, etc.

The climate of Seychelles is quite healthy and there is no malaria. There is little variation in temperature, the thermometer seldom rising about 86° F. or falling below 74° F.; the hottest weather occurs during March and April.

The rainfall averages about 90 inches, but in 1934 reached the abnormally high total of 145 inches, the heaviest rainfall ever recorded in the Colony. In 1935 the total was 121·46 inches; showers occurred throughout the year. The heaviest rainfall occurred during the months from November to April. The Colony is free from cyclones.

II.—Population.

At the census of April, 1931, the population was 27,444 ,of whom 503 were Indians, 235 Chinese, and the remainder Europeans, Africans, and persons of European, African, and mixed descent. The population has increased steadily during recent years and on the 31st December, 1935, was estimated at 29,303.

It was estimated at the same date that some 8,779 persons were engaged in agriculture, 1,100 in fisheries, and 301 in commerce.

With the steady growth of population, emigration is becoming increasingly important in the life of the community.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The unit of coinage is the rupee, equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling, divided into 100 cents.

The coinage in circulation is Indian silver and Mauritius silver and copper coinage. There is a local issue of currency notes and Indian currency notes are also in circulation but are gradually being withdrawn. The legal tender of Mauritius notes, which were in circulation, was terminated by Proclamation on the 15th of December, 1934. In January, 1936, the Colony's currency was placed on a sterling basis, and the exchange was fixed at Rs.13·33 to the pound sterling.

2. There is a Government Savings Bank in the Colony, but no other banking institution. The number of depositors on the 31st of December, 1935, was 794 and the total amount standing to their credit Rs.216,074.

3. The Government has made advances for varying terms to planters amounting in all to Rs.221,961. It has also advanced Rs.11,843 to other local business concerns; a special advance of Rs.199,926 made to the trustees of a very large local estate was repaid in June, 1936. (Figures given as at 31st December, 1935.)

The Government purchases and sells drafts and undertakes the collection of documentary bills, in the absence of a bank.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no Public Debt.

2. (*A*) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Post Office	18,137	12,973

Net Surplus Rs.5,164.

General Revenue.

	Rs.	*Percentage.*
1. Customs ...	280,000	48·42
2. Inland Revenue	157,340	27·21
3. Fees of Court, etc.	48,935	8·46
4. Interest ...	29,616	5·12
5. Rents, etc., of Government Property	43,000	7·43
6. Miscellaneous ...	14,276	2·47
7. Surplus on self-balancing Department	5,164	0·89
Equivalent to £43,375...	578,331	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against Expenditure ...	12,973	
Revenue from Colonial Development Fund...	140,208	
	Rs. 731,512	

(*B*) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I ...	38,507	88,635	43,794	170,936
„ II ...	487	62	424	973
„ III ...	24,483	13,821	40,396	78,700
„ IV ...	—	10	—	10
„ V ...	4,664	479	1,483	6,626
	68,141	103,007	86,097	257,245
			Surtax ...	9,425
			Package tax	11,043
			Total ...	277,713

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	Rs.	*Percentage of Total.*
I. Administration ...	273,648	47·07
II. Economic Development...	59,132	10·17
III. Social Services ...	165,529	28·47
IV. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions ...	83,026	14·29
*Equivalent to £43,600 ...	581,335*	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set-off against Revenue ...	12,973	
Expenditure from Colonial Development Fund ...	127,612	
	721,920	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

There is no Reserve Fund.

On the 31st December, 1935, the Government's excess of Assets over Liabilities was Rs.494,574. Approximately 38 per cent. of the assets were in liquid form or in readily marketable securities. During the course of the year the Government gradually paid off its overdraft with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and with the Mercantile Bank of India in Bombay, which amounted to Rs.119,999·98 and Rs.99,817·84 respectively on the 31st December, 1934.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grant-in-aid or loan-in-aid has been received or asked for, except from the Colonial Development Fund, from which grants and loans to the following extent were received up to the end of 1934.

Year.	*Grants.*	*Loans.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1931 ...	39,293	8,333·33
1932 ...	19,853	—
1933 ...	10,167	—
1934 ...	46,866	—

Particulars of the grants and loans received in 1935 are as follows:—

Grants.	1935.
	Rs.
Erection of laboratory, Department of Agriculture... ...	4,333
Establishment of moorings at Astove Island	23,333
Visit of an entomologist	40,000
Opening of reefs and building of jetties on the coasts of the main islands	11,000
Construction of roads on Mahé	400,000*
Construction of bridges on Mahé	26,666
Provision of a motor road roller and lorry for road work ...	8,666
Training of an official from Seychelles in Tropical Agriculture at the Imperial College at Trinidad	11,400
Total	525,398
Loans.	
Extension of hotel accommodation	12,800

* Half of this is a free grant and half is a loan free of interest at present.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913†	663,076	143,273	1,677,853	2,484,202
1932	350,861	688,682	311,540	1,351,083
equivalent to ...	£26,315	£51,651	£23,365	£101,331
1933	390,681	294,465	218,835	903,981
equivalent to ...	£29,301	£22,085	£16,413	£67,799
1934	576,255	212,778	191,071	980,104
equivalent to ...	£43,219	£15,959	£14,330	£73,508
1935	567,472	229,588	199,149	996,209
equivalent to ...	£42,561	£17,219	£14,936	£74,716

† In 1913, 1 Rupee = 1s. 4d.

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes* 1935.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	13,409	497,296	56,767	—	567,472
New Zealand	—	90,000	—	—	90,000
India	3,159	82,141	—	—	85,300
Mauritius	628	34,013	300	—	34,941
Ceylon	—	10,000	—	40	10,040
Rest of Empire	3,257	6,050	—	—	9,307
Total Empire	20,453	719,500	57,067	40	797,060
United States of America ...	—	1,350	152,796	—	154,146
Belgium	—	26,250	—	—	26,250
Other foreign countries ...	9,104	600	9,049	—	18,753
Total foreign countries ...	9,104	28,200	161,845	—	199,149
GRAND TOTAL	29,557	747,700	218,912	40	996,209
Equivalent to	£2,217	£56,078	£16,418	£3	£74,716

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of destination, with amounts in* Rs. '000.
Class I.			
Calipee	85 cwt.	8,606	United Kingdom (all).
Bird eggs' yolk—liquid...	49 tons	7,004	France (all).
Class II.			
Copra	4,311 „	584,614	United Kingdom (487), India (82), Mauritius (15).
Guano	10,082 „	150,740	New Zealand (90), Belgium (26), Mauritius (18), Ceylon (10).
Tortoise Shell (caret) ...	15 cwt.	9,432	United Kingdom (all).
Class III.			
Essential Oils—			
Cinnamon leaf	125,949 lb.	189,929	United States of America (150), United Kingdom (34). France (5).
Patchouli	10,313 „	28,338	United Kingdom (22), France (4).
Lemon grass	211 „	345	United Kingdom (all).
	136,473 „	218,612	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1913*	422,755	589,208	267,979	1,279,942
1932	273,166	399,163	335,782	1,008,111
equivalent to	£20,487	£29,937	£25,184	£75,608
1933	256,478	291,529	286,936	834,943
equivalent to	£19,236	£21,865	£21,520	£62,621
1934	295,301	285,042	243,610	823,953
equivalent to	£22,147	£21,378	£18,271	£61,796
1935	302,449	369,597	219,338	891,384
equivalent to	£22,684	£27,720	£16,450	£66,854

* In 1913, 1 Rupee = 1s. 4d.

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	58,202	3,546	205,810	34,891	302,449
India	233,637	1,156	75,321	1,292	311,406
Australia	33,009	—	—	—	33,009
Kenya	9,319	254	—	1,898	11,471
Rest of Empire	7,259	212	6,215	25	13,711
Total Empire	341,426	5,168	287,346	38,106	672,046
Japan	232	—	53,420	—	53,652
France	17,554	—	14,146	4,242	35,942
Portuguese Possessions	33,755	—	—	—	33,755
Dutch Possessions	24,556	1,548	6,271	—	32,375
Arabia	16,342	—	—	—	16,342
Other foreign countries	15,984	1,604	27,491	2,193	47,272
Total foreign countries	108,423	3,152	101,328	6,435	219,338
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.449,849	Rs.8,320	Rs.388,674	Rs.44,541	Rs.891,384
Equivalent to	£33,739	£624	£29,150	£3,341	£66,854

(iii) *Principal Imports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in Rs.* '000.
Class I.			
Rice	2,319 tons	196,908	India (all).
Sugar	678 „	58,601	Portuguese Possessions (34), Dutch Possessions (24).
Wheat flour	246 „	28,309	Australia (27).
Wines (all kinds)—			
In bottles	281 doz. bottles	7,202	France (6).
In casks	8,820 gal.	12,533	Spain (6), France (5).
		19,735	
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes		17,012	United Kingdom (17).
Other		1,951	United Kingdom (1).
		18,963	
Spirits (all kinds)	3,717 gal.	17,937	United Kingdom (12), Mauritius (3), France (2).
Coffee	1,213 cwt.	17,100	Arabia (16).
Dholl and Lentils	125 tons	13,879	India (all).
Tea	13,675 lb.	8,812	India (8).
Butter	115 cwt.	8,304	Australia (5), Kenya (2).
Ale, beer, etc.—			
In bottles	1,899 doz. bottles.	6,657	United Kingdom (5).
In casks	132 gal.	228	United Kingdom (all).
		6,885	
Class II.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	599,310 yds.	95,876	India (42), United Kingdom (33), apan (20).
Sewing thread		8,689	United Kingdom (6), India (2).
Household cotton goods ...		2,334	India (1), United Kingdom (1).
		106,899	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article. *Class III.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.* Rs.	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in Rs.* '000.
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	1,339 doz. pr.	18,324	United Kingdom (8), Japan (7), India (3).
Haberdashery		9,471	United Kingdom (3), India (2), France (2).
Hats, caps, etc.		5,090	United Kingdom (2), Japan (2).
Hosiery		2,653	Japan (2).
Other		6,575	Japan (3), United Kingdom (2).
		42,113	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	6 vehicles	8,893	United Kingdom (all).
Parts and accessories ...		6,250	United Kingdom (5).
		15,143	
Gunny bags	54,182	14,057	India (10), United Kingdom (4).
Oils—			
Kerosene	34,003 gal.	7,438	Dutch Possessions (4), British North Borneo (2).
Motor Spirit	22,175 „	4,099	Dutch Possessions (2), Iran (1).
Lubricating...	2,954 „	2,252	United Kingdom (2).
	59,132 „	13,789	
Drugs and Medicines... ...		13,576	United Kingdom (9), France (3).
Iron galvanised sheets ...	70 tons	13,457	United Kingdom (11), Belgium (2).
Machinery and parts ...		11,741	United Kingdom (10).
Artificial silk piece goods ...	48,386 yds.	10,030	Japan (7), United Kingdom (3).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

I. AGRICULTURE.

The principal resources of the Colony are agricultural.

Some 28,240 acres are under **coconut palms**, the area being distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
(1) Granitic islands—	
Mahé group	15,000
Praslin group	7,140
(2) Coral islands	6,100
	28,240

The export of coconut products consist almost entirely of copra.

The greater part of the crop is grown on the granitic islands; it is estimated that the coral islands produce an average crop of 1,450 tons of copra. The output of the coral islands has recently shown a tendency to increase and that of the granitic islands to decrease owing to the prevalence of scale insect pests.

The following tables show the principal statistics of production, consumption and exports of coconuts and coconut products:—

	Production.	*Local Consumption.*	*Exports. Copra.*		*Exports Coconut Oil.*		*Coconuts.*	
	Nuts.	*Nuts.*	*Tons.*	£	*Gallons.*	£	*No.*	£
1931	38,265,717	4,000,000	4,875	49,939	784	66	45,717	75
1932	38,145,580	4,000,000	4,680	59,235	2,295	219	89,000	150
1933	27,608,658	4,000,000	3,216	30,850	177	150	46,658	68
1934	40,529,662	4,000,000	5,565	38,112	270	121	200,762	192
1935	32,068,500	4,000,000	4,311	43,846	—	—	47,000	77

The copra, which is not graded, commands a relatively good price on the market. In quality it ranks as being slightly below that of Ceylon.

There is considerable scope for improvement in local methods of cultivation and the reduction of scale diseases. With the assistance of grants from the Colonial Development Fund to meet the expenses in connection with the employment of an Entomologist for two years, to investigate the scale insect pest, a good deal of work is now in progress to this end, but so far very little improvement has taken place in the method of cultivation, and the yields have not shown any marked increase.

The average yield of nuts per palm is estimated at about 16, a low figure. The nuts are small and about 6,600 are required to make a ton of copra.

The Colony is well suited to the coconut and it is estimated that with improved methods of cultivation and careful manuring, the yield of copra per acre could be much increased.

In the outlying islands the copra is all sun-dried and prepared on the estates themselves. It is superior in quality to that produced in Mahé, where almost the whole is prepared (either sun-dried or dried in small stone and mortar kilns) in about 50 small factories employing about 400 persons, the nuts being purchased from various growers.

In 1935 a small proportion of the copra produced was shipped to Bombay and Mauritius, the remainder being sent to the United Kingdom.

The only other important agricultural industry is the production of **essential oils**, which first started about 1907. Methods of distillation are understood by the people, who possess an aptitude for any industry involving distillation.

The two essential oils which are produced in commercial quantities are cinnamon leaf and patchouli oil; in the last two years there has also been some production of lemon grass oil; exports of these oils during recent years have been as follows:—

	Cinnamon leaf.		*Patchouli.*		*Lemon Grass.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
1931	120,798	19,222	8,631	2,687	—	—
1932	109,501	14,136	5,344	1,733	—	—
1933	121,368	15,087	1,228	440	—	—
1934	119,238	14,594	3,838	753	36	4
1935	114,260	14,245	9,358	2,126	192	26

Cinnamon leaf oil is made from leaf collected from trees and bushes growing on the hill slopes of Mahé and some of the other granitic islands. The area so utilised in 1935 was about 4,000 acres, but there are still small areas from which leaves are not collected. The leaves are gathered by women and taken green to the distilleries of which there are 87, some of which deal with other oil distillation, mostly in Mahé. The distilleries are generally small, and the average output is about 7 litres (say about 15 lb.) per ton of leaves treated, though yields as high as 10 to 12 litres (22 to 26 lb.) have been secured from the older leaves; and it is estimated that with improved stills the average yield might be increased.

The following table shows the exports of Cinnamon bark and Cinnamon bark oil during the last five years:—

	Cinnamon bark.		*Cinnamon bark oil.*	
	Tons.	£	*lb.*	£
1931	34	228	6	6
1932	97	586	66	107
1933	64	388	64	82
1934	7·5	30	55	84
1935	3.5	10	—	—

Patchouli oil is produced from plants grown in cultivated areas on coconut estates. The Ordinance providing for the examination of Patchouli Oil prior to shipment which came into force in September, 1934, has influenced the production of a better quality oil. Other oils now included under the Ordinance are Lemongrass (*petite citronelle Cymbopogon citratus*), Palmarosa (*Cymbopogon Martinii*) Citronella (*Cymbopogon Nardus*), *Eucaluptus Citriodora* and Cinnamon bark (*Cinnamomum Zeilacicum*).

Research work into Essential Oil plants has been carefully carried out by the Agricultural Department and greatly assisted by the Imperial Institute. Verification of the commercial value of the varied oil-containing grasses found in this Colony is now completed, and investigation into the possibilities of the 7 species of *Ocimum* existing in Seychelles is now in progress. To encourage and protect the various oils produced, a bonus has been offered on the export of certain oils. In order to protect the valuable grasses and avoid contamination steps are being taken to eradicate all ginger grass in the areas of oil production.

An expert in the distillation of essential oils recently spent one year in the Colony to investigate and advise upon methods of distillation; his expenses were met from a Colonial Development Fund grant.

The cultivation of **vanilla** has almost disappeared from Mahé, but is still carried on in some other islands. Seychelles is well suited to the cultivation of the crop and methods of cultivation and preparation are well understood. About 10 acres are under vanilla, chiefly in the island of Praslin. The industry had practically died out owing to an outbreak of root disease and the competition of synthetic vanillin. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	£
1931	2,160	217
1932	2,791	218
1933	999	77
1934	964	188
1935	236	59

The Agricultural Department has now started a large scale propagation and distribution of alternative crops such as arecanuts, cardamoms, pepper, coffee, nutmegs, *Eucalyptus citriodora* and *palmarosa*.

In addition to the above production for export, there is a good deal of agricultural production for local consumption. The principal food products are noted below in Section B. There is cultivation of sugar cane, not for the manufacture of sugar, but for the purpose of producing an alcoholic liquor peculiar to the Seychelles, known as bacca, which is produced by direct fermentation of the cane juice.

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

Some 2,500 acres are under forest, of which 500 acres are under commercial timber, but none is at present exported. Government reserves amounting to about 2,000 acres are occasionally exploited for timber for use in the Public Works Department.

Timber trees which are exploited for local use are:—Takamaka (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*), Badamier (*Terminalia catappa*), Agati (*Adenanthera pavonina*), Bois rouge (*Wormia ferruginea* and *Casuarina equisetifolia*). The latter is extensively planted as a source of timber and firewood.

The forests are badly in need of replanting and a grant from the Colonial Development Fund has enabled 250 acres of land to be cleared and planted with timber trees during 1935.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Colony contains approximately 15 horses, 25 asses, 1,000 cattle, 7,500 pigs, and 400 goats; and during 1935 about 625 cwt. of meat and 321 cwt. of pig-meat were produced for local consumption, as well as 3,760 lb. of hides.

The Department of Agriculture has done much to improve the breed of cattle by the introduction of a small herd of Friesian. The bulls of this breed are stationed in various districts and are available to stockbreeders.

4. MINERALS.

Apart from **phosphatic guano,** the Colony is not known to contain any minerals of commercial value. The Islands from which guano is exported are Assumption, Astove, Denis and Providence.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	4,730	4,751
1932	14,213	19,768
1933	12,307	16,199
1934	12,062	15,543
1935	10,235	11,462

Remaining supplies are estimated at:—Assumption 50,000 tons, Astove (unknown), Denis (unknown, but required for local manuring), Providence 12,000 tons.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

The waters of the Colony are rich in fish and turtle, though the latter are said to be decreasing in numbers. As much as about 3,000,000 lb. of fish, valued at £90,000, are landed annually and over 400 cwt. of turtle meat is produced for local consumption. The only fishery products exported in appreciable quantities in the last five years were the following:—

	1931.		*1932.*		*1933.*		*1934.*		*1935.*	
	Quantity. Kilos.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* Kilos.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* Kilos.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* Kilos.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* Kilos.	*Value.* £
Tortoise shell ...	1,008	1,483	1,434	1,862	1,191	1,905	1,104	1,367	742	708
Calipee	4,186	489	5,743	871	4,788	631	3,878	566	4,303	646
Turtle strips ...	2,511	179	1,183	153	1,580	235	751	52	5,538	241

The prospects of a fishing industry are good. The fact that there are over 60,000 square miles of submerged reefs with islands scattered about, and with a calm season following the south-east monsoon, with its accompaniment of migatory fish, goes to show that Seychelles is conveniently situated for the development of fisheries and their products, fish oil, fish guano, fish meal, etc.

Legislative measures are being taken to protect the inshore waters from depletion both in fish and turtle.

A refrigerating plant for exportation of fresh fish is at present under consideration. Curing operations for the export of fish were largely suspended during 1935 chiefly owing to the difficulties concerned with markets, which have been accentuated by the tariff barriers raised in neighbouring territory against imports of fish from Seychelles.

6. OTHER PRODUCTS.

Exports of liquid birds' egg yolk amounted to 49,900 kilos, valued at £651 in 1934 and 49,350 kilos, valued at £525, in 1935. The manufacture of this from the eggs of the sooty tern, found on the outlying islands is a new industry. A close season during which no eggs may be gathered is proclaimed between 15th July and 31st August of each year.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Apart from the meat, pig-meat, and fish mentioned above, coffee of the *Robusta* variety is grown on 50 acres and sugar-cane on about 9 acres for local consumption, and there is scattered cultivation on a small scale of cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas, breadfruit, eddoes, yams, tavolo, arrowroot, and European vegetables.

There is some cultivation of maize on the outlying islands, and this cultivation could be substantially increased.

Of imported food-stuffs, other than beverages, the most important are rice and flour, of which 2,319 tons, valued at £14,768, and 12¼ tons, valued at £112 respectively, were imported from India in 1935, but there was also importation, which was in the aggregate relatively substantial, of other food-stuffs of various kinds.

The Colony could not, ordinarily, dispense entirely with imported food-stuffs, as rice, which is imported, is one of the staple foods largely consumed.

VI.—Industry.

A large number of cigarettes is made by three manufacturers from locally grown tobacco. These cigarettes command a comparatively large sale, principally amongst the poorer class people. The cigarettes are becoming more popular as the technique of this young industry improves. There are 87 oil distilleries employing some 4,000 people, 50 copra factories employing 400 people, one coir factory employing 15 people and 7 vanilla curing places employing 24 people. In addition 275 persons are engaged in coconut oil mills, and 30 persons in the manufacturing of straw hats.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Owing to recent propaganda and increased hotel accommodation, a tourist traffic mostly from East and South Africa is rapidly developing. Considerably expansion is expected as organisation for attracting and coping with an influx of visitors improves.

VIII.—Communications.

There are over 150 miles of roads and bridle paths in the Colony. Of these at the end of 1935 only about 50 miles were suitable for motor transport, but further road work began towards the end of the year, with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

Road transport services, comprising a total of 26 commercial motor vehicles (18 passenger and 8 freight), owned by private individuals, operate on the main island only.

There are no railways, tramways, or canals in the Colony.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company whose steamers on the Bombay-Mombasa route call once every four weeks on the outward and once every eight weeks on the inward journey.

Steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line call at Mahé once every four weeks *en route* from Zanzibar and Mombasa to Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers of the Scandinavian East African Line call approximately every six weeks on their way from Madagascar ports to Europe and other vessels (steam or sail) call at irregular intervals.

In 1935, 7 sailing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 510 (all British), and 54 steam vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 203,851 (28 British, 12 Dutch, 7 Norwegian, 3 Japanese, and 4 German) entered at Port Victoria.

Communications between Mahé and islands within a radius of 80 miles are maintained by a Government motor-launch on a bi-weekly service and by small sailing and auxiliary vessels at irregular intervals; between Mahé and other islands distant 80 to 650 miles, by sail and auxiliary motor vessels, privately owned, which visit every island at least once every three months; calls are made more frequently to transport labourers and the products to and from Mahé.

The only port in the Colony is Port Victoria, Mahé, at which is the principal harbour of the Seychelles Group. The harbour is enclosed and sheltered by islands and affords safe anchorages to vessels at all times of the year. The depth of water is ample and the holding ground good. The necessary lights are provided for shipping in the vicinity of Mahé and in the harbour, the latter being well marked and buoyed.

There are no piers or wharves for vessels to go alongside; the inner harbour can accommodate two vessels of 6,000 tons simultaneously beside the coasting craft. Vessels up to 600 feet in length can enter the inner harbour, but larger vessels have to stay outside.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports, with the exception of certain goods specially exempted. Specific rates are charged on tobacco, alcoholic liquor, the principal dutiable food-stuffs and some other goods; and *ad valorem* rates on the rest. The *ad valorem* rates on all goods not otherwise provided for are 15 per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general. In a few cases higher *ad valorem* rates are payable. Imperial Preference is provided for in most cases (other than staple food-stuffs and beverages) at not less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

A surtax of 10 per cent. of all duties is at present in operation and there is also a graduated package tax (varying from Re.0·25 to Rs.20 per package).

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Colony has no trade representatives overseas nor are there overseas trade representatives in the Colony.

The Clerk to the Governor, however, acts as Imperial Trade Correspondent in the Colony.

MEDITERRANEAN DEPENDENCIES

CYPRUS.

I.—Situation, etc.

Cyprus, since 1925 a British Colony, is an island in the eastern Mediterranean, situated between latitudes 34° and 36° North and longitudes 32° and 35° East, 40 miles south of Asia Minor, 60 miles west of Syria, and 240 miles north of Egypt.

The climate is healthy, and dry except on the coast in summer. In the plains the temperature may reach 110° F. in summer, and the heat and glare are trying, but at Troödos, the summer seat of the Government, and at the other hill resorts (from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level) the day temperature between June and September rarely exceeds 80° F. and the nights are pleasantly cool. Troödos is suitable as a health resort for sufferers from tuberculosis, and other pulmonary affections, malaria, and anaemia.

The winter in the plains is cool, dry, and bracing; snow and frost are of rare occurrence. The slight rainfall, averaging 20 inches annually, occurs between October and March. There have been occasional periods of serious drought such as in 1931-32. Slight earthquakes occur fairly frequently in winter but rarely do any damage to life or property. The mean temperature at Nicosia during 1935 was 67·25° F., the mean maximum 79·3° F., and the mean minimum 55° F. The average rainfall for the whole Island for 1935 was 22·16 inches. Rain fell on 67 days and clear sky was recorded ou 154 days.

The total area is 3,572 square miles, or 2,286,080 acres, of which at the end of 1935 approximately 1,601,867 acres had been alienated, leaving a balance of 282,178 acres of rocky uncultivable land and cultivable land and 402,035 acres of forests.

The system of land tenure is a complicated survival from Turkish times. There are six classes of immovable property each with distinct laws of tenure and transmission, and the laws of inheritance are different for Moslems and non-Moslems.

The classes are :—

(i) *Arazi mirié* or State-owned agricultural land held by *qochan* (title-deed) from the Land Registry Office, alienable by sale and transmissible by inheritance within specified degrees of relationship, but not disposable by will, (except in the case of a person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of the self governing Dominions, whether domiciled in Cyprus or not, who can dispose of the whole of his property by will) and escheating to the State as *mahlul* on failure of heirs or on being left uncultivated for certain periods without specified excuse;

(ii) *Arazi memluké*, land which has been built over or set apart as a site for a town or village, or land granted by patent from the State to be so held, alienable by sale, inheritance, or will of the owner;

(iii) *Mulk*, comprising buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, wild grafted trees, similarly available;

(iv) *Arazi mevcoufé*, lands dedicated to some definite purpose such as the upkeep of Moslem religious institutions, and subdivided into various categories for purposes of transmission, usually inalienable by sale or inheritance. *Idjaretein* property forming part of this class is inalienable by sale or inheritance but is disposable by will;

(v) *Arazi metrouké*, land dedicated for public use *ab antiquo* and inalienable; and

(vi) *Arazi mevat* or *hali*, unowned waste land, which can be converted, with the consent of the Government, into *arazi mirié* by cultivation.

The bulk of the land is *arazi mirié*, cultivated by small-holders. The average size of a holding is 7½ acres and of a cultivated plot 2 acres. The annual charges on land and other immovable property are a tax of 2 per thousand of the assessed capital value plus an education tax in towns of double the land tax and in villages of three-quarters of the land tax, plus an additional tax (Road tax) of 1 per thousand of the assessed capital value.

II.—Population, etc.

Uncertainty about the original inhabitants of Cyprus makes it convenient to classify the present population by religions. Four-fifths are Orthodox Greek-Christians of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus, and nearly one-fifth are Moslems, the descendants of Turkish settlers at the Ottoman conquest of 1570 and of subsequent immigrants, all, prior to the Annexation to Great Britain in 1914, Turkish subjects but now, subject to compliance with certain regulations, British subjects. There is also an increasing Armenian community.

According to the Census of 1931 the total population, including the military garrison, was 347,959 (an increase of 37,244 or 11·98 per cent. over the total in 1921), classified according to religions and birth-places as follows:—

Religion.

Orthodox Greek-Christians	276,573
Moslems	64,238
Armenian Gregorians	3,377
Maronites	1,704
Latins	851
Anglicans	602
Other Protestants	455
Jews	75
Others	84
Total	347,959

Birthplace.

Cyprus	340,667
Europe	4,635
Asia	2,125
Africa	445
America	73
Australia	14
Total	347,959

The estimated population at the end of 1935 was 365,372.

The language in most general use is Modern Greek. Turkish is spoken by Moslems and Armenians, who are, however, largely bilingual, and English is spreading steadily.

The majority of the native-born population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The only large organized industries are the pyrites and asbestos mines and there are no large factories. There were in 1931 27,565 male and 60,022 female persons without occupation. The principal occupations returned at the Census of 1931 were:—

Farmers, agricultural labourers, gardeners, and shepherds	68,277
Weavers	6,222
Domestic servants	5,212
Masons and mason labourers	4,002
Boot and shoemakers	3,608
Labourers in mines and quarries	3,197
Lace-makers	3,079
Dressmakers	2,891
Carpenters	2,235
Professors and teachers	1,938

During 1935 9,484 persons entered and 9,868 persons left Cyprus. They were not identified as immigrants or emigrants.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The gold sovereign is legal tender, but is rarely seen in circulation. The legal currency is:—Silver pieces of 45 piastres (5s.), 18 piastres (2s.), 9 piastres (1s.), 4½ piastres (6d.), and 3 piastres (4d.); bronze or cupro-nickel coins of one, and half piastre and bronze coins of quarter piastre; and local currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. The bronze coins of one piastre and half piastre are being withdrawn from circulation. The total amount of coins and notes in circulation at 31st December, 1935, was estimated as follows:—

	£		£
Cyprus silver	136,300	Bronze	8,840
Cupro-nickel	8,750	Currency notes	462,023

Although there may be gold in the possession of inviduals, there are no means of ascertaining the amount. No gold is seen in active circulation.

The Cyprus £1 of 180 piastres is equal to the pound sterling. There is a small commission on exchange, the average rate on London being $\frac{3}{16}$ per cent.

There are in the principal towns branch offices or agencies of the Ottoman Bank, the Ionian Bank, the Bank of Athens, and the Bank of Cyprus (Head Office at Nicosia). The Agricultural Bank, established in 1925 under Government guarantee, is operated by the Ottoman Bank in connection with the Co-operative Credit Societies of which there were 273 in 1935. There are also the Bank of Larnaca, the Emniet Bank, the Banque Populaire de Limassol, the Famagusta Bank, the popular Bank of Paphos, and the Melissa Bank, all limited companies registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, 13 Co-operative Societies, 5 Savings Banks established under the Companies Law, and two other Savings Banks.

The Government engages in no form of banking business except the making of advances, under the Public Loans Laws, 1897 and 1930, to persons, associations, village communities, or municipal bodies for objects tending to advance the agricultural, manufacturing, and social development of the Colony and the occasional issue, as during the drought of 1932, of seed corn and fodder on loan to farmers.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*—The total public debt at 31st December, 1935, was £615,000 in Inscribed 4 per cent. Trustee Stock redeemable in 1956-66. The proceeds of the loan were used for the reconstruction of roads, improvements to Famagusta Harbour, a Central Experimental Farm, and for repayment of previous Irrigation Works, Harbour and Railway loans. The annual amount required for interest is £24,600 and for management £123. An annual contribution of 1½ per cent. (£9,225) is made to a sinking fund, as from February, 1935.

Since 1878, the date of the British occupation, Cyprus has paid an annual sum of £92,800 known formerly as the Turkish Tribute and now as the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt Charge. This charge has never been regarded as properly forming part of the Public Dept and a grant-in-aid, at first fluctuating, has always been made from Imperial Funds in respect of it. The whole of the £92,800 is now paid by the Imperial Government subject to a contribution from the Colony of £10,000 towards Imperial Defence.

2.—(A) *Revenue.*—The revenue (excluding the grant-in-aid and grant from the Colonial Development Fund but including a special non-recurrent item of £50,000 from the sale of surplus investments for the commutation of payments to Evcaf and Private Tithe owners) for 1935 was £868,723. The estimated revenue, similarly arrived at, for 1936 is £739,900.

The Railway, Irrigation, and, to some extent, the Forest Departments may be regarded as self-balancing. The Post Office is probably largely so, but its revenue from the sale of postage stamps cannot be separated from the total receipts from the sale of stamps which include payments in respect of customs dues and other fiscal purposes.

Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
Railway	19,000	17,391
Irrigation	900	1,920
Forest	10,200	24,579
	£30,100	£43,890

Loss on self-balancing departments £13,790.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage of whole.*
1. Customs	346,900	48·9
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	291,330	41·0
3. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-Aid	27,650	3·9
4. Interest on Government Moneys	27,650	3·9
5. Other Receipts	16,270	2·3
	709,800	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure	30,100	
	£739,900	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

Class.	*United Kingdom.* £	*Other Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
I	36,404	10,157	82,869	129,430
II	710	14	15,235	15,959
III	48,443	6,288	159,465	214,196
IV	—	—	—	—
V	60	—	6	66
Total	£85,617	£16,459	£257,575	£359,651

Note.—These figures are approximate only.

3. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure (excluding the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt Charge and the expenditure from grants from the Colonial Development Fund but including a special non-recurrent item of £50,000 for the commutation of payments to Evcaf and Private Tithe owners) was in 1935 £824,078. There was in 1935 expenditure from the grant from the Colonial Development Fund of £4,694. The estimated expenditure for 1936 (excluding the Cyprus share of the Turkish Debt Charge and expenditure from the grant from the Colonial Development Fund) is £787,662.

Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936).

	£	*Percentage of whole.*
1. Public Debt	33,948	4·5
2. Administration	298,687	39·6
3. Economic Development	125,986	16·6
4. Social Services	207,099	27·3
5. Non-effective (Pensions)	61,752	8·1
6. Defence	16,300	2·1
7. Loss on self-balancing Departments	13,790	1·8
	757,562	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue ...	30,100	
	£787,662	

4. Cyprus has an accumulated surplus, which amounted to £275,869 at the 31st of December, 1935. Of this latter amount £131,365 was invested in the funds of other Empire Governments and £37,584, was on loan to Co-operative Credit Societies.

The invested reserves in respect of the note and silver issues amounted to £593,783 at the 31st of December, 1935.

5. The Grant-in-Aid of £92,800 is the amount of the Cyprus share of the Turkish Dept Charge (see paragraph B1 above) and is not therefore strictly a grant-in-aid of the Colony's revenue which is normally sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure. No grant-in-aid has been requested for the future.

Grants from the Colonial Development Fund have been made, or are anticipated, as follows:—

	£	
1931 ...	41,600	For improvements to Famagusta Harbour, reconstruction of roads, purchase of agricultural machinery, experimental stations, produce inspection sheds, stud animals and improvement of village water supplies.
1932 ...	38,061	
1933 ...	14,186	
1934 ...	2,506	
1935 ...	4,541	
1936 ...	11,190	

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total*
	£	£	£	£
1913	120,713	6,249	571,409	698,371
1932	277,650	95,583	570,715	943,948
1933	227,636	89,332	576,830	893,798
1934	298,831	101,086	682,974	1,082,891
1935	288,087	122,581	778,047	1,188,715

Exclusive of exports for Ships' Stores the value of which was as follows:—

	£		£
1913 ...	1,542	1934 ...	7,281
1932 ...	2,184	1935 ...	6,951
1933 ...	5,183		

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
To:—					
United Kingdom	221,564	37,079	26,478	—	285,121
Palestine	45,280	4,029	5,825	12,029	67,163
British East Indies	20,023	180	59	—	20,262
Rest of Empire	19,585	570	582	—	20,737
Total Empire	306,452	41,858	32,944	12,029	393,283
United States of America ...	3,546	181,529	783	—	185,858
Egypt	103,822	1,557	2,812	17,552	125,743
Germany	3,444	104,535	498	—	108,477
Holland	1,860	70,520	11	—	72,391
Greece	29,100	24,465	1,098	728	55,391
Italy	7,944	39,691	1,119	—	48,754
Belgium	832	28,602	10	—	29,444
France	12,835	7,052	3,050	—	22,937
Other foreign countries ...	29,301	37,586	3,065	9,343	79,295
Total foreign countries ...	192,684	495,537	12,446	27,623	728,290
Ships' Stores	3,835	74	1,095	—	5,004
Grand Total	502,971	537,469	46,485	39,652	1,126,577

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Carobs, whole, ground and seed ...	28,699 tons	130,350	United Kingdom (116), Egypt (10).
Fruit—			
Oranges	23,124,007	41,200	United Kingdom (21), Norway (3), Austria (3), Sweden (2), Greece (2).
Raisins	36,319 cwt.	17,222	Italy (5), France (3), Egypt (3), United Kingdom (2).
Almonds in the shell and shelled	8,138 „	10,771	India (6), United Kingdom (3).
Lemons	8,277,099	9,387	United Kingdom (8).
Grapes	23.338 cwt.	7,767	Egypt (7).
Pomegranates	51,570	6,265	Egypt (6).
Other	6,029 cwt.	5,806	Palestine (3).
		98,418	

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935—continued

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
		£	
Vegetables—			
Potatoes	11,712 tons	67,651	Palestine (34), Greece (13), Egypt (12), British East Indies (5).
Other	3,911 „	12,488	United Kingdom (11).
	15,623 „	80,139	
Wines (all kinds)	1,195,071 gal.	50,875	Egypt (21), United Kingdom (20), Malta (3).
Corn, grain and flour—			
Barley	272,312 bushels	25,349	United Kingdom (17), Greece (6).
Other		8,728	Greece (7).
		34,077	
Cumin seed	19,941 cwt.	32,084	British East Indies (12), Egypt (10), France (7).
Cheese	7,115 „	24,664	Egypt (18), Syria (4).
Tobacco and cigarettes	434,616 lb.	12,231	United Kingdom (11).
Animals and birds, living, for food—			
Oxen	648	7,070	Egypt (4), Palestine (3).
Other		4,210	Egypt (4).
		11,280	
Class II.			
Metalliferous Ores—			
Pyrites	207,789 tons	194,782	Holland (70), Germany (51), Italy (31), Belgium (23), United Kingdom (11).
Copper Ore (including precipitate)	37,170 „	147,618	United States of America (all).
Yellow Ore	2,034 „	35,070	Germany (all).
Metallic residues and wastes ...	80 cwt.	17,615	Germany (all).
		395,085	
Asbestos	7,513 tons	50,174	United States of America (14), Denmark (9), Japan (8), Belgium (5), Italy (5), Spain (4).
Cotton, raw	8,291 cwt.	25,246	Greece (21), United Kingdom (4).
Terra Umbra	6,126 tons	16,613	United States of America (8), United Kingdom (7).
Wool	6,050 cwt.	14,166	United States of America (11), France (2).
Class III.			
Embroidery and Needlework ...		18,555	United Kingdom (11), France (3).
Artificial teeth		16,907	United Kingdom (13), Palestine (3).
Class IV.			
Mules	1,745	32,843	Egypt (16), Palestine (9), Italian Possessions (6).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	176,755	6,196	492,194	675,145
1932	386,730	167,030	793,835	1,347,595
1933	400,705	98,372	758,291	1,257,368
1934	495,953	151,546	771,726	1,419,225
1935	538,114	143,595	811,011	1,492,720

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	59,269	17,157	451,579	134	528,139
India	6,967	100	50,397	—	57,464
Australia	49,808	77	1,194	—	51,079
Canada	524	87	19,292	—	19,903
Rest of Empire	8,215	294	6,620	—	15,129
Total Empire	124,783	17,715	529,082	134	671,714
Roumania	17	56,573	55,331	—	111,921
Germany	707	146	100,337	—	101,190
Greece	37,023	430	41,155	33	78,641
Japan	6,143	20	64,884	—	71,047
Egypt	7,766	13,558	39,331	—	60,655
Italy	2,377	1,596	56,061	—	60,034
Belgium	1,966	98	45,786	—	47,850
United States of America ...	3,596	1,315	28,781	—	33,692
Other foreign countries... ...	87,178	26,027	131,561	—	244,766
Total foreign countries ...	146,773	99,763	563,227	33	809,796
GRAND TOTAL ...	271,556	117,478	1,092,309	167	1,481,510

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £9,975 from the United Kingdom; £20 from Palestine; and £1,215 from foreign countries: total £11,210.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with Amounts in £. '000.*
Class I.			
Corn, grain and flour—			
Wheat flour	124,824 cwt.	48,231	Australia (47).
Rice	29,311 „	13,279	India (6), Egypt (4), Siam (3).
Other	1,978 „	950	
	156,113 „	62,460	
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	6,192,872 lb.	36,627	Greece (35).
Other		4,042	United Kingdom (3).
		40,669	
Edible Oils—			
Coconut and similar vegetable—	10,680 cwt.	11,965	Denmark (6), British East Indies (4).
Bean	9,211 „	11,640	United Kingdom (9), Denmark (2).
Other	1,651 „	2,221	Egypt (1).
	21,542 „	25,826	
Sugar	3,730 tons	25,237	United Kingdom (13), Poland (6), Java (5).
Coffee, raw	12,077 cwt.	22,500	Brazil (22).
Fish		16,377	United Kingdom (7), Japan (5), Portugal (3).
Beans and Peas, roasted or otherwise.	25,598 „	11,973	Bulgaria (10).
Class II.			
Timber (all kinds)		57,164	Roumania (42), Sweden (10).
Petroleum, crude	1,701,755 gal.	21,329	Roumania (14), Russia (4), Iran 3).
Asphalt and Bitumen	38,080 cwt.	12,969	Egypt (11).
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece goods	6,053,266 yd.	98,287	United Kingdom (53), Italy (18), India (16), Japan (4).
Yarns and threads		48,635	United Kingdom (32), India (10).
Other (except apparel) ...		13,890	Japan (5), United Kingdom (5), Italy (2).
		160,812	
Machinery and parts—			
Mining		38,094	United Kingdom (27), Germany (5), United States of America (5).
Other		46,594	United Kingdom (30), Germany (4), Greece (4), United States of America (2).
		84,688	
Iron and Steel Manufactures—			
Bars, rods, plates, etc.	3,310 tons	23,948	Belgium (18).
Tubes and pipes...	1,113 „	15,554	United Kingdom (13).
Other		44,949	United Kingdom (22), Belgium (10).
		84,451	
Woollen Manufactures—			
Piece goods	369,156 yd.	57,462	United Kingdom (44), Japan (6).
Other (except apparel) ...		9,582	United Kingdom (6).
		67,044	
Oils—			
Petrol and Benzine	1,290,960 gal.	34,718	Roumania (31).
Kerosene	940,862 „	20,378	Roumania (20).
Lubricating and Mineral ...	10,794 „	9,667	Roumania (3), United Kingdom (3), United States of America (3).
	2,242,616 „	64,763	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars, etc., complete ...	177 vehicles	22,767	United Kingdom (16), Canada ([illegible]).
Motor cars, etc., chassis ...	120 „	16,913	United Kingdom (8).
Parts and accessories		8,150	United Kingdom (4), United States of America (3).
Tyres and tubes		16,041	United Kingdom (12), Canada ([illegible]).
		63,871	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Apparel—			
Cotton		25,013	Japan (16), United Kingdom (3), Germany (2).
Woollen		10,926	United Kingdom (7).
Other		22,456	Japan (5), Germany (4), United Kingdom (3), Czecho-Slovakia (3).
		58,395	
Leather and Leather Manufactures—			
Leather, sole	7,385 cwt.	27,517	Egypt (25).
Leather, dressed		21,711	Egypt (4), Hungary (4), India (4), United States of America (2), Germany (2), United Kingdom (2).
Leather manufactures (except Boots and Shoes).		2,304	
		51,532	
Silk Manufactures (including Artificial Silk)—			
Piece goods	1,148,551 yd.	35,993	Italy (11), Japan (9), United Kingdom (6), France (4).
Other (except apparel) ...		5,113	United Kingdom (2), Japan (1).
		41,106	
Hardware and cutlery		38,171	United Kingdom (12), Germany (11), Japan (4) Austria (3).
Hemp and Jute Manufactures—			
Sacks	942,670	19,269	India (17).
Other		9,858	United Kingdom (4).
		29,127	
Chemical Manures	5,838 tons	28,960	Greece (18), United Kingdom (7).
Paper Manufactures		22,919	Germany (7), Austria (3), United Kingdom (3).
Medicines and drugs		20,804	United Kingdom (7), Germany (6), France (4).
Cement	13,093 „	19,281	Jugo-Slavia (14), United Kingdom (4).
Glass and Glassware		17,860	Belgium (6), Czecho-Slovakia (4), Germany (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The most important natural resources of the Colony are agricultural, a considerable variety of crops being grown. Of 134,279 persons of both sexes shown in the Census of 1931 as practising occupations, about 50 per cent. are directly engaged in agriculture, and this industry supports a substantial number of merchants.

Cereals cover the greatest area of any one type of cultivation. Of the total area under cereal cultivation approximately 55 per cent. is wheat, 40 per cent. barley, and the remainder oats.

The production of wheat, barley, and oats for the last five years is as follows:—

	Wheat.		*Barley.*		*Oats.*	
Year.	*Area acres.*	*Yield bushels.*	*Area acres.*	*Yield bushels.*	*Area acres.*	*Yield bushels.*
1931	183,304	1,623,122	92,743	1,331,424	13,016	214,879
1932	170,206	1,144,243	93,684	1,041,556	11,386	122,224
1933	177,305	1,585,385	106,286	1,583,621	10,718	168,867
1934	161,835	2,126,011	127,229	2,206,667	9,762	187,252
1935	191,083	2,414,044	115,620	2,465,056	11,971	256,360

The acreage under cereal production is steadily maintained. The drop in production during the years 1931-33 was due to drought conditions and the production figures recorded in 1934 and 1935 represent normal average production. The export trade in barley to the United Kingdom has revived and appreciable quantities were exported to that market during 1934 and 1935.

Barley and wheat are not imported to any appreciable extent but flour is regularly imported as Cyprus is not self-supporting in wheat production.

Carobs are the most important agricultural product exported, the greater part going to the United Kingdom. Total exports (including crushed carobs and seeds) in recent years have been:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	70,037	144,858
1932	62,538	183,122
1933	34,069	122,288
1934	39,655	166,278
1935	19,889	82,792

Carobs are used in the manufacture of cattle food and, to a lesser extent, in the textile industry. The demands in Great Britain accounted for over 85 per cent. of the total export of the whole carobs. There is a tendency for the United Kingdom market to become restricted owing to competition in other feeding stuff.

Cultivation is in the hands of small-holders who sell to the exporters. The bulk is shipped overseas untreated, but there are three local crushing mills which, in 1935, handled an export trade of 382 tons of seeds and 7,828 tons of ground carobs. A small quantity is used in the Colony for making carob syrup and to a certain extent as cattle food.

Potatoes continue to assume importance in the list of agricultural products exported and in 1935 took third place. Potatoes for seed purposes are imported regularly from Northern Ireland and this introduction of fresh seed maintains the quantity and quality of this crop.

There is a heavy local consumption, and also an export trade of substance:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value.* £
1931	260,788	93,648
1932	308,455	85,800
1933	226,236	46,607
1934	215,440	58,627
1935	234,247	67,651

The principal destinations of potatoes are Palestine, Greece and Egypt. Experiments have shown that new potatoes from Cyprus can be placed on the United Kingdom market during the early months of the year. There is also some demand for main crop potatoes at the same period.

Wines have been made in the Colony since the Middle Ages. Characteristically they are heavy and rather rough, but since 1927 attention has been given to the preparation of lighter wine suitable for export to Great Britain and, while the quality does not yet warrant its appearance as Cyprus wine, increasing quantities are being shipped to this market where they are used for blending. New varieties of vine are being planted and experiments in manufacture are in constant progress. Export to the United Kingdom is in the hands of one concern, a subsidiary of two prominent London firms of wine shippers and distillers, working in close association with local establishments of which there is only one operating on an extensive scale. No wine is permitted to be shipped to the United Kingdom unless it reaches a prescribed standard.

Exports of wines other than Commanderia to all destinations were in recent years as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Gal.	*Value.* £
1931	2,009,710	75,499
1932	1,460,966	70,713
1933	1,127,786	48,577
1934	767,642	37,429
1935	1,184,267	49,837

Exports to the United Kingdom were:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Gal.	*Value.* £
1931	156,662	12,339
1932	178,428	14,243
1933	229,526	18,866
1934	221,259	18,005
1935	232,618	18,942

Commanderia is a heavy sweet dessert wine. Exports have not exceeded 10,600 gallons in recent years, nor is any great extension expected in the future.

Citrus Fruits.—Considerable interest is being taken in the production of citrus fruits for export. The various restrictions imposed on the import of citrus fruits by neighbouring countries and the improvement in the quality of Cyprus produce has had the effect of diverting, during the last few years, the export trade to more distant markets and especially to the United Kingdom and North Western Europe.

It is estimated there are 5,500 donums under citrus cultivation in bearing, over 75 per cent. of that area being planted with orange trees, about 20 per cent. with lemon trees and the remainder with mandarines, bitter oranges and grapefruit. Grapefruit production has only recently been taken up by citrus growers. New areas are rapidly being planted with citrus and there is a heavy demand for orange and grapefruit planting material.

The export of oranges during the last five crop years and the countries of destination are as follows:—

Country of Destination.	1930–31. *No.*	1931–32. *No.*	1932–33. *No.*	1933–34. *No.*	1934–35. *No.*
United Kingdom ...	203,764	1,347,058	4,182,153	14,329,035	10,243,836
Germany	48,094	8,000	1,384,275	3,634,730	438,506
Yugo-Slavia	234,626	—	18,000	3,097,204	763,532
Egypt	5,170,862	8,780,199	6,931,896	1,850,480	675,952
Austria	319,800	—	179,300	1,123,000	667,500
Sweden	—	—	27,000	1,082,715	1,539,346
Greece	14,173,674	7,557,720	1,166,357	1,024,998	881,867
Other countries ...	304,904	24,513	960,923	3,224,103	3,897,954
Total	21,455,724	17,717,490	14,849,904	29,366,266	19,108,493

A number of regular direct shipments are made to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe during the season and the question of improving and extending regular and direct shipping facilities is receiving the attention of the interests concerned.

The export of citrus fruits is controlled by Regulations enacted under the Agricultural Produce (Export) Law, 1933.

Other Fruits.—There is an extensive production and local consumption of fruit, the most important for export purposes other than citrus fruits being raisins for distilling and almonds. Pomegranates were exported to the annual value of £25,000 in 1928, but in 1935 this trade had shrunk to £6,265 owing to high duties in Egypt, the chief importing country. Raisins are a dwindling trade owing to the difficulty of finding markets in continental Europe.

Among other fruits apricots and kaishas (the white apricot of Cyprus), cherries, grapes, hazelnuts, peaches, plums, pears, quinces, melons, and figs are exported, mostly in small quantities and, especially those which are perishable, to neighbouring countries. The hill districts are eminently suitable for the production of deciduous fruits and the Department of Agriculture has made special efforts to improve local varieties and to introduce new ones.

The Agricultural Produce (Export) Law, 1933, was enacted to provide for the inspection and grading of produce intended for export to any country to which the Law may have been applied.

Tobacco.—Cyprus is eminently suited for tobacco growing. Two kinds are cultivated, "Latakia" or dark fumigated leaf for pipe mixtures, and "Oriental" or yellow leaf for cigarettes; practically all of it goes to the United Kingdom. Since 1933 there has been a renewed interest in demand for Cyprus tobacco and the area cultivated in 1935 was 4,420 acres. Considerable progress has been made in improving the quality of the cigarette leaf. With the growth of the manufacture of Cyprus cigarettes in London exports may be expected to increase, and the export of yellow leaf tobacco is now allowed only under licence.

The cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco are governed by the Tobacco Law, 1932, operative as from the 1st of August, 1932.

Other Products.—Other agricultural products of note are onions, raw cotton, raw silk and silk waste, cumin, and sumach. Exports for 1935 were:—

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Country of Destination.*
	Cwt.	*£*	
Onions	75,574	10,999	United Kingdom, Palestine and Egypt.
Raw Cotton	8,291	25,246	United Kingdom, and Greece.
Raw Silk and Silk Waste ...	146	1,164	France.
Cumin	19,941	32,084	British East Indies, Egypt, and France.
Sumach	14,930	9,117	United Kingdom.

Olives and olive oil are two of the staple foods of the native population, but production rarely exceeds requirements. Eggs and vegetables and fruit other than those enumerated above are produced in sufficient quantities for local needs.

2. FORESTRY.

The State forests of Cyprus are important as natural resources less for their exploitable timber content than for their influence upon climatic and soil conservation. They are situated on the northern and southern ranges of hills, clothing the catchment areas of the rivers. In 1934 they covered an area of 402,041 acres, but this area was reduced to 402,035 acres in 1935 as some land fit for cultivation was surrendered. They are grouped into three classes. The first class is composed of the main forests of which the total area is 332,570 acres. The second consists of poorer forests, covering an area of 26,106 acres, and the third of poor open scrub. The remainder is bare, burnt, cut-over, or non-productive land. In the first two classes the growing stock is mainly composed of Aleppo and Corsican pines, but other species such as cypress, oak, plane, alder and cedar also occur. The predominating species in the scrub forests are juniper and pistacia. The total growing stock in 1935 was estimated at 175,695,000 cubic feet.

The activities of the Department are chiefly directed to the scientific management of the existing forests and reafforestation. The importance of encouraging natural regeneration is given careful consideration. Working plans have been made in accordance with which the trees to be felled to secure regular annual yields are marked and sold standing, the work of extraction and conversion being done by the buyers. The marketing of timber is left to private enterprise.

Although the quality of the timber is inferior to that which is imported 616,429 cubic feet were extracted in 1935 as against 503,386 cubic feet in 1934. The total imports of timber in 1935 amounted to 801,275 cubic feet valued at £57,156, as against 567,421 cubic feet imported in 1934, which was valued at £46,756.

The annual yield of fuel is sufficient to meet the needs of the Colony.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Stockbreeding is an industry of considerable economic importance. The estimated figures in 1935 were:—

Horses	4,169	Sheep	275,486
Donkeys	51,301	Goats	226,025
Mules	8,079	Camels	921
Oxen	36,618	Pigs	38,121

The estimated value was £1,500,000. Natural pasture is poor in the summer months, and livestock suffered severely in the drought of 1931-33. A Government Stock Farm is maintained at Athalassa and supplies breeding stock to district stud stables.

Oxen, donkeys, and mules (jennets) are important items in the Colony's export trade. The figures are:—

	Oxen.		*Donkeys.*		*Mules.*		*All classes.*
	Number.	*Value.* £	*Number*	*Value.* £	*Number.*	*Value.* £	*Value.* £
1931	5,842	60,166	477	2,035	1,062	20,687	88,801
1932	4,467	43,592	736	2,359	1,599	35,529	83,403
1933	2,675	26,743	1,394	4,491	1,643	30,684	63,687
1934	1,168	11,737	788	2,237	1,726	31,321	49.045
1935	648	7,070	1,078	4,829	1,743	32,843	50,728

Oxen and donkeys are sent chiefly to Palestine and Egypt. Egypt, Palestine, and Syria are the principal purchasers of mules.

The yield of animal produce for 1935 was estimated as follows:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	*Value at Farm.* £		*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value at Farm.* £		*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value at Farm* £
Wool ...	7,438	14,876	Butter ...	590	3,540	Cheese ...	17,276	51,828

Exports of wool, cheese, and hides and skins were:—

ARTICLE AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.	WOOL (FRANCE AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA).		CHEESE (EGYPT).		HIDES AND SKINS (FRANCE AND ITALY).	
	Quantity. Cwt.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value.* £
1931	3,306	7,152	4,123	13,689	2,263	12,658
1932	3,816	6,616	3,588	15,902	1,963	8,919
1933	8,318	16,581	4,507	15,586	3,815	14,826
1934	3,606	8,358	4,478	15,243	1,539	6,526
1935	6,050	14,166	7,115	24,664	1,055	4,891

4. MINERALS.

Cyprus is rich in minerals. Extensive deposits of **cupriferous pyrites** occur at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni on the north-west coast and are mined by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, which in 1935 employed 2,650 persons per day and expended on wages an average of £13,654 a month in Cyprus. There is no local consumption, and the ore is exported to Germany, Italy, Holland, and the United Kingdom. Figures for the past five years follow:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value.* £
1931 ...	199,786	194,750	1934 ...	146,355	142,458
1932 ...	177,630	166,552	1935 ...	239,482	342,400
1933 ...	209,970	195,779			

A new ore treatment plant having an ultimate daily capacity of 1,000 tons, is now in operation. The return for 1935 given above includes pyritic concentrates produced from this source.

The **Asbestos** deposits of Amiandos-on-Troödos are understood to be practically inexhaustible, The serpentine rock is quarried by the Cyprus & General Asbestos Company and after treatment in primary and fibre mills the product is exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent. During 1935 the Company employed on an average 812 persons per day, but during the summer months, when climatic conditions allow full work in the quarries, as many as 2,000 persons can be employed. The average monthly wage bill to Cypriot employees was £2,440.

Although the scale of operations has been maintained, the decline in the selling price of asbestos and the restricted nature of the market have adversely affected the Company's business in recent years.

	Exports:—			*Exports:—*	
Year.	*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value.* £
1931 ...	3,571	66,381	1934 ...	7,590	64,254
1932 ...	1,600	27.214	1935 ...	7,510	50,174
1933 ...	4,567	44,088			

Chrome Iron-ore occurs in the Troödos area and three deposits are now being developed by the Cyprus Chrome Co., Ltd. It is intended to erect a dressing plant for the treatment of these ores in 1936.

Gold.—The rise in the value of this metal in terms of sterling has directed attention to the possibilities of gold mining in the Colony. The existence of a deposit underlying the Skouriotissa pyritic ore body carrying secondary values in gold and silver has been known for some years, but it was not until 1933 that the Cyprus Mines Corporation began to exploit this occurrence. Up to the end of 1935 the quantity mined amounted to 27,152 tons yielding precious metals to the value of £188,032. This deposit is now approaching exhaustion. During the year 1935 there has been considerable activity in prospecting for this type of deposit elsewhere in Cyprus, and several discoveries have been reported on which development work is proceeding.

Gypsum is of wide occurrence and is extensively quarried for local use and also for export, both in the raw and calcined state. It is estimated that during 1935 there were some 32 kilns at work employing about 200 men, in addition to numerous small kilns of which no particulars could be ascertained. In 1935 14,221 tons were exported valued at £3,105.

Terra umbra of excellent quality is quarried in a primitive and inefficient manner by individuals under contract with the small factories, of which there were three in 1935. There is practically no local consumption, and exports, of which particulars follow, are now chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and Italy.

Year.	*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Quantity.* Tons.	*Value.* £
1931 ...	3,097	7,182	1934 ...	4,459	11,709
1932 ...	2,477	6,212	1935 ...	6,126	16,613
1933 ...	4,167	11,136			

There is also a very small production of *terre verte.*

Salt of high quality, sufficient for the Colony's needs, is collected from one of the two salt lakes. The lake is capable of supplying 31,000 tons of salt per annum, but only about one-tenth of the quantity is collected. The sale of salt is a Government monopoly, and realizes about £25,000 a year.

All mineral deposits except those occurring on Mulk land (freehold land) are vested in the State and are operated under Mining Leases or Licences issued throughout the Mines and Labour division of the Land Registration and Survey Department.

At the end of 1935, there were in force five mining leases (two held by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, one by the Cyprus & General Asbestos Company, one by the Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company Limited and one by the Cyprus Chrome Co. Ltd.) and also three Mining Licences. In addition there were in force 38 permits to prospect for minerals.

5. Fisheries.

There is no freshwater fishing in Cyprus. The few rivers dry up in the summer before they reach the sea.

Round the coast red and grey mullet, bass, bream, eels, skate, cuttlefish, tunny, and goby are fairly plentiful, but the value of the sea fisheries is insufficiently appreciated and there is no organized fishing industry.

In 1934 there were 553 men employed as fishermen but this figure decreased to 549 in 1935. The total weight of fish landed in 1934 was 3,212 cwt. valued at £9,421. This increased to 4,357 cwt. valued at £13,140 in 1935. This increase is due to a Cypriot sailing vessel having been converted into a fishing trawler which fished throughout the year. The demand, however, is still greater than the supply, which could no doubt be increased. There is no export of fish, fresh, dried or canned.

Owing to indiscriminate fishing in the past and the consequent deterioration of the sponge beds, sponge fishing by machine boats is now prohibited except once every three years by one boat. During 1935 no sponge fishing whatever took place. During 1934, 14 machine boats and 18 harpoon boats fished. Of that catch 104 cwt. valued at £5,500 were exported in 1934 and 36 cwt. valued at £1,936 were exported in 1935, mostly to the Dodekanese Islands, where they are treated and placed on the market.

B.

Food Supply.

Cyprus is not self-supporting in respect of all essential food-stuffs. The staple foods of the indigenous population are bread, cheese, olives and olive oil, dried fish, eggs, meat, rice, vegetables, fruit, and salt; and of these cheese, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit, and salt are or could be produced in sufficient quantities without difficulty.

Dried fish and rice, though largely consumed, may be regarded as not essential in the diet of the people, and it is probable, having regard to the fact that olives and olive oil are both imported and exported in normal years, that the cessation of external supplies of these commodities could be viewed with equanimity. Flour, however, must be imported in present conditions for, although Cyprus is a cereal-growing country exporting wheat and on occasion flour, the local production is insufficient to meet local requirements. Moreover the local flour is not popular with the bakers nor the bread made wholly therefrom with the consumers. The bakers consider that imported flour is more uniform in quality and less liable to deterioration in storage than the native, and that the loaves baked with it or with an admixture of native flour are more attractive, more palatable and larger from the same quantity of flour. It is unquestionable that the white loaf, formerly confined to urban districts, is increasingly used in the villages.

Imports of flour have steadily risen and the quantity now imported is in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent. of the Island's consumption. The low price of imported flour has forced down the local price of wheat and consequently it has been found necessary to increase the import duty on imported flour to £3 per ton, in order to protect the local cereal grower.

Cyprus could increase its wheat production by raising the average yield per acre, but owing to climatic and soil conditions and the small size of the average holding wheat can never be grown profitably at a price that will compete with the big wheat producing countries.

It appears to be desirable on the one hand to grow a different type of wheat that will compete in point of quality with imported flour and on the other hand to change over on low producing and marginal wheat lands to some other form of production. Trials are being carried out by the Agricultural Department with a view to finding wheats of improved quality and high production suitable to local conditions and propaganda is being carried on to encourage the growth of forage for live-stock. There are good markets for slaughter cattle in Palestine and for mules in other nearby countries and production for these markets can be extended and developed considerably and will prove to be more profitable than wheat growing.

The Colony is an agricultural and not a lumber or manufacturing country and its annually recurrent requirements of the raw materials of industry and of manufactured goods must be supplied from abroad. Among the principal imports in Classes II and III listed above none can be supplied from local resources with the possible exception of leather.

VI.—Industry.

Except the mines, to which reference has already been made, there are no large industrial establishments. There are, however, many small undertakings, which, though the largest employs under 200 persons when in full operation, have a considerable aggregate output. Particulars of the most important of these follow in respect of the year 1935:—

Industry and Number of Establishments.	*Total daily Labour Force.*	*Approximate Value of Annual Production.* £	*Whether Production is chiefly for Local Consumption or Export.*
1 Artificial Teeth factory ...	244	16,537	Local and Export.
53 Brick and tile factories ...	402	15,586	Local.
4 Carob-crushers	86	Not ascertained.	Export.
14 Cheese factories*	144	25,064	Local and Export.
1 Citrus juice and oil extractor ...	27	1,650	Export.
56 Cotton ginneries	141	39,860	Local and Export.
1 Flax scutching mill	25	400	Local.
4 Foundries	52	3,834	Local.
22 Gypsum factories	196	8,645	Local and Export.
11 Ice factories	40	2,606	Local.
1 Jam factory	1	28	Local.
4 Macaroni factories	22	6,400	Local.
16 Mineral water factories ...	55	4,274	Local.
1 Origanum oil distillery ...	30	20	Export.
65 Potteries	218	2,991	Local and Export.
2 Ship Building yards	4	70	Local.
18 Soap factories	72	26,380	Local.
1 Spinning factory	70	6,845	Local.
1 Sumach factory	16	3,500	Export.
3 Tanneries	86	6,625	Local.
4 Terra Umbra quarries... ...	76	13,595	Export.
5 Tobacco factories	302	197,761	Local.
23 Wine and spirit factories* ...	368	81,100	Local and Export.

* Excluding some small undertakings.

In addition there is a considerable amount of domestic manufacturing production, including shoe-making, furniture making, principally for local use, weaving and the production of linen, lace, and embroidery work, of which there were exports, valued at £18,555 in 1935.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

1. In ancient times Cyprus, on the main caravan route to India and the East, derived great profit from the warehousing of goods in transit, but the opening of more direct routes and the greater range and pace of modern transport have reduced it to a negligible amount. The annual value of goods entered for transhipment during the six years ended with 1933 did not exceed £4,600.

2. Cyprus is becoming increasingly popular with tourists. Part of the functions of the Trade Development Officer in the Colony and of the Government of Cyprus Information Office in London is to encourage this traffic, the annual value of which is estimated as follows:—

1931	£90,000	1934	£126,000
1932	£90,000	1935	£124,500
1933	£130,000		

The number of inward passengers including tourists for the day amounted to 14,702 during 1934 and to 14,057 during 1935.

Thirty-five clean and comfortable hotels exist in the principal towns and summer resorts of the island.

VIII.—Communications.

1. At the end of 1935 there were 870 miles of Government roads with a minimum width of 16 feet, of which 661½ miles were suitable for motor traffic in all weathers, and 208½ miles except after heavy rains; and 1,812½ miles of village roads many of which are motorable in summer but often impassable after rain. There are adequate private motor-car passenger and goods services, some of them under contract with the Post Office for the delivery of mails, between the principal towns and villages. A Government motor road service between Nicosia, Karavostassi, and Morphou has replaced scheduled railway services from Nicosia to Kalo Khorio.

2. The Government Railway from Famagusta to Kalo Khorio is a single track narrow-gauge system of 71 miles. Short branches operated by the Cyprus Mines Corporation connect it with the pyrites mines, and there is another narrow-gauge line between the mine and Xero (the pyrites port of Morphou Bay. The main line is now operated only to Nicosia (37 miles), and, while the line remains *in situ* from Nicosia to Kalo Khorio, schedule train services have been replaced by road motor services.

3. There is no inland water transport nor facilities for it.

4. A regular weekly mail, passenger and cargo service between Cyprus and Egypt is maintained by Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company under Government subsidy. There are also regular weekly or fortnightly passenger and cargo services between Cyprus and neighbouring countries by the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company, the Messageries Maritimes, the Deutscher Levante und Orient-Dienst Linie, and other companies, between Cyprus and the United Kingdom indirectly at fortnightly or longer intervals by cargo ships of the Prince, Moss, and Ellerman Lines, and occasional calls by ships of the American Export Line from New York with passengers and cargo.

The lack of regular and direct cargo services hampers the export trade, particularly in perishable commodities, from Cyprus to the United Kingdom.

In 1935, 531 sailing vessels (116 British (Cypriot) and 415 foreign) of a total net tonnage of 24,100 and 633 steamships (218 British and 415 foreign) of a total net tonnage of 1,443,881 entered the various ports.

There is only one harbour, at Famagusta, capable of accommodating ocean-going vessels of any size. It has been enlarged and was handed over for trade purposes in September, 1933. It is now capable of receiving ships of 8,000 tons. The entrance is 250 feet wide. The harbour itself is 700 feet wide and 1,800 feet long, and has a quay wall 1,750 feet long. It has a depth of 24 feet at low water. There is no rise or fall of tide over two feet at any point of the coast.

At Larnaca and Limassol there are open roadsteads and jetties for coastal craft. At Kyrenia and Paphos there are small harbours capable of sheltering small vessels having a draught of not more than seven feet.

Regular air services have not yet been established. At Nicosia and Larnaca there are landing grounds and seaplanes can be accommodated in Famagusta Harbour. During 1935 22 aeroplanes arrived in Cyprus, 20 landing at Nicosia, and two at Larnaca. Of these aeroplanes seven were British.

IX.—Tariff.

Approximately 40 per cent. of goods imported into the Island pay duty at specific rates, 40 per cent. at *ad valorem* rates carrying from 15 to 30 per cent., and 20 per cent. are admitted free of duty. Preferential rates of duty are accorded to all goods of Empire origin or manufacture. The margins of preference vary but generally amount to one-third or one-sixth of the full rate. On some goods the preference is higher, e.g. cinematograph films, dried fish, rice and spirits, half; flour two-thirds, and soap thirteen-twentieths of the full rate. There are no export duties.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There is a Cyprus Information Office in London for the purpose of distributing commercial information regarding Cyprus and of advising intending visitors to or settlers in the Colony.

The Trade Development Officer is the Imperial Correspondent in Cyprus of the Board of Trade. In this capacity he deals with questions affecting the import trade of the Colony from Empire countries,, and his other activities include the encouragement of the export trade and of the tourist traffic.

GIBRALTAR.

I.—Situation, etc.

Gibraltar consists of a long mountain block (the "Rock") rising to a height of 1,396 feet, 3 miles long, and ¾ mile broad, joined by a low sandy isthmus to the mainland of Spain, near the southern extremity of which, in latitude 36° 7′ 16″ North and longitude 5° 21″ 13′ West, it lies. The total area is only 1⅞ square miles. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are inaccessible cliffs and the town is built on the western and southern sides, facing the Bay.

The climate is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppresive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1935 shows 70·6° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 97° F. on the 31st July, and the lowest 33° F. on the 10th February. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, in 1935 22·77 inches were registered, of which 4·7 inches fell in May.

II.—Population.

The estimated civil population at the end of 1935 was 16,865, including 15,735 permanent residents. In addition some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects come into the Colony daily from the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea.

The total population shown in the 1931 census was 21,372. This figure included a Civil population of 17,613 and a floating Naval and Military population of 541 and 3,218 respectively. Of the Civil population, 1,216 were engaged in commerce and 820 in employment connected with transport and communications, while 908 were in Colonial Goverment and City Council employ.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY, BANKING, ETC.

The Gibralter currency consists of Government notes in the denominations of £5, £1, and 10s., based on sterling, with British subsidiary coinage. The local note circulation is at present £120,000. British currency notes are also legal tender and Spanish currency, although not legal tender, circulated freely prior to the recent introduction of currency restrictions in Spain.

Banks established in the Colony are:—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas).
Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie.
A. L. Galliano.
Rugeroni Bros. and Company.
Thos. Mosley and Company.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no public debt.
2. *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Department.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office	20,200	12,556
Net surplus £7,644.		

General Revenue.

		£	*Percentage.*
1.	Customs	82,000	48·4
2.	Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues	13,700	8·1
3.	Licences, Excise, and other Revenue	13,050	7·7
4.	Fees of Court, etc.	20,850	12·3
5.	Rent of Government Property	18,200	10·7
6.	Interest	14,000	8·3
7.	Surplus on self-balancing Department ...	7,644	4·5
		169,444	100
	Revenue of self-balancing Department set off against Expenditure	12,556	
	Total ...	£182,000	

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

		£	*Percentage.*
1.	Administration	86,125	51·6
2.	Economic Development	14,103	8·4
3.	Social Services	48,354	29·0
4.	Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	18,439	11·0
		167,021	100
	Expenditure of self-balancing Department set off against Revenue	12,556	
	Total ...	£179,577	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*—The net excess of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1935, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £200,000, amounted to £208,186.

5. *Grants-in-Aid.*—The Colony has received no grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid of any kind.

IV.—Trade.

No statistics of imports and exports are kept, as Gibraltar is a free port except for duties on wines, spirits malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco, but it may be taken that there are no important exports of local produce of any kind.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

There is no agricultural, forest or mineral production. A small amount of fishing is done, entirely for local consumption. The estimated value of the fish caught during the year 1935 was £1,797. There are 35 local licensed fishing boats, employing some 98 fishermen.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In view of the lack of any land suitable for agriculture, the Colony is almost wholly dependent on importations for all kinds of food-stuffs and must necessarily be so.

VI—Industry.

The only industrial establishments are:—

(i) shipbuilding and repairing yards, and foundries. Apart from the Naval Dockyard, these are small and can only undertake minor repairs. About 92 men are employed in them;

(ii) a few small tobacco factories.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The principal economic occupation of Gibraltar is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping. There is also a considerable transhipment trade in goods for Spain and Morocco and some re-export trade with the same countries.

For some years now, a publicity campaign has been conducted with a view to bringing before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a Tourist Resort and Travel Centre. This campaign is still proceeding energetically and the number of tourists visiting the Colony has shown a steady and satisfactory increase. Many tourists take advantage of the facilities available for using

Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco and a great number also land from cruising steamers and from mail steamers during the few hours which they spend in the Harbour.

Another source of income is the expenditure in connexion with the naval establishment and garrison.

No estimate of the amount of these various sources of income (which together make up the whole economic resources of the Colony) is available.

VIII.—Communications.

Some 5¼ miles of roads in the city and 8½ miles outside supply adequate internal communications.

External communications are predominantly by sea. There are frequent services with all important world ports, e.g., by the Peninsular and Oriental Services from London to India, the Far East and Australia and by numerous other lines. Mails to the United Kingdom and the Continent are forwarded by steamer to Algeciras (the service with which receives a Government subsidy of £500) and thence overland. There is also road communication with the mainland of Spain.

IX.—Tariff.

As already indicated, Customs duties are not charged except on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, and motor spirit, on which specific duties are charged with lower duties for British Empire produce.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no Colonial trade representatives in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

MALTA.

I.—Situation, Area, etc.

The Colony of Malta consists of the two main islands of Malta and Gozo, the small island of Comino and a few very small islands lying immediately off the coasts of the larger islands.

The islands are situated in the Mediterranean, in latitude 14° E. and longitude 35° and 36° N. between Sicily and the North African coast.

The total area of the Colony is 121·844 square miles (about 77,980 acres) of which 94·870 square miles is the area of Malta, 25·899 square miles the area of Gozo, and 1·075 square miles the area of Comino. The islands contain a high proportion of rocky, uncultivable waste land. Although every available part of the islands is cultivated, the area under cultivation in 1934-35 hardly exceeded 42,000 acres. The land is all divided into small-holdings, the number in 1935 being 236 below 10 acres, 10,864 between 11 and 50 acres, and no larger holdings.

The climate is on the whole pleasant and equable and particularly agreeable during the winter. The summer months are normally almost entirely rainless. The highest monthly maximum in 1935 at the Meteorological Station at Valletta, the capital of the Colony was 91·8° F. (in August) and the lowest monthly maximum was 59·2° F. (in January). The lowest monthly minimum was 42·6° F. (in January) and the highest monthly minimum 72·1° F. (in August). The total rainfall at Valletta in 1935 was 20·18 inches; less than ·02 inches fell in the month of July. The mean rainfall as measured at a number of places throughout the islands in 1935 was 21·008 inches for Malta, 22·02 inches for Gozo, and 16·50 inches for Comino.

II.—Population, etc.

The islands are very densely populated and the continued increase in the population is causing serious concern. The last census was held on 26th April, 1931. At that date the population of the whole Colony was 241,621, representing a density of 2,016 persons per square mile; the population of Malta itself was 217,784, representing a density of 2,327 per square mile and that of Gozo was 23,837, representing a density of 918 per square mile. By the 31st of December, 1935, it was estimated that the figures had increased to the following:—

	Total population.	*Density per square mile.*
Malta	230,876	2,433·6
Gozo	25,264	936·6
Total	256,140	2,102·1

In the year 1935, in spite of an infant-mortality of 285·71 *per mille*, births exceeded deaths by 2,683. The figures of density are all the more alarming when it is remembered that so great a proportion of the islands is uncultivable. If the density per cultivable square mile be calculated, it appears that the density is something like 3,411 per square mile in Malta and Gozo.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that emigration on a large scale has been regarded as an economic necessity to Malta, and the time is being awaited when world conditions may improve to such an extent as to allow of a relaxation of the barriers which have been placed in the way of immigration in all countries. During 1935, 1,397 emigrants left the islands and 547 returned, the net efflux being 850, a little more than 0·33 per cent. of the population.

The principal domiciled Maltese communities overseas, the results of emigration in previous years, are in Australia, the United States of America and North Africa, but small Maltese communities are also found in other parts of the world.

About a quarter of the population is accommodated in the towns of Valletta, Floriana, Vittoriosa, Senglea, and Cospicua, which are grouped round the two great harbours, the Grand Harbour and Marsa Muscetto, and another third of the population lives in neighbouring villages which constitute the suburban area. The principal source of employment for these people is the Naval Dockyard, and the harbours, and numbers are engaged in trade and the small industries referred to in Section VI below, but considerable difficulty is experienced in finding occupation for the unskilled labourers who constitute the majority of the working population.

The remainder of the population are occupied in agriculture which constitutes the principal industry of both the islands.

The following is a brief summary of the occupations of the population (of the age of five years and upwards) as declared at the 1931 census:—

	Male.	*Female.*	*Total.*
I. Professional—			
Local Government officials	1,545	15	1,560
Army and Navy	2,283	—	2,283
Roman Catholic Secular Clergy	643	—	643
Monastic Orders	506	—	506
Nuns and Sisters	—	940	940
Other professional	3,092	1,245	4,337
	8,069	2,200	10,269
II. Personal or domestic—			
Domestic servants	1,550	4,741	6,291
Other	1,604	1,288	2,892
	3,154	6,029	9,183
III. Commercial—			
Merchants, dealers, and agents	9,251	1,912	11,163
Persons connected with commerce ...	2,887	619	3,506
Conveyance of persons and goods	7,837	27	7,864
	19,975	2,558	22,533
IV. Agricultural—			
Fields and pastures	10,987	2,456	13,443
Gardens	181	1	182
Animal tending	51	3	54
	11,219	2,460	13,679
V. Industrial—			
Wood and furniture	4,030	8	4,038
Metal workers	3,448	7	3,455
Stone and lime workers	3,419	17	3,436
Food, drink, and tobacco	3,094	400	3,494
Other	11,938	4,823	16,761
	25,929	5,255	31,184
VI. Unoccupied and unproductive—			
Private means	528	330	858
Pensioners	1,265	88	1,353
Scholars and children	24,200	22,062	46,262
Other	8,900	69,282	78,182
	34,893	91,762	126,655

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The currency in circulation consists of British coins and Bank of England notes. There is no local issue of currency notes.

It was estimated at the end of 1935 that £35,000 of silver and bronze coins and £700,000 of Bank of England notes were in circulation.

2. There are three local banks, the Bank of Malta, the Anglo-Maltese Bank (which maintains a branch in Gozo, the only bank in that island), and Scicluna's Bank (a private bank).

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the Banco di Roma, and the Credit Foncier d'Algerie et de Tunisie all maintain branches in Valletta.

3. There is a Government Savings Bank with a branch in Gozo.

	Number of Depositors on 31st March, 1935.	*Amount standing to credit of Depositors on 31st March,* 1935.
Malta	13,283	£1,400,907
Gozo	660	78,468
	13,943	1,479,375

The Government does not carry on any other form of banking business.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

By a Proclamation on the 8th March, 1805, an import duty on wines, etc., was re-established for the purpose of paying interests on private capitals invested in the fund known as the "Massa Frumentaria" which in 1798 was appropriated by the French Government then in occupation of the Maltese Islands. The original amount of the debt, according to a revision of claims made in 1819, was £102,534, and the amount outstanding on the 31st March, 1935, was £79,081.

There is no other public debt.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office	34,600	33,585
Telephone Service	13,010	11,678
Water Service	50,850	117,925
Electricity Supply	107,130	
	205,590	163,188

Net surplus ... £42,402.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage of whole.*
1. Customs	619,300	62·3
2. Licences, Stamp and other duties, Court fines, etc. ...	107,640	10·8
3. Rents	56,100	5·6
4. Lotto receipts	58,000	5·8
5. Fees of office and re-imbursements	49,412	5·0
6. Miscellaneous, interest and other receipts	61,651	6·2
7. Surplus on self-balancing Departments	42,402	4·3
	994,505	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure	163,188	
Revenue from Colonial Development Fund	10,979	
Total	£1,168,672	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	38,981	23,325	291,647	353,953
Class II	805	21	646	1,472
Class III	56,531	3,137	184,446	244,114
Class IV	4	—	795	799
	96,321	26,483	477,534	600,338

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

	£	*Percentage of whole.*
1. Debt Charges	4,156	0·4
2. Administration	339,802	32·4
3. Economic Development	133,048	12·7
4. Social Services	490,659	46·9
5. Non effective (i.e., pensions)	79,707	7·6
	1,047,372	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	163,188	
Expenditure from Colonial Development Fund ...	10,979	
Total	£1,221,539	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

On the 31st March, 1935, the Colony's liquid assets consisted of a Reserve Fund of £100,000, besides a balance of £208,619 under the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

5. *Grants-in-aid, &c.*

The Colony has received no grants or loans from the United Kingdom Exchequer since 1920-21.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total (excluding Ships' Stores).*
	£	£	£	£
1913	72,021	28,186	376,439	476,646
1932	57,822	9,971	211,314	279,107
1933	30,063	8,358	191,526	229,947
1934	39,832	8,122	258,130	306,084
1935	57,697	8,232	228,861	294,790

The value of exports for Ships' Stores, Bunkers and Seaplane Stores for the years in question was as follows:—

	£		£
1913	677,717	1934	269,005
1932	110,569	1935	253,534
1933	110,948		

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I. £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total.* £
To:—					
United Kingdom	25,766	9,849	4,765	10	40,390
Rest of Empire	6,790	3	675	—	7,468
Total Empire	32,556	9,852	5,440	10	47,858
Holland	75,255	106	—	—	75,361
Italy	3,819	14,969	1,699	24	20,511
Belgium	8,977	1,110	—	—	10,087
Other foreign countries	21,944	13,673	2,366	—	37,983
Total foreign countries	109,995	29,858	4,065	24	143,942
Ships' stores	4,807	—	723	—	5,530
GRAND TOTAL	147,358	39,710	10,228	34	197,330

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of Destination with value in £'000.*
Class I.			
Vegetables—			
Potatoes	9,279 tons	108,323	Holland (73), United Kingdom (19), Belgium (9).
Onions	622 „	3,863	Sweden (2).
Other		522	
		112,708	
Beer	115,420 gal.	12,187	Tunis (3), Ships' Stores (3), Aden (2), Egypt (2).
Cumin seed	5,333 cwt.	11,342	France (2), Chile (2), Holland (2), United Kingdom (1).
Bran	26,552 „	5,942	United Kingdom (3), Lybia (2).
Class II.			
Hides and Skins	12,283 „	16,019	Italy (8), Turkey (4), United States of America (2).
Metals, old or scrap	46,713 „	11,115	Italy (5), United Kingdom (5).
Stone, blocks and slabs		5,121	Greece (4), United Kingdom (1).
Tallow	2,037 „	2,532	Italy (2).
Class III.			
Smoking requisites		4,651	United Kingdom (4).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	1,199,404	64,183	1,324,906	2,588,493
1932	950,864	228,441	2,123,413	3,317,659*
1933	1,001,777	196,171	2,269,990	3,479,054*
1934	959,511	231,743	2,270,671	3,468,308*
1935	1,026,927	365,957	2,371,290	3,767,795*

* Includes imports on account of Army and Navy Departments, baggage, etc., but excludes Ships' Stores, as follows:—

	Army & Navy Depts. baggage etc. £	*Ships' Stores.* £
1932	14,941	1,548
1933	11,116	2,808
1934	6,383	727
1935	3,621	2,688

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I. £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total.* £
From:—					
United Kingdom	292,670	76,667	653,859	397	1,023,593
Australia	145,938	28	604	—	146,570
Canada	105,159	184	19,321	—	124,664
Rest of Empire	82,186	5,935	6,552	50	94,723
Total Empire	625,953	82,814	680,336	447	1,389,550

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935—continued.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total*
From:—	£	£	£	£	£
Italy	93,442	10,007	142,100	134	245,683
Roumania	93,193	62,496	39,167	—	194,856
Germany	15,445	42,434	112,476	2	170,357
Turkey	136,428	2,647	15	128	139,218
Holland	120,899	1,751	14,844	—	137,494
France	92,766	703	32,938	—	126,407
Japan	18,265	268	99,860	—	118,393
Belgium	38,686	1,008	73,308	—	113,002
United States of America	59,060	1,027	45,683	—	105,770
Dutch Possessions	8,784	—	91,388	—	100,172
Tunis	72,221	139	13,449	4,206	90,015
Brazil	70,878	84	46	—	71,008
Jugo-Slavia	28,402	30,391	11,156	139	70,088
Poland	27,935	22,600	2,878	—	53,413
Iran	9,520	—	42,930	—	52,450
Czecho-Slovakia	15,367	—	36,374	—	51,741
Other foreign countries	425,573	32,503	72,841	306	531,223
Total foreign countries	1,326,864	208,058	831,453	4,951	2,371,290
Ships' Stores, Army and Navy Departments and other items.	1,914	3,419	976	—	6,309
GRAND TOTAL	1,954,731	294,291	1,512,765	5,362	3,767,149

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from the United Kingdom to the value of £3,334.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of origin and value in £'000.*
Class I.			
Animal Foods—			
Pulses (all kinds)	16,122 tons	136,898	Turkey (61), Tunis (38), Morocco (16).
Saggina	10,340 „	52,440	Syria (31), Iran (9), Palestine (8).
Indian corn	10,916 „	50,323	Roumania (41).
Barley	10,212 „	45,027	Roumania (21), Morocco (13).
Cotton seed	7,297 „	34,690	Turkey (28), Syria (6).
Bran	6,070 „	30,612	Tunis (17), Egypt (8).
Other		20,001	China (7), Turkey (3), Italy (2), Argentine Republic (2).
		369,991	
Wheat	51,434 „	316,631	Australia (100), Canada (74), France (57), Russia (28), Algiers (26), Roumania (19).
Animals living, for food—			
Store Bullocks	14,578	83,297	Turkey (35), Bulgaria (24), Jugo-Slavia (19).
Fattened Bullocks	2,154	26,980	Roumania (9), Hungary (7), Jugo-Slavia (5).
Other, including poultry		2,619	Bulgaria (2).
		112,896	
Milk, fresh or preserved—			
Condensed	90,229 cases	73,284	Holland (51), Norway (8).
Other	11,297 „	12,013	United Kingdom (4), Holland (2), Australia (2).
	101,596 „	85,297	
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	135,316 lb.	52,483	United Kingdom (51).
Other	14,367 „	29,717	United States of America (17), Greece (5), United Kingdom (2), Turkey (2).
	149,683 „	82,200	
Coffee and substitutes	49,766 cwt.	79,278	Brazil (69), Austria (3).
Wines	1,804,313 gal.	77,163	Greece (38), Italy (12), Spain (10), United Kingdom (4).
Meats—			
Bacon, Ham, etc.	15,616 cwt.	41,883	Lithuania (14), Poland (11), Denmark (6), United Kingdom (4).
Tinned and potted	7,271 „	17,594	Argentine Republic (6), United Kingdom (5), Holland (2).
Other	6,347 „	15,390	Australia (7), Italy (4).
	29,234 „	74,867	
Flour and Semola	158,952 „	73,561	Canada (24), Australia (23), France (11), United States of America (8), United Kingdom (7).
Butter and substitutes	22,566 „	68,730	New Zealand (24), United Kingdom (17), Holland (17), Australia (9).
Edible Oils—			
Cotton and other seed	547,691 gal.	61,424	United Kingdom (33), Denmark (27).
Olive	27,810 „	7,170	Tunis (4), Italy (3).
	575,501 „	68,594	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin and value in* £'000.
Sugar	10,804 tons	65,868	United Kingdom (28), Poland (14), United States of America (12), Germany (7), Belgium(4).
Fish (all kinds)...		56,736	Japan (17), United Kingdom (15), Newfoundland (4), Italy (4).
Cheese	14,763 cwt.	52,218	Italy (27), New Zealand (10), Bulgaria (3), Finland (3).
Lard and substitutes	20,290 „	46,780	Holland (30), Argentine Republic (6), France (4).
Spirits	54,380 gal.	44,419	United Kingdom (31), France (9).
Fruits—			
Fresh		20,359	Italy (10), Canary Islands (2).
Dried		17,087	Italy (7), United States of America (3), Greece (2).
Preserved		5,873	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1), Straits Settlements (1).
		43,319	
Class II.			
Coal	104,827 tons	113,628	United Kingdom (46), Germany (42), Poland (22).
Wood and Timber		68,161	Jugo-Slavia (30), Austria (14), Russia (6), British West Africa (5), Roumania (4).
Petroleum, crude	5,028,949 gal.	61,456	Roumania (59).
Class III.			
Apparel—			
Boots and shoes	409,656 pr.	45,690	United Kingdom (18), Japan (13), Czecho-Slovakia (6), Italy (3).
Hosiery		36,198	United Kingdom (20), Japan (8), Germany (4).
Haberdashery		26,509	United Kingdom (9), Italy (5), Japan (4), Germany (4).
Hats and caps		13,720	United Kingdom (7), Italy (6).
Other		85,879	United Kingdom (49), Japan (22), Italy (8).
		207,996	
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	659,199 gal.	128,535	Dutch East Indies (45), Iran (43), Roumania (39).
Gas	7,692 tons	27,418	Dutch West Indies (27).
Patent Fuel	4,968 „	17,388	Dutch West Indies (all).
Other		11,157	United Kingdom (8), Holland (2).
		184,498	
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	2,946,541 yd.	76,303	United Kingdom (48), Italy (25).
Other		23,423	United Kingdom (11), Japan (6).
		99,726	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	436 vehicles	52,172	United Kingdom (29), Canada 11), United States of America (7), Italy (5).
Chassis	104	19,184	United States of America (11), Canada (5), United Kingdom (3).
Parts and accessories ...		19,855	United Kingdom (13), United States of America(4).
		91,211	
Woollen Manufactures—			
Piece goods	634,771 yd.	69,640	United Kingdom (60), Italy (5), Germany (4).
Other		6,885	United Kingdom (6).
		76,525	
Soap—			
Laundry	53,866 cwt.	58,233	United Kingdom (45), Tunis (12).
Other		13,022	United Kingdom (11).
		71,255	
Hardware		61,063	United Kingdom (24), Germany (18) Sweden (5).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Artificial silk piece goods ...	540,728 yd.	28,040	Italy (10), United Kingdom (6), France (5), Switzerland (5).
Silk piece goods	321,759 „	17,846	Japan (10), Italy (4), China (3).
Other silk goods		2,680	Japan (1), Italy (1).
		48,566	
Machinery		42,187	United Kingdom (21), Germany (12), taly (4).
Chemicals and apothecaries' wares, not containing alcohol.		40,220	United Kingdom (22), Italy (7).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

All land suitable for farming is closely cultivated.

The crops produced are designed primarily for local consumption, the areas under different crops and the total amount of crops harvested in the "agricultural year" September, 1934 to August, 1935, being as follows:—

	Areas under cultivation in acres.	*Crop reaped.*
Forage	10,906	706,570 loads (of 10 bundles)
Wheat	9,320	22,391 qr.
Potatoes	4,934	11,104 tons
Barley	2,738	10,279 qr.
Meslin (Mischiato)	1,981	6,096 qr.
Vines	1,577	84,574 cwt.
Cumin seed	1,931	6,320 cwt.
Vegetables	2,188	150,858 cwt.
Beans and peas	1,830	6,865 qr.
Tomatoes	1,228	91,810 cwt.
Onions	944	4,561 tons
Cotton	34	7,910 lb.
Maize	375	1,629 qr.
Citrus fruits	193	130,230 dozen.
Other fruits	1,120	74,261 cwt.
	41,299	

The total area under cultivation during the year 1934-35 was 42,183 acres of which 5,906 acres were placed under a second crop. The production of crops was rather below the average except for grapes, which were more than satisfactory. The only products important for the export trade are potatoes and cumin seed, more than half the total production of which is exported, and onions and tomatoes of which only a small proportion is exported.

The whole of the meslin and about half the cotton is grown in Gozo, but otherwise the cultivation is distributed fairly evenly over the two islands.

The yield of wheat is usually about 4 quarters per acre, but was much below that figure in 1935. The cultivation of cotton is dwindling from year to year owing to lack of markets.

The total quantity of grapes available for the press in 1934-35 was estimated at 84,574 cwt. with an estimated yield of 570,000 Imperial gallons of wine, the whole of which was consumed locally.

Exports of onions, potatoes, and cumin seed and the principal countries of destination for the past five years were as follows:—

	1931.		*1932.*		*1933.*		*1934.*		*1935.*	
	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £.*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £.*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £.*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £.*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £.*
Onions—										
United Kingdom	7,096	1,442	12,498	3,064	2,510	414	1,526	212	1,130	295
Holland	15,296	3,618	42,084	7,846	13,672	1,027	16,981	1,882	1,134	326
Italy	380	175	8,267	2,018	—	—	400	45	—	—
Tunis	3,812	913	3,447	872	3,281	537	170	20	246	23
Other Countries	2,326	636	1,998	655	4,374	382	11,032	1,585	9,926	3,539
	28,910	6,784	68,294	14,455	23,837	2,360	30,109	3,744	12,436	4,183
	Quantity in tons.	*Value in £*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £*
Potatoes—										
United Kingdom	496	5,172	1,448	14,701	648	6,842	1,457	12,053	1,497	18,700
Ceylon	1,841	13,350	690	5,526	1,048	5,169	487	3,313	400	2,862
Holland	7,604	78,792	6,619	67,731	7,140	58,604	8,797	73,944	6,294	73,209
Germany	604	6,010	538	6,174	342	2,236	222	2,164	70	1,407
Italy	300	3,714	296	3,581	169	1,666	204	2,436	168	3,175
Belgium	164	1,520	310	3,612	665	3,938	948	9,848	820	8,640
Other Countries	933	6,677	524	3,729	158	913	198	1,613	30	330
	11,942	115,235	10,425	105,054	10,170	79,368	12,313	105,370	9,279	108,323

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £*
Cumin Seed—										
Germany	1,623	3,522	1,903	1,993	1,611	2,226	1,136	2,691	271	631
Holland	2,092	3,900	788	918	1,117	1,730	782	1,733	856	1,720
France	556	890	1,353	1,328	362	500	260	444	1,069	2,094
Other Countries ...	2,340	3,980	2,595	3,558	2,138	3,301	2,826	6,799	3,137	7,187
	6,611	12,292	6,639	7,797	5,228	7,757	5,004	11,667	5,333	11,632

2. FORESTS.

There are no commercially important forests or woodlands in Malta.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The animal population of the islands is comparatively large, the estimated number in 1935 being:—

Horses	2,587	Sheep	15,843
Asses	3,563	Goats	29,710
Mules	2,849	Pigs	6,965
Horned cattle	4,429		

The staple food-stuff of the local population is bread, but large quantities of fresh meat are also consumed. The military garrison and the crews of His Majesty's ships generally consume imported frozen meat. In addition to the products of the local herds, considerable numbers of live animals were imported for food in 1935 as follows:—Bullocks, and other similar animals, fat 2,154 and store, 14,578, sheep 421, and swine 576. The local breeding of swine has assumed large proportions, and in order to protect the local farmers, the importation of swine has been prohibited as from the 8th February, 1935.

4. MINERALS.

Almost the whole of the islands have been geologically surveyed, and the only mineral of economic value is limestone, which is quarried on an extensive scale.

In 1935 ten million cubic feet of globigerina limestone, valued at £166,667 and 25,000 cubic feet of block and 79,713 cubic yards of spalls of coralline limestone valued at £13,994 were extracted. Almost the whole of this is utilized locally, but small quantities are exported to neighbouring Mediterranean countries.

There is a small production of lime (720,000 bushels valued at £9,000 in 1935) and common salt (56,000 bushels in 1935), the whole for local consumption.

5. FISHERIES.

The fishing industry in Malta is fairly considerable. In 1935 1,001 boats were registered as engaged in fishing, and the landed value of the catch was estimated at about £92,000, about 68 different varieties of fish being included in the returns. About 3,500 persons were engaged in fishing, but more than half of these also had other vocations. The number of persons who lived exclusively by fishing was shown as 1,319 in the 1931 census. The industry is mainly dependent on inshore fishing but the foundations have been laid of a deep-sea fishing industry by the use of motor power and larger craft for exploiting distant fishing grounds. In 1935 a steam trawler was added to the deep-sea fishing fleet. In 1932 fishing with *lampara* (purse seine net) consisting of attracting shoals of migratory fish to a strong glaring light, to be subsequently surrounded by a circular net with a quasi flat bottom layer and the purse at its end, was introduced for the first time in Malta by foreign fishermen. Local fishermen are now replacing the *lampara* by a more efficient net known as the *cianciolo* worked on the same principle of attracting fish by means of a glaring light.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The local production of wheat is not, and cannot be, adequate to meet local requirements, and it is estimated that over three-quarters of the total requirements of wheat have to be imported. Considerable stocks are maintained in the public granaries.

Very large quantities of food-stuffs are imported, the average value during recent years being about £1,800,000 annually. The bulk of these food-stuffs is consumed by the local population, as the supplies for the use of the garrison and Navy are in greater part not shown in the Customs Trade Returns. The local production is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the population.

VI.—Industry.

There is a number of small local industries in the Islands. The only manufactured goods produced for export in substantial quantities are beer, smoking pipes, cigarettes (made from imported tobacco) and rags and shoddy. There are a number of other industrial establishments catering principally for the home market, as shown in the list below, but in some cases, particularly in that of wine, the persons engaged in the industry have other vocations as well. The following figures relate to 1935.

Industry.	*Number of establishments or factories.*	*Number of persons employed.*
Natural wine	423	unknown
Artificial wine	3	unknown
Breweries	3	236
Distilling Orange Flower Water	49	unknown
Cigarettes	52	849
Cigars	12	35
Furniture and cabinet making	414	1,244
Caps	15	54
Cement tiling manufacturing	29	156
Goldsmiths and silversmiths	54	131
Confectioneries	61	278
Printing	31	257
Mineral-water manufacturing	35	189
Laundries, etc.	46	207
Boat-builders (including lighters)	25	166
Flour-mills	14	137
Carbonic Acid	2	13
Shoddy	4	28
Shoemakers	186	335
Earthenware and Chinaware	9	47
Chocolate Factory	1	32
Mirror manufacturing	1	20
Soda Crystals	1	20
Smoking Pipes (parts and accessories)	1	122
Crown Corks	1	32
Engineering Works	12	158
Oil Storage and Distributing Plants	6	129
Gas Works	1	119
Canning Works	4	89
Electricity	2	259
Waterworks	2	452
Body Makers (Motors and Vehicles)	32	187

The principal single source of industrial employment is of course His Majesty's Dockyard which normally employs about 6,700 Maltese.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.—The visible entrepôt trade of Malta is not very large. The total value of ordinary exports in 1935 was £350,808 of which £17,307 went to the United Kingdom, £32,173 to Italy, and £38,209 to Egypt. In addition £145,511 of His Majesty's ships' stores were re-exported, £6,933 of other ships' stores and £95,550 of merchant ships' bunkers. Valletta is, however, one of the major ports of the Mediterranean, and the earnings of the port are no doubt an important item in the invisible exports which go to meet the very heavy adverse balance of the visible trade.

Tourist Traffic.—The tourist traffic has maintained a slow but steady development. Besides passengers from cruising steamers who numbered 18,779, the returns show that 101,577 passengers landed at Malta in 1935. It is estimated that the tourist trade contributed over £125,000 in 1935 towards offsetting the visible adverse trade balance of the Island.

Other considerable items of income are the personal expenditure of the military garrison, the crews of His Majesty's ships and their families, and the family remittances of Maltese communities abroad which amounted to about £12,250 through the Post Office alone in 1935.

VIII.—Communications.

There is an excellent system of roads throughout the Islands. In Malta there are 288 miles of 1st class streets and roads of which 84 miles are asphalted, and 76·5 miles of 2nd class streets and roads. In Gozo there are 68 miles of 1st class streets and roads of which 5 miles are asphalted; and 16·5 miles of second class streets and roads.

The total number of licensed vehicles during 1935, apart from those owned by the Civil Government and the Service Departments was as follows:—

	Charabancs.	*Touring Cars for hire.*	*Private Cars.*	*Commercial Vans.*	*Motor Cycles.*
Malta	578	562	2,070	652	416
Gozo	18	36	20	16	8

The metre gauge railway which formerly ran from Valletta to the centre of the Island was closed in March, 1931, having been operated at a loss for some time.

Communication between Malta and Gozo is maintained by various small craft.

The Cassar Company, Limited, maintain the mail service between Malta and the Continent. The present service is once a week to Tunis and three times a week to Syracuse. There are regular weekly callings of the homeward and outward bound steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company, whilst other Steamship Companies, British and foreign, maintain regular services with all Mediterranean ports, as well as with New York and ports via the Suez Canal. Not less than 40 British and foreign Steamship Companies use the ports of Malta in most cases for regular services.

In the year 1935, 26 British and 323 foreign sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 4,106 and 10,195 tons respectively and 772 British and 1,031 foreign steam vessels of a total tonnage of 2,365,473 and 1,950,499 tons respectively entered at Valletta.

IX.—Tariff.

The Customs Tariff provides for the grant of a preference in the case of practically all manufactured goods and certain articles of foodstuffs—flour and wines—the produce or manufacture of the British Empire. Import duties are levied in accordance with the following broad sub-divisions:—

(i) An extensive list of goods are exempted from duty, including many food-stuffs, all animal foods, and certain raw materials and manufactured articles imported generally in conection with local industries.

(ii) Goods listed in another schedule are subject to various specific rates of duty. These include alcoholic beverages, tobacco, mineral oils, certain articles of food, e.g., wheat, flour and other kinds of manufactured grain, meat, sugar, and edible oils.

(iii) A few manufactured articles are subject to special *ad valorem* rates varying from 15 per cent. to 35 per cent. These include boot, furniture and motor polish; confectionery and chocolate; preserved fruits; gold, silver and electro-plated goods; lace; motor vehicles; wireless sets and parts thereof. Bags, cocoa-butter and cotton waste imported from any country, are subject to a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem.*

(iv) All other goods are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. (in the latter case the preferential rate of duty is 10 per cent.).

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Malta Government maintains an Agency in London which concerns itself with commercial matters.

PALESTINE (MANDATED TERRITORY).

I.—Sitiation, Climate, etc.

Palestine lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between latitude 30° and 33° N. and longitude 34° 30′ and 35° 30′ E., and is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, Syria on the north, Trans-Jordan on the east, and the Eyyptian Frontier District of Sinai on the south. The average length (north to south) is 160 miles, the average width less than 70 miles, and the total area about 10,100 square miles (about the size of Wales).

The country may be divided into three main geographical areas. The coastal strip, tapering from a width of 20 miles in the south to practically nil at Mount Carmel in the north, is fertile sand and sandy loam. North of Carmel it widens again until it joins the plain of Esdraelon to the east and the hilly country on the Palestine-Syrian frontier in the north. The second strip is made up of the Galilee highlands in the north, the plain of Esdraelon, and the mountains of Samaria and Judea further south. The highlands are generally rugged and stony but there are numerous olive groves and patches of fertile land. Esdraelon is proverbially fertile. The third strip is the Jordan valley a depression varying from 600 feet to 1,300 feet below sea level.

The principal towns are the capital, Jerusalem, in the hills of Judea (approximate population 170,000, the ports of Haifa (approximately 80,000), and Jaffa (approximately 70,000) and Tel-Aviv, an entirely Jewish township contiguous to Jaffa (aproximately 130,000).

The climate is of Mediterranean type, i.e., warm and dry in the summer and mild in the winter with periodical heavy rain and cold winds, but there are distinct variations between the three main natural areas of the country. The coastal strip is equable; the highland strip shows a greater seasonal and daily range of temperature, and the Jordan valley is hotter both in winter and summer, when the heat becomes oppressive, the mean daily maximum in summer being 100° F. The mean annual rainfall which is concentrated mainly in the months of December, January, and February, is about 18 inches and a great deal depends on this mean quantity being maintained.

The average seasonal rainfall varies considerably in different parts of Palestine.

II.—Population.

The estimated settled population on the 30th June, 1935, was 1,195,000 compared with the 1931 census figure of 969,268 (exclusive of nomadic Beduin, estimated at 66,553). This figure was made up as follows:—

Moslems	760,000
Jews	320,000
Christians	104,000
Others	11,000
	1,195,000

In 1931, 41 per cent. of the settled population lived in urban areas and 59 per cent. in villages. The number of persons returned as principal earners was 280,398 and the greater part of those who pursued occupations were in the following main classes:—

Agriculture and pasture ...	133,799	Transport	16,1[illegible]2
Industry	44,364	Trade	26,4[illegible]5

Owing to its peculiar political position immigration is of great importance in the economic life of Palestine. Since the commencement of the Mandatory régime there has been a continual immigration of Jews and much of the recent economic development has been the result of that immigration and the capital brought in by immigrants or to assist their establishment. In 1931, of 174,610 Jews in Palestine, 101,415, or 58 per cent. had been born elsewhere and a considerable proportion of the remainder were the children of immigrants.

During the year 1935, 59,718 immigrants (58,050 Jews) settled in Palestine. In addition 4,429 others) (3,804 Jews) who had entered as travellers or without permission, either during the year or earlier, were registered as immigrants.

Of the 61,854 Jewish immigrants registered during the year 14,653 (10,727 men and 3,926 women) with 13,076 dependants came as working men and women and 6,309 with 6,059 dependants as "capitalists". There were 23,045 men, 26,718 women, 6,059 boys and 6,032 girls. 30,076 were between the ages of 20 and 39 years, 17,718 below the age of 20 years and 14,060 above that of 39 years, 35,706 were nationals of Eastern Europe, 12,115 from Central Europe, 5,523 from other European countries and 4,892 from Western Asia. The remainder came mainly from the United States of America and the British Empire. 3,038 Jews described themselves as agriculturists, 6,888 as members of skilled trades, 2,570 members of professions, and 3,467 as engaged in manufacture and commerce.

The volume of immigration is controlled by the Government and is dependent on the economic absorptive capacity of the country. Special facilities exist for the admission of immigrants possessing certain property or other qualifications. Others are admitted in accordance with Labour Immigration Schedules decided half-yearly by the High Commissioner and based on an exhaustive examination of the economic situation. Schedules fixed during 1934 and 1935 provided for the admission of the following numbers of immigrants apart from dependants:—

April—September, 1934	6,800
October, 1934—March, 1935	7,500
April—September, 1935	8,000
October, 1935—March, 1936	3,250

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The Palestine pound, divided into 1,000 mils, is the unit of currency and is maintained at par with sterling by the Palestine Currency Board. The Board issues notes of £P.100, £P.50, £P.10, £P.5, £P.1, and 500 mils which are legal tender for the amounts expressed therein and subsidiary silver, nickel-bronze, and bronze coins of 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 mils. The silver coins of 100 and 50 mils are legal tender for the payment of any amount not exceeding £P.2; nickel-bronze coins of 20 and 10 mils for the payment of any amount not exceeding 200 mils; and the bronze coins of 5, 2, and 1 mils for an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

The Board authorizes the issue of currency in Palestine against repayment in London; and arranges for issue, against currency tendered in Palestine, of drafts or telegraphic transfers payable in sterling in London.

The total amount of currency notes and coin in circulation at the 31st December, 1935, was £P.6,561,134.

2. There were on the 31st December, 1935, 101 registered Companies authorized to carry on banking business in Palestine of which 11 were foreign banks. There were at the same date, 16 Palestinian Co-operative Societies authorized to carry on banking business. The principal banks are as follows:—

Anglo-Palestine Bank, Ltd.—
  Head Office in Palestine: Tel-Aviv.
  Branches: Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Safad, Tiberias, and Petah-Tiqva.
  Sub-Offices: Rehovoth, and Hedera.

Arab Agricultural Bank—
  Head Office: Jerusalem.
  Branches: Ramle, Gaza, Acre, Beisan, Tiberias, and Tulkarm.

Arab Bank—
  Head Office: Jerusalem.
  Branches: Hebron, Nablus, Haifa, and Jaffa.

Banco di Roma—
  Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.
  Branches: Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, and Tiberias.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas)—
  Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.
  Branches: Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Nablus, and Nazareth.
  Sub-Offices: Acre, Gaza, Ramat Gan, and Hebron.

Jacob Japhet and Company—
  Head Office: Jerusalem.
  Branches: Tel-Aviv, and Haifa.

Ottoman Bank, Ltd.—
  Head Office in Palestine: Jerusalem.
  Branches: Jaffa, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, and Nablus.

The remaining banks are either confined to localities or to communities and their business is not extensive.

3. There were, on the 31st December, 1935, 769 Co-operative Societies in Palestine which may be classified as under:—

(1) Agricultural Societies	277
(2) Industrial and Professional Societies	141
(3) Building Societies	126
(4) General Credit Societies	170
(5) Miscellaneous	55
	769

The total membership of these Societies is stated to be 185,000 with paid-up share capital of £P.875,500, deposits of £P.2,550,000 and reserve funds of £P.795,000.

The Government has no interest in any existing land or other banks with the exception of the Ottoman Agricultural Bank, which is in process of being wound-up.

The Government, however, issues, in times of agricultural depression, loans to agriculturists for the purchase of seed, agricultural implements, ploughing animals, forage, etc., at varying rates of interest with repayment in one or more annual instalments. The balance of these agricultural loans on the 31st March, 1935, was £P.169,640 of which £P.8,339 was issued in the year 1934-35.

A company entitled the Agricultural Mortgage Company of Palestine, Ltd., was registered in 1935 to grant long-term loans to agriculturists. The Government has agreed, on certain terms, to advance to this Company the sum of £P.150,000 for the formation of a Guarantee Fund to be held by the Company as security in addition to the funds of the Company for the securing of debentures, stock or other securities issued by the Company.

The aggregate deposits and balances of current accounts held by the Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies increased from approximately £P.4,500,000 at the 31st March, 1932, to some £P.16,000,000 at the 31st March, 1935.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1.—*Public Debt.*

At the 31st of March, 1935, Palestine had a debt of £P.4,475,000, being a 5 per cent. loan issued on the London market and guaranteed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The charges, as provided in the Estimates for 1935-36, were:—

	£P.
Interest and management (including £P.124,759 borne on the Railway Estimates) ...	225,111
Sinking fund charges (including £P.32,448 borne on the Railway Estimates)	58,548
	283,659

The accumulated Sinking Fund at 31st March, 1935, was valued at £P.291,317.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1935-36).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £P.	*Expenditure.* £P.
Posts and Telegraphs	349,100	445,979
Palestine Railway	568,012	787,375
	917,112	1,233,354

Net Deficit £P.316,242

*General Revenue.**	£P.	*Percentage.*
I Customs	2,737,350	51·9
II Excise	306,000	5·9
III House, Land and Property Taxes	455,000	8·6
IV Fees, etc.	685,568	13·1
V Licences, Stamps, and other internal revenue	681,800	12·9
VI Port Dues, Rent, Interest, and Miscellaneous Revenue ...	402,650	7·6
	5,268,368	100·0
Revenue of self balancing Departments set off against Expenditure... ...	917,112	
Total £P.	6,185,480	

* Excluding United Kingdom grant-in-aid for the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, and revenue from the Colonial Development Fund.

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom. £P.	*Rest of Empire.* £P.	*Foreign Countries.* £P.	*Total.* £P.
Class I	86,500	113,000	650,500	850,000
Class II	800	600	81,600	83,000
Classes III and IV	216,000	11,500	1,735,500	1,963,000
	£P.303,300	£P.125,100	£P.2,467,600	£P.2,896,000

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1935-36).

		£P.	*Percentage.*
I	Deficit on " self-balancing " Departments (See 2(*a*)) ...	316,242	7·2
II	Debt Charges	187,058	4·3
III	Administration	1,956,062	44·8
IV	Economic Development	776,008	17·8
V	Social Services	890,196	20·4
VI	Defence*	212,614	4·9
VII	Pensions	28,297	0·6
		4,366,477	100·0

Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	917,112
Total ...	£P.5,283,589

	£P.
* Total Expenditure	360,114
Less United Kingdom grant-in-aid	147,500
	£P.212,614

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st March, 1935, Palestine had no Reserve Fund, but there was a surplus of assets over liabilities of £P.4,733,555 of which £P.2,250,000 was estimated by the Treasury to represent " free " surplus after allowing for certain commitments. The assets held against these and other liabilities included investments of £P.3,366,245 and cash and deposits of £P.1,224,388.

5.—*Grants-in-aid, etc.*

Palestine has received no grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Exchequer in recent years other than the contributions towards the cost of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, part of which is borne by His Majesty's Government, and a contribution from the Colonial Development Fund in 1934-35 towards meeting interest charges on the capital cost of certain development schemes.

IV.—Trade Statistics.†

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1931	728,391	43,454	1,278,045	2,049,890
1932	1,410,007	84,632	2,636,411	4,131,050
1933	1,589,913	66,679	2,096,205	3,752,797
1934	1,866,471	84,652	2,400,645	4,351,768
1935	2,585,388	93,851	2,303,422	4,982,661

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

To	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
United Kingdom	2,510,251	622	43,113	—	2,553,986
Rest of Empire	42,978	406	41,207	492	85,083
Total Empire	2,553,229	1,028	84,320	492	2,639,069
Syria	119,188	49,243	134,401	156	302,988
Germany	245,068	2,207	3,634	—	250,909
Holland	181,020	1,899	2,519	—	185,438
Poland	105,789	12,930	3,526	—	122,245
Roumania	86,409	981	4,829	—	92,219
France	81,968	2,711	5,090	—	89,769
Belgium	61,445	647	15,620	132	77,844
Egypt	14,560	1,636	59,487	1,719	77,402
Norway	63,912	—	274	—	64,186
Sweden	52,027	2	2,345	—	54,374
Czecho-Slovakia	37,107	9,411	3,167	—	49,685
Denmark	38,950	34	136	—	39,120
Other foreign countries... ...	100,767	18,322	50,799	350	170,238
Total foreign countries ...	1,188,210	100,023	285,827	2,357	1,576,417
GRAND TOTAL	3,741,439	101,051	370,147	2,849	4,215,486

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† £P.1=£1 sterling.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £P.	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in* £P.'000.
Class I.			
Fruit, fresh—			
Oranges—			
In cases	6,878,911 cases	3,130,960	United Kingdom (2,183), Germany (239), Holland (166), Poland (92), Roumania (69), France (69), Norway (61) Belgium (53), Sweden (47), Czecho-Slovakia (34).
In bulk	2,197 tons	21,311	Syria (all).
Grapefruit	888,793 cases	375,965	United Kingdom (313), Holland (12), France (11) Belgium (6), Germany (5), Poland (5).
Water melons and Melons ...	11,316 tons	30,869	Syria (30).
Lemons, in cases	31,376 cases	18,201	Roumania (12), United Kingdom (4).
Other kinds		6,106	Egypt (2), Holland (1), United States of America (1).
		3,583,412	
Edible Oils—			
Olive	9,483 cwt.	32,787	Poland (7), Egypt (4), Union of South Africa (3), Iraq (3), Syria (2), Roumania (2), India (2).
Other	14,848 „	23,808	Syria (23).
	24,331 „	56,595	
Wines	162,275 gal.	20,551	United Kingdom (7), Egypt (4), United States of America (3), Poland (2), Denmark (1).
Class II.			
Hides and Skins (all kinds) ...	1,313 tons	48,466	Syria (23), Poland (12), Turkey (6), Italy (4).
Class III.			
Potash	18,124 „	80,231	United Kingdom (17), Belgium (14), Australia (11), Japan (10), India (6), Italy (5), Ceylon (4), Austria (3).
Soap (all kinds)	2,614 „	79,311	Egypt (49), Syria (29).
Apparel (all kinds)		74,554	Syria (68), Egypt (3).
Artificial teeth		33,762	Australia (5), Roumania (3), Union of South Africa (2), Sweden (2), France (2), Hungary (2), Canada (2).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from*:—

	United Kingdom. £P.	*Rest of Empire.* £P.	*Foreign Countries.* £P.	*Total.* £P.
1931	998,505	158,866	4,784,654	5,942,025
1932	1,535,810	217,505	6,171,106	7,924,421
1933	1,950,571	455,531	8,862,693	11,268,795
1934	3,003,386	531,709	11,891,116	15,426,211
1935	3,295,914	624,848	14,454,631	18,375,393

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From	*Class I.* £P.	*Class II.* £P.	*Class III.* £P.	*Class IV.* £P.	*Total Merchandise.* £P.
United Kingdom	147,235	77,298	1,813,632	1,174,213	3,212,378
Australia and New Zealand ...	229,396	835	499	4,602	235,332
India and Burma	52,434	39,220	66,134	940	158,728
Rest of Empire	113,804	43,810	52,009	15,239	224,862
Total Empire	542,869	161,163	1,932,274	1,194,994	3,831,300
Germany	19,547	17,909	1,909,897	249,791	2,197,144
United States of America ...	336,725	7,556	1,078,765	76,063	1,499,109
Syria	615,221	112,959	542,914	39,269	1,310,363
Roumania	274,553	331,932	578,996	22,723	1,208,204
Poland	82,588	101,039	421,536	173,626	778,789
Belgium	53,433	9,757	650,954	4,452	718,596
Czecho-Slovakia	23,021	1,051	629,047	14,417	667,536
Japan	14,554	1,600	629,482	59	645,695
Egypt	348,742	76,328	119,322	50,004	594,378
Italy	41,284	24,748	371,073	12,341	449,446
Austria	15,994	1,183	320,149	18,772	356,098
France	20,959	8,807	292,859	27,478	350,103
Turkey	304,937	16,239	4,577	13,054	338,807
Other foreign countries... ...	952,468	452,349	1,405,966	97,142	2,907,925
Total foreign countries ...	3,104,008	1,163,457	8,955,537	799,191	14,022,193
GRAND TOTAL	3,646,877	1,324,620	10,887,811	1,994,185	17,853,493

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £P.83,536 from the United Kingdom; £P.5,926 from the rest of the Empire; and £P.432,438 from foreign countries: total £P.521,900.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £P.	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in* £P.'000.
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Wheat flour	33,246 tons	348,950	United States of America (176), Australia (130), Syria (37).
Rice	17,632 „	193,204	Egypt (138), India (28).
Wheat	17,606 „	117,428	Turkey (46), Syria (33), Australia (15), Iraq (12).
Barley	12,303 „	63,560	Syria (63).
Beans	4,536 „	36,948	Syria (19), Roumania (10).
Durrah and Maize	2,766 „	14,002	Syria (7), Roumania (4).
Other Grain and Pulse ...	7,653 „	56,594	Poland (16), Syria (8), India (5), Turkey (5).
	95,742 „	830,686	
Animals, living, for food—			
Cattle	28,535	296,990	Roumania (173), Bulgaria (76), Poland (19), Iraq (8), Syria (7).
Sheep and lambs	237,748	192,436	Turkey (135), Iraq (37), Syria (20).
Poultry	1,764,614	133,479	Roumania (64), Iraq (26), Syria (22), Poland (10), Bulgaria (10).
Goats and Kids	106,251	59,854	Turkey (50).
Other	12,281	1,407	
		684,166	
Fruit—			
Apples	6,229 tons	125,736	United States of America (69), Australia (16), Turkey (13), Roumania (10), Canada (8).
Other fresh	6,241 „	78,499	Syria (39), United States of America (27).
Dried	4,907 „	70,488	United States of America (34), Iraq (24).
Preserved	678 „	15,017	Syria (6), United States of America (3).
	18,055 „	289,740	
Sugar and candy sugar... ...	25,529 „	206,829	Egypt (91), Dutch East Indies (43), Belgium (26), Poland (17), Czecho-Slovakia (15), United Kingdom (12).
Butter	2,255 „	191,353	Latvia (55), Australia (51).
Fish (all kinds)	4,779 „	173,564	Egypt (45), Portugal (34), United Kingdom (18), Japan (10).
Eggs	75,924 thous.	138,209	Syria (75), Egypt (35), Iraq (19).
Vegetables—			
Potatoes	15,522 tons	97,208	Cyprus (49), Syria (28), Holland (15).
Other	11,352 „	51,694	Syria (37), Egypt (13).
	26,874 „	148,902	
Tobacco and Tombac, unmanufactured and manufactured.	732,635 lb.	109,879	United Kingdom (25), Turkey (25), Iran (14), Greece (12), Russia (9), China (7), Egypt (6).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
For building	7,311,823 c. ft.	500,137	Roumania (251), Russia (84), Poland (80), Sweden (37), Turkey (13), Jugo-Slavia (12), Latvia (11).
For furniture	133,737 „	29,194	Roumania (14), United States of America (5), Jugo-Slavia (5).
Other		22,435	Poland (13), Roumania (3), Syria (3).
		551,766	
Beans, Seeds and Nuts for expressing oil—			
Sunflower seeds	12,293 tons	77,571	Bulgaria (75).
Groundnuts	6,027 „	72,939	China (43), India (29).
Sesame and gingelly seeds	1,445 „	20,589	China (12), Iraq (6).
Other	3,359 „	37,601	Argentine Republic (14).
		208,700	
Vegetable and other unrefined oils—			
Olive	1,914 „	78,414	Syria (all).
Other	2,672 „	54,377	Denmark (28), Holland (6), Italy (6), United Kingdom (5), Sweden (4).
	4,586 „	132,791	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £P.	*Principal Countries of Origin with amounts in* £P.'000.
Class II—continued.			
Crude Petroleum	61,515 „	121,554	Roumania (63), Iran (22).
Class III.			
Iron and Steel Manufactures—			
Tubes, pipes, etc.	31,753 tons	496,404	Germany (332), United Kingdom (38), Czecho-Slovakia (33), Poland (25), Belgium (19).
Bars, angles and rods ...	64,658 „	470,500	Belgium (169), Germany (150), Poland (55).
Girders	21,048 „	143,907	Germany (82), Belgium (26), Hungary (14), France (12).
Other		622,441	Germany (157), Belgium (155), United Kingdom, (68), Sweden (35), Austria (34).
		1,733,252	
Machinery—			
Electrical		185,301	United Kingdom (130), Switzerland (17), Sweden (10), Germany (9).
Agricultural		72,068	United States of America (58), Germany (5).
Pumping		65,358	United States of America (35), United Kingdom (11), Germany (9).
Printing and bookbinding ...		51,908	Germany (29), United States of America (9), United Kingdom (5).
Other		689,225	Germany (265), United Kingdom (177), Czecho-Slovakia (58), United States of America (55), Sweden (25).
		1,063,860	
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods—			
Dyed and printed		351,293	Japan (138), United Kingdom (79), Italy (48), Russia (20), Czecho-Slovakia (17).
Bleached		106,018	Japan (50), United Kingdom (30), Italy (11).
Grey		71,931	Japan (62), Russia (8).
Total cotton piece goods ...		529,242	
Yarn		97,958	Italy (31), United Kingdom (29), Czecho-Slovakia (17), India (12).
Thread...		28,614	United Kingdom (15), France (8), Belgium (3).
Other		143,158	Japan (42), United Kingdom (25), Czecho-Slovakia (17), Italy (8).
Total cotton manufactures		798,972	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars and trucks ...	2,956 vehicles	519,622	United States of America (351), United Kingdom (101), Germany (25), Sweden (21).
Motor cycles	462 „	20,714	United Kingdom (16), Germany (2).
Parts		130,306	United States of America (87), United Kingdom (35).
Tyres and tubes		86,011	United States of America (34), Canada (23), United Kingdom (15).
		756,653	
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes		132,740	Syria (59), Czecho-Slovakia (22), Japan (11), Germany (8), Austria (6), Switzerland (6).
Hatta and shawls		46,028	Syria (29), Germany (5), United Kingdom (3).
Hats		45,995	Italy (11), Czecho-Slovakia (7), Syria (5), Austria (4), India (4).
Other		524,818	Syria (100), Japan (99), United Kingdom (79), Czecho-Slovakia (77), Germany (63), Austria (54).
		749,581	
Wood and Timber Manufactures—			
For citrus fruit cases ...	3,725,711 c. ft.	358,776	Roumania (166), Poland (115), Russia (40) Jugo-Slavia (37).
Other		242,140	Poland (80), Syria (39), Italy (25), Jugo-Slavia (14).
		600,916	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £P.	*Principal Countries of orgin with amounts in* £P.'000.
Class III—continued.			
Oils—			
Benzine—			
In bulk, etc.	11,215,386 gal.	258,359	Roumania (177), Iran (55).
In tins	89,316 tins	16,850	Roumania (8).
Kerosene—			
In bulk, etc.	12,662,253 gal.	199,289	Roumania (195).
In tins	1,515 tins	205	
Lubricating	4,069 tons	79,930	United States of America (30), United Kingdom (11), Belgium (11), Egypt (11), Roumania (9).
		554,633	
Electrical goods and apparatus		475,059	United States of America (156), United Kingdom (94), Germany (87), Holland (26), Austria (17).
Silk and artificial silk manufactures.		379,010	Syria (105), Japan (90), Italy (38), France (30), Germany (27), United Kingdom (24).
Woollen Manufactures		338,901	United Kingdom (193), Italy (47), Czecho-Slovakia (39), France (16), Poland (15).
Cement	166,858 tons	288,968	Jugo-Slavia (106), United Kingdom (44), Belgium (35), Syria (29), Denmark (25), Russia (19).
Paper and Cardboard Manufactures—			
Packing, for citrus fruit ...	2,262 „	41,254	Czecho-Slovakia (18), Sweden (17), Norway (4).
Other		214,864	Austria (46), Finland (27), Sweden (24), Norway (15), Czecho-Slovakia (16), France (10), Germany (10).
		256,118	
Drugs and Medicines		160,077	Germany (58), France (29), United Kingdom (21), Switzerland (21).
Leather Manufactures		125,329	Syria (39), Hungary (26), Germany (12), United States of America (9).
Tools (all kinds)		114,153	Germany (52), United States of America (16), United Kingdom (14), Czecho-Slovakia (10).
Dental, Medical, etc., appliances		110,214	Germany (31), United Kingdom (24), United States of America (15), Japan (8), Austria (8).
Tiles (all kinds)		105,587	Czecho-Slovakia (30), Hungary (29), Syria (17), Germany (11), Japan (7).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the principal occupation, and a variety of crops is grown. The principal are as follows:—

Cereals.

These are grown primarily for local consumption. There are some exports, but the exports of wheat and barley are usually exceeded by imports. A large part of the production of sesame is exported either as seed or as oil. Wheat and barley are grown as winter crops and durrah and sesame as summer crops. Production during recent years has been estimated as follows:—

	Metric tons.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Wheat	79,650	51,073	44,447	85,171	104,353
Barley	41,200	24,300	33,926	70,308	68,905
Durrah	16,862	15,452	8,860	46,830	46,135
Sesame	2,024	449	214	2,658	6,914

There is, however, some ground for supposing that the actual yields are some 20 per cent. greater than the figures recorded above. The reduction during the years 1932 and 1933 was due chiefly to unfavourable climatic conditions and deficient rainfall. During 1935 yields of cereals and legumes were generally considerably above average over the greater portion of the country.

Fruits.

Oranges are the most important fruit crop and the principal export of Palestine. Reliable statistics of production are not available but the following are figures of exports by seasons (starting 1st November):—

	Boxes.	*Value.* £P.		*Boxes.*	*Value.* £P.		*Boxes.*	*Value.* £P.
1930–1931 ...	2,421,005	726,954	1932–1933 ...	4,209,561	1,683,825	1934–1935 ...	6,507,995	2,440,498
1931–1932 ...	3,620,889	1,735,831	1933–1934 ...	5,097,351	1,911,506	1935–1936 ...	4,996,744	2,200,000

Grapefruit are of growing importance, but are still of little significance compared to oranges, Exports during 1934-35 and 1935-36 were 791,661 cases and 850,120 boxes respectively.

Other citrus fruits, (lemons, and citrons) are of little importance, although the exports are increasing from season to season.

The exports of citrus fruit (including lemons and other minor fruits) for the season 1935-36 was 5,896,736 boxes. The area under cultivation at the end of 1935 was approximately 270,000 dunums (67,500 acres): of this area some 136,000 dunums (34,000 acres) were in bearing.

The following are the principal markets to which citrus fruit is exported:—

	Season 1932–3.	*Season 1933–4.*	*Season 1934–5.*
	Boxes.	*Boxes.*	*Boxes.*
United Kingdom	3,191,348	3,498,570	5,270,490
Germany	807,928	1,273,226	509,494
Holland	102,434	138,433	367,895
Roumania	79,189	108,207	170,027

The total area suitable for citrus cultivation is put at 300,000 to 350,000 dunums (69,000 to 80,000 acres) and the potential export of citrus fruit from Palestine in 1950 is estimated by competent authorities as between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 cases.

As a result of the introduction of a Fruit Inspection Service, the packing and grading of citrus fruits have been much improved in recent years. An advertising campaign has been undertaken in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, fianced by an export tax of 2 mils per case.

Crop prospects for 1936-37 for both oranges and grapefruit are good.

Olives.— Production varies considerably and in the last five years has been estimated as: 1931, 33,906 tons; 1932, 6,559 tons; 1933, 3,599 tons; 1934, 6,647 tons; and 1935, 45,092 tons. The crop is produced mainly for local consumption as fruit or for crushing in the local oil factories. The average annual production of *olive oil* is believed to be over 5,000 tons, it was 8,818 tons in 1935 and steps are being taken to improve this oil for export abroad as edible refined or crude olive oil, in view of the decline in the local demand for olive oil for soap making.

Melons are produced both for the local market and for export, principally to Syria. Exports have been as follows:—

	Metric tons.	£		*Metric tons.*	£
1931	15,928	47,720	1934	10,010	30,033
1932	10,979	30,794	1935	11,316	30,868
1933	6,802	20,643			

Grapes.—The greater part of the crop is wine grapes, but there is some production of table grapes, both for the local market and for export to neighbouring countries, principally Egypt. Production in 1935 was estimated at 28,818 metric tons, and 120 tons valued at £P.1,368 were exported as fruit in 1935. Exports of wine in 1935 were 737,698 litres valued at £P.20,551.

Figs are produced almost exclusively for local consumption. Production in 1935 was estimated at 10,945 metric tons.

Almonds are produced both for the local market and for export. Exports have been:—

	Metric tons.	*Value.* £P.		*Metric tons.*	*Value.* £P.
1931	537	20,272	1934	53	1,584
1932	594	20,357	1935	51	2,278
1933	213	5,685			

Other fruits.—Many other varieties are grown. Others exported include bananas, apricots, and carobs. The cultivation of carobs is being specially encouraged by Government.

Legumes.—Lentils, beans, peas and Kersenneh are grown, mainly for local consumption. There are both exports and imports of all these but the net exports are not of great importance. Production in recent years has been:—

			Metric tons.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Lentils	2,856	2,173	1,607	2,176	2,698
Beans	2,024	954	898	841	1,489
Peas	40	141	81	121	225
Kersenneh	6,470	4,901	3,268	4,738	8,849

Potatoes.—The following are the areas and yields of potato cultivation during the last four years:—

	Dunums.	*Metric tons.*
1932	2,863	929
1933	3,835	974
1934	5,252	1,834
1935	6,142	2,850

This crop is being specially fostered by Government.

Vegetables.—Various green vegetables are grown for local consumption. There is no important export.

Tobacco.—In 1935 the production was 1,032 metric tons of which 96 per cent. was of Turkish type. Most is used locally; in 1935 there were no exports. On balance Palestine is an importer, net imports of tobacco in 1935 being valued at £P.48,090.

General.—Wheat and barley are grown by all farming communities, including peasant proprietors, medium sized farmers. and agricultural co-operative organizations and settlements, in all districts. Wheat is the more important crop but in the Beersheba and Gaza districts the area under barley predominates

Beans are mainly grown in the coastal plain and plateaux of the nothern area and are seldom seen south of Jerusalem or Jaffa.

The cultivation of other legumes such as lentils and vetch is not extensive in the southern plains. They are grown mainly in the hill districts.

Wheat, and to a smaller extent, barley, are almost annually attacked by *Scythris temperatella* (*ad-dud* "the worm"). Every endeavour is made by the Department of Agriculture to help farmers to eradicate this pest.

Bunt (*Tilletia tritici*) and loose Smut (*Ustilago tritici*) also occur but are not serious. Farmers are supplied with suitable fungicides to control these pests.

Rust (*Puccinia Graminis*) also occurs but has not caused much damage. At Agricultural Experimental Stations, efforts are being made to select rust-resistant varieties.

Smut on barley (*Ustilago zea*) occurs annually, and farmers usually treat their seed suitably prior to sowing.

In regard to breeding and research work, the Department of Agriculture devotes considerable attention to the improvement of local strains of cereals at its experimental stations. Small samples of proved varieties are issued free of charge for propagation. The demand for such varieties has invariably exceeded the supply.

Imported grains are tested out and acclimatized. Experiments are being made to establish imported grasses and improve natural pastures. Numerous plots have been established throughout the country to demonstrate the best varieties of crops, the best methods or cultivation and the most satisfactory crop rotation.

The Department of Agriculture also carries out extensive propaganda to encourage farmers to grow fodder crops and make hay or silage for the feeding of their animals in times of drought and during the months when natural grazing is not available.

2.—FORESTS.

Two hundred and forty areas of forest reserve, with a total area of about 175,513 acres, had been proclaimed at the end of 1934-35.

Most of the forest land is confined to hill areas of the north and the central plateau, but there are substantial areas of privately-owned eucalyptus and other plantations on the coastal and other plains.

A programme of afforestation is being carried out by the Government; arrangements have been made to provide additional technical staff and to increase progressively the annual votes so as to accelerate and increase the process. The area planted by Government up to the end of 1934-35 was 4,047 acres of which 1,034 acres were replanted or newly planted during 1934-35. Fourteen official forest nurseries produced 1½ million plants of which approximately 1 million were planted in Government plantations and 180,000 were issued gratis to the public. The grafting of wild carob trees in forest reserves was started in 1933 as well as the propagation of carob plants on a large scale at nurseries for eventual budding and distribution to the public. Trials with a large number of exotic species were continued as well as experimental operations including work on soil erosion, reclamation of sand dunes, and silvicultural investigations. Some Government plantations have already reached the productive stage. Exploitation generally in forest reserves is at present carried out by villagers who extract small timber, firewood, and charcoal, under licence for domestic and trade purposes. The area planted by private agencies to the end of 1935 was 8,047 acres of which 554 acres were planted during 1934-35.

Natural forests are habitually grazed, subject to some limitation, by village herds and flocks. Formerly there were large sized trees, particularly Quercus aegilops, but these were cut down during the Great War, and the forests now have the general appearance of coppice growth with numerous blanks. The principal species are Quercus aegilops, lusitanica, and coccifera, Styrax officinalis, Phillyria media, Arbutus spp. Pistachia, and Cercis siliquastrum, with wild olives and carobs. Natural forests play an important role in preventing soil-erosion and in conserving the rainfall but it will be many years before they produce timber trees of sufficient size for milling. There is little prospect of any export trade in timber, but there are possibilities of exporting charcoal and other minor products.

Production of firewood in 1933 was 8,617 tons and charcoal 3,728 tons. Timber is not measured in terms of volume and is mostly small timber for roofing, ploughs, tools, fencing, fruit-tree supports, etc.; 36,803 pieces of timber were cut in 1933. Imports of timber and forest produce are large and are increasing annually particularly for fruit boxes and for constructional purposes. Total imports of timber and forest products in 1933 were valued at £P.732,199.

3.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

An estimate of live-stock taken in 1935 showed the following results:—

Horses	16,000	Cattle	131,000
Mules	7,000	Buffaloes	4,500
Donkeys	76,000	Sheep	188,000
Camels	32,000	Goats	381,000

It is considered, however, that there are more animals in the country than the statement shows, as owners are reluctant to give full information owing to fears of additional taxation.

Of the *cattle*, about 14,000 are high grade dairy cows, the majority of which are to be found in Jewish settlements. The remainder, kept in villages, are used for ploughing purposes. Fattening of cattle for meat is not practised owing to the scarcity of grazing and high costs of feeding.

Wool is of the carpet variety and the average yield is about two kilograms per animal. The average annual wool crop is estimated at 480 to 400 tons, the major part of which is absorbed by local industry.

The Government maintains a stock-breeding service for improving local strains of horses, donkeys, cattle, sheep, and goats.

The 1934 census showed a total of 1,500,000 *poultry* (believed to be under-estimated for the reasons stated above). Egg production, which is estimated at 90,000,000 anually, is not at present sufficient to meet local demands and as many as 76,000,000 eggs were imported during 1935.

A Central Government Poultry, Beekeeping, and Rabbit Station is maintained at Acre for demonstration and breeding purposes and for the selection, acclimatization, and distribution of imported varietes.

4.—MINERALS.

The following mineral resources are known to exist in Palestine:—

The Dead Sea brine contains unlimited quantities of **potassium chloride, magnesium bromide, magnesium chloride,** etc.

The first stages in the extraction of potassium salts are performed in evaporating pans by solar heat. The **carnallite** so obtained is then decomposed in a special plant whereby qualities containing 60 to 98 per cent. potassium chloride can be obtained. The export of muriate of potash in 1935 was 19,200 tons. It is also proposed to produce **syngenite,** a double sulphate of potassium and calcium. **Bromine** is extracted from the carnallite mother liquors, and 407 tons were exported in 1935. Production of **magnesium chloride** amounted to 1,500 tons in 1935.

Sulphur.—A deposit of sulphur exists seven kilometres south of Gaza, covering an area of large but unknown dimensions, of which at present only an area of one square kilometre is being worked. The average quality of the ore is about 20 per cent. sulphur in a gangue of quartz sand. The ore is worked on the open cast system and is concentrated by the flotation method which allows concentration of 93 to 96 per cent. sulphur. The plant installed is capable of producing one ton per hour when milling 20 per cent. ore. The total quantity treated up to the end of 1935 was 5,167 tons.

Salt.—The salt mountain of Jebel Usdum contains unlimited quantities of pure salt. A certain amount is being mined since 1927 for the supply of the Jerusalem market. This market is now mainly supplied from the product of the Dead Sea Concession, consequently the production from Jebel Usdum has decreased and was only 868 tons in 1935.

Phosphate and Bituminous Limestone.—Deposits of phosphate over a superficial area of 100 square kilometres and deposits of bituminous limestone over an area of 10 square kilometres are known to exist in the Nabi Musa area. There is no commercial production at present.

As the phosphate ore is variable in quality, the licensees have so far confined their efforts to evolving methods for concentration of the pure ore. The only utility of the bituminous limestone appears to be for the manufacture of quick lime. There is more than sufficient combustible matter for the burning of lime and a portion of the oils could theoretically be obtained as a by-product.

Gypsum and cement.—The only deposits of gypsum worked at present are at Menahemiya. The production in 1935 was 4,543 tons. In addition 190,000 tons of cement were produced in that year.

Manganese and copper.—Manganese occurs in irregular beds in standstone near the Gulf of Akaba. Copper is widespread in this locality and is found in veins together with barytes and galena.

Petroleum.—In the Gaza district an important structure has been located by means of geological and torsion balance surveys, and application has been made for leases covering large areas. Applications for exploration permits are also registered in the Dead Sea area.

5.—FISHERIES.

There is a small fishing industry which caters almost entirely for the home market. About 400 small fishing boats and 700 fishermen are engaged in it.

The exports of fresh or frozen fish are negligible averaging something less than 1,000 cwt. valued at something less than £P.800 annually. Practically the whole goes to Syria.

There are considerable imports of fish, the value in 1935 being about £P.67,000 of fresh and frozen fish, £P.69,000 of tinned fish, £P.38,000 of dry salted and smoked fish, and fish in brine.

6.—MISCELLANEOUS.

About 200 tons of *honey* were produced during the 1935 season. The honey is mainly disposed of locally, but about 40 tons were exported in 1935, mainly to the United Kingdom and Egypt.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

From the quantities of foodstuffs imported it will be apparent that the country cannot satisfy the demands of the home market. All commodities of first necessity are imported in sufficiently large quantities to supplement whatever local production may exist or to satisfy the demand for staple commodities which are not produced in Palestine such as rice, sugar, coffee, etc. Owing to the high rate of immigration from Europe, the demand for foodstuffs is steadily increasing notwithstanding the fact that production is measurably and rapidly expanding in respect of many articles of food such as dairy products, and vegetables, as well as certain manufactured foodstuffs such as preserves and biscuits.

In view of the flow of immigration it is not likely that Palestine will in the near future be able to produce the full requirements of its consumers, but it may confidently be assumed that production in the various fields of agriculture and industry will develop extensively.

VI.—Industry.

Palestine is essentially an agricultural country producing cereals, citrus fruit, olives, grapes, water-melons, and tobacco in sufficient quantities to meet in most cases the local demand and to supply an increasing export trade. During the last decade, however, there has grown up beside this primary production a maufacturing industry of substantial dimensions.

It is estimated that the total capital now invested in industry in Palestine exceeds £P.8,000,000; the value of the total annual output of manufacurred goods is estimated at nearly £P.7,000,000; and the average number of hands employed in the actual processes of manufacture of these goods is about 30,000 in something over 5,000 factories and workshops.

As these figures indicate, apart from a few large concerns, the various industries are carried on in very small units.

Generally speaking, the principal industries are those using local products and raw materials.

The following is a list of the principal industries:—

Soap.—Factories 35; approximate output 1935 7,000 tons (2,656 tons value £P.79,311, exported).

Cement.—Factory 1; approximate output 1935, 187,000 tons (984 tons value £P.2,650, exported).

Wine.—Presses and distilleries 30; output 1935 wine 2,619,980 litres; brandy 295,539 litres; arak 51,611 litres; other spirits 1,012,598 litres; beer 242,600 litres.

Tobacco.—Factories 14; output 1935 cigarettes 791,264 kilos.; cut tobacco 18,095 kilos.; tombac 89,392 kilos.; snuff 7,819 kilos.

Olive oil.—Modern refineries 3; primitive oil-presses 550; output entirely dependent on the crop and fluctuating between 1,000 and 7,000 tons (export 1935 482 tons).

Salt.—Factories 2; output 1935 10,376 tons.

Smaller undertakings produce a very wide range of articles from wholly or partly imported raw materials chiefly to meet local demand. These articles include hosiery, silks, wearing apparel, alimentary products (biscuits, macaroni, chocolate, jam), furniture, household requisites, mirrors, matches, fancy leather goods, shoes, artificial teeth, etc.

Cheap electric power is available from the hydro-electrical station of the Palestine Electric Corporation at Jisr Mejame on the Jordan and from the fuel station of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Services Corporation in Jerusalem and most of the local factories and workshops use this current. Manufacture by machinery is steadily increasing.

The price of land and rents of houses and buildings in urban areas is high but industrial activity continues to increase in spite of this factor.

Compared to the production for the home market production for export is relatively unimportant.

Of manufactured foodstuffs, exports of wine amount to about 150,000 to 200,000 gallons annually, approximately one-third of the total output, and exports of edible olive oil to a small proportion of the total output. (On balance, as pointed out above, Palestine is an importer of olive oil).

Of other manufactured goods the value of domestic exports in 1935 amounted to a little over £P.370,000, something about one-twentieth of the annual value of the total output of the factories and workshops.

The principal export is soap, nearly half the total production of which is exported. The only important markets are Syria and Egypt, and of these the latter has been of rapidly diminishing importance since the imposition of heavy protective duties on soap in 1930. The value of exports in 1935 was £P.79,311 compared with £P.71,532 in 1934.

The next most important export is hosiery, about one-fourth of the total production being exported, mostly to neighbouring countries. Exports in 1935 amounted to some £P.11,000.

Owing to the Palestine-Syria Customs Agreement by which the manufactures and products of the one country are admitted free of import duty to the other, a good percentage of Palestine manufactures is exported to Syria.

Mention should be made of the building activity due to the arrival of large numbers of new settlers and the shortage of housing accommodation. This has caused a marked increase in rents and land values and has provided employment for large numbers of both skilled and unskilled workers in the building trade. It is estimated that investments in new buildings amounted to approximately £P.7,000,000 in 1934 and also in 1935. As a result of the restriction of credit by local banks, building activities decreased at the end of 1935. There was also some reduction in wages and the number of workers employed in building.

The motor transport industry has in recent years assumed a large importance as a means of livelihood.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.—Historically Palestine has at various times been of great importance as a highway for trade between, e.g., Egypt and Mesopotamia, and Syria and Arabia; and it still does a certain amount of entrepôt trade. Goods to the value of £P.481,959 were carried in transit through Palestine in 1935. The importing countries are chiefly 'Iraq (£P.273,303) and Trans-Jordan (£P.181,554).

Important new developments are the pipe-line from the Mosul oil-fields by the 'Iraq Petroleum Company, one branch of which ends at Haifa; and the Haifa harbour works. The opening of the harbour at Haifa has resulted in some increase in the entrepôt trade of Palestine and has greatly increased commercial activity in Haifa town in particular.

Re-exports are valued at about £P.300,000 annually, of which about half go to Egypt.

Pilgrim and Tourist Traffic.—Palestine attracts every year a large number of visitors to the Holy Places and other places of historic interest as well as tourists who find the climate, particularly in winter and spring, agreeable, and Jews interested in the activity associated with the establishment of a Jewish National Home. 106,823 travellers (including tourists, pilgrims and travellers in transit) entered the country in 1935. There is a Tourist Development Association in Palestine, organized by tourist agents, of which the General Manager, Palestine Railways, is a member; and the Jewish Agency maintains an Information Bureau for visitors. A mixed Committee set up by the Government has recently made recommendations for giving further publicity to the attractions of Palestine as a tourist resort. Much useful work in this sphere is done by the Levant Fair Company.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There are two railways in Palestine, both operated by the Government.

1. *Palestine Railway* (*4 ft. 8½ in. gauge*).—329 kilometres long. The main routes are Haifa-Rafa (238 kilometres) and the branch Jaffa-Jerusalem (87 kilometres). It connects with the Hejaz Railway at Haifa and Tulkarm and the Sinai Railway at Rafa, and thus provides a link in the railway connexion between Istanbul and Egypt.

2. *Hejaz Railway* (1·05 *metres gauge*).—Constructed by the Turkish Government, the part lying within Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 467 kilometres in length, is now worked by the Palestine Government. The parts of the railway within Palestine itself are from Samakh to Haifa, with extension to Nablus, and from Haifa to Acre.

Roads.—There is a fairly extensive network of roads, the total length in 1935 being 1,200 kilometres motorable in all seasons and 1,700 kilometres motorable in the dry season only.

Motor Transport.—The country is served by comfortable motor services running regularly and at short intervals between the various towns and the principal villages; and motor 'buses connect the various quarters and suburbs of Jerusalem, Jaffa-Tel-Aviv, and Haifa.

There is a regular weekly over-land motor service between Jerusalem and Baghdad (via Amman) and thence to Persia. Another over-land motor service connects Haifa with Baghdad via Damascus. There are also regular services between Haifa and Beirut and between Jerusalem and Amman.

All these services are privately owned, but the Palestine Railways has introduced combined road and rail tickets for the journeys between Haifa-Beirut, Ras el-Ain-Jaffa and Lydda-Jerusalem.

(ii) EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Land.—Railway and motor transport communications with Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Arabia have been referred to above.

Sea.—In addition to frequent occasional services the following lines provide regular services to and from Palestine:

Lines.	*Destinations.*	*Cargo or Passengers.*	*Frequency of Calls.*
Khedivial Mail Line ...	Egypt, Syrian Coast, and Cyprus	Cargo	Bi-Weekly.
Prince Line Co., Ltd. ...	United Kingdom, Egypt, Syrian Coast, Cyprus ...	Cargo	Fortnightly.
Moss Hutchison Line ...	United Kingdom, Egypt, Syrian Coast	Cargo	Fortnightly.
Messageries Maritimes ...	Marseilles, Egypt, Syrian Coast, Cyprus	Passenger and Cargo.	Weekly.
Ellerman and Papayanni Line.	United Kingdom, Syrian Coast, and Egypt ...	Cargo	Fortnightly.
American Export Line ...	United States of America, Egypt, and Syrian Coast	Passenger and Cargo.	Fortnightly.
Deutsch Levant Line ...	Germany, Egypt, and Syrian Coast	Cargo.	Fortnightly.
Svenska Orient Line ...	Sweden, Egypt, and Syrian Coast	Passenger and Cargo.	Tri-Monthly.
Lloyd Triestino (Flotte Ruinite Lloyd Triestino Marittima Italiana and Sitmar).	Italy, Egypt, Syrian Coast, and Cyprus ...	Passenger and Cargo.	Tri-Weekly.
Serviciul Maritim Roman...	Roumania, Istanbul, Greece and Egypt	Passenger and Cargo.	Weekly.
Sovfracht Flot	Russia, Istanbul and Egypt.	Passenger and Cargo.	Fortnightly.
Polish Palestine Line ...	Roumania, Istanbul	Passenger and Cargo.	Fortnightly.
Palestine Maritime Lloyd, Ltd.	Roumania, Istanbul	Passenger and Cargo.	Weekly.
Bulgarian Commercial Steamship Navigation Co.	Bulgaria Istanbul and Egypt	Passenger and Cargo.	Fortnightly.
Hellenic Coast Lines Co., Ltd.	Greece and Syrian Coast	Passenger and Cargo.	Weekly.

The principal ports are Haifa and Jaffa.

Jaffa is an open roadstead with quays for lighters and small vessels. New transit sheds, a lighter basin and a quay to accommodate lighters and sailing vessels have been provided by the recent improvement works.

A new harbour was completed at Haifa in 1933 providing a sheltered area of deep water of about 300 acres behind two breakwaters of a mile-and-a-half and half-a-mile respectively in length. There are 700 yards of quay space giving accommodation for three or four large steamers at once and an oil dock is being provided which will accommodate two vessels. There is a submarine pipeline for the loading of oil which projects into the bay to the north of the lee breakwater. Further additions and improvements are contemplated to equipment for handling cargo.

Minor ports are Acre, and Gaza, which are used only by sailing vessels. No quays are available except a small jetty 50 feet long and 2-3 feet deep at Acre.

The following table shows the shipping entered at Palestine ports in 1935:—

Foreign Trade.

Port.	*Sailing Vessels.*		*Steam Vessels.*		*Total.*	
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*
Jaffa	834	30,865	880	2,060,346	1,714	2,091,211
Haifa	528	17,176	1,179	3,449,492	1,707	3,466,668
Acre	304	3,204	1	90	305	3,294
Gaza	23	1,425	1	919	24	2,344
Total	1,689	52,670	2,061	5,510,847	3,750	5,563,517

The following table shows the nationality of this shipping:—

Country of Registration.	*Sailing Vessels.*		*Steam Vessels.*	
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*
British	—	—	447	1,022,600
Palestine	199	6,211	51	103,600
Italy	24	1,358	324	1,377,464
France	—	—	213	1,059,917
Germany	—	—	151	248,905
Roumania...	—	—	96	195,441
Greece	4	67	154	193,218
United States of America ...	—	—	33	169,953
Other	1,462	45,034	582	1,139,749
Total...	1,689	52,670	2,061	5,510,847

Air Services.—Imperial Airways have an aerodrome at Gaza which is used in connexion with the air-mail services to and from Great Britain, Iraq and India. This aerodrome is also used by other air services.

The Lydda aerodrome (near Jaffa) is now available for the landing of aeroplanes, and is the air port of Palestine. The following regular air services serve Palestine:—

Imperial Airways.—Twice a week each way, Great Britain, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq-India.

Misr Airwork, Ltd.—Daily each way, Palestine-Egypt.

Royal Dutch Air Service (K.L.M.).—Once a week each way, Europe-Batavia.

IX.—Tariff.

The Customs Tariff, which was at first wholly framed upon an *ad valorem* basis, has been gradually specified. Nearly 280 items accounting for about one-half of the total value of imports are now taxed on a specific basis.

Save where rates have been imposed to protect local industries, the average *ad valorem* duty is 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. There is a long list of articles which are exempt from Import Duty. The tariff is designed generally to protect local industries, to provide them with raw material duty free or at a low rate of duty, and to collect the greatest amount of revenue from those importations able to bear the charge, without unduly increasing the cost of living.

By virtue of Article 18 of the Mandate, Palestine is precluded from adopting any system of preferential tariffs, though it may conclude a special customs agreement with any State the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia. Under this last provision Palestine concluded a Customs Agreement with Syria in 1929 (superseding a convention of 1921) which provides for the reciprocal grant of exemptions from import duty for the produce and manufactures of either territory, with the exception of pure alcohol, spirituous liquors, salt, matches and tobacco.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Palestine has no special trade representatives abroad. There are a number of special Chambers of Commerce interested in developing trade relations between Palestine and certain foreign countries.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom maintains a British Commercial Agent at Haifa.

WEST INDIES AND AMERICA

BAHAMAS.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of the Bahamas consists of an archipelago of islands, "cays," and rocks lying between latitude 20° 50′ and 27° 25′ N. and longitude 72° 37′ and 80° 32′ W. separated from Florida, to the west, by the Straits of Florida and from Cuba, to the south by the Old Bahama and Nicholas Channels. The total area of the Colony is about 4,375 square miles and there are about 700 islands, of which only 16 are inhabited, and over 2,000 rocks. The islands are, as a rule, long narrow and low-lying and the ground is rocky, but the honeycomb rock contains pockets of rich fertile soil.

The winter climate is delightful, frost is unknown, the average temperature is about 70° F., the rainfall is slight and cool breezes prevail. During the summer months the greatest heat ranges from 80° F. to 90° F. and though the islands are never unhealthy, the change in temperature throughout the 24 hours is so small that those who remain in the Colony for the whole year may find the long summer somewhat enervating.

During the year 1935, in New Providence, the maximum temperature was 91° F. for the months of April and September, the minimum being 58° F. for the months of February and December, the mean temperatures for the year being the maximum 82·63° F., minimum 71·16° F.

The rainfall for the year 1935 amounted to 43·27 inches, which is approximately 11·27 inches above the average, relative humidity for the year was 76·85 per cent., the prevailing wind during months April to September was south-east and during the months October to March north-east.

The islands are sometimes visited in the autumn months by disastrous hurricanes which cause a great deal of damage to crops and buildings and occasionally loss of life.

Of the total area of 2,800,160 acres, 384,918 acres have been alienated; the remainder is Crown land.

II.—Population.

The total population of the Colony was 59,828 at the census of 1931 and was estimated at 64,982 at the 31st December, 1935. The people are mostly of African or mixed descent but there is a larger proportion of whites in the Bahamas than in any other West Indian Colony. English is the only language spoken.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the Group:—

Island.	*Area in Sq. Miles.*	*Population at last census* (1931).
Abaco	776	4,233
Andros	1,600	7,071
Eleuthera and Harbour Island	160	7,527
Exuma and Cays	80	3,774
Grand Bahama	430	2,241
Inagua	560	667
Long Island	130	3,238
Fortune Island Group (including Long Cay, Acklin's and Crooked Islands)	217	3,238
New Providence	60	19,756
Cat Island	160	3,959

It will be observed that about a third of the whole population resides in New Providence, the island containing Nassau the capital of the Colony, and the centre of the tourist traffic.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. British sterling is the legal money of account. There are Government currency notes of 4s., 10s., and £1 denominations in circulation (amounting to £73,400 on the 31st December, 1935), in addition to British subsidiary coin. United Kingdom silver coin is legal tender without limit and is the effective basis of the note issue. United States currency is also in circulation although not legal tender.

2. The only bank doing business in the Colony, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank, is the Nassau Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. On the 30th June, 1935, the Post Office Savings Bank had 6,808 depositors and £61,218 on deposit.

B. Public Finance.

1. The Public Debt at 31st March, 1936, was £156,000 the whole of which was raised locally by sale of debentures.

The sinking fund at the same date stood at £23,242.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the nine months ended 31st December,* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
Post Office and Telegraph Departments	19,585	23,032
Board of Pilotage	11,450	4,482
Electrical Department	24,645	14,387
Ice Plant	4,500	4,846
Water and Sewerage Department	6,230	15,883
	66,410	62,630

Net surplus £3,780

General Revenue.

	£	Percentage.
I. Customs	106,427	73·45
II. Interest	15,550	10·73
III. Licences and Internal Revenue	11,139	7·69
IV. Fees of Court, etc.	6,705	4·63
V. Miscellaneous	1,275	0·89
VI. Surplus on self-balancing Departments	3,780	2·61
	144,896	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure	62,630	
Revenue from Colonial Developments Fund... ...	6,000	
Total	£213,506	

2. (B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Class I	10,005	27,932	33,945	71,882
Class II	—	146	933	1,079
Class III	8,934	5,979	31,472	46,385
Class IV	—	1	93	94
Parcel Post	—	—	—	5,544
Total	18,939	34,058	66,443	124,984

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the nine months ended* 31st *December,*

	£	Percentage.
I. Debt Charges	8,330	4·98
II. Administration	65,397	39·06
III. Economic Development	33,682	20·12
IV. Social Services	51,022	30·47
V. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	8,991	5·37
	167,422	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	62,630	
Expenditure from Colonial Development Fund ...	6,000	
Total	£236,052	

4. *Reserve Funds.*

The Colony has no reserve or other special funds, but on the 31st March, 1936, there was an excess of Assets over liabilities amounting to £741,097. The major assets consisted of £220,837 invested surplus funds and advances to local hotel companies amounting to £646,546. There was also a Hurricane and Fire Insurance and General Depreciation Fund amounting to £35,589.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Grand Total.
	£	£	£	£
1913	37,738	2,363	223,853	263,954
1932	23,370	135,852	104,664	263,886
1933	23,089	66,143	90,919	180,151
1934	69,316	54,443	78,721	202,480
1935	26,672	43,360	56,281	126,313

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

To:—	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total Merchandise.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	24,833	954	—	25,787
Canada	25,540	6,532	224	—	32,296
Jamaica	—	10,316	230	—	10,546
Rest of Empire	—	71	9	—	80
Total Empire	25,540	41,752	1,417	—	68,709
United States of America ...	4,063	17,375	1,550	—	22,988
Holland	—	7,045	—	—	7,045
France	—	4,800	—	—	4,800
Other foreign countries... ...	—	9,345	—	—	9,345
Total foreign countries ...	4,063	38,565	1,550	—	44,178
GRAND TOTAL	29,603	80,317	2,967	—	112,887

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Tomatoes, raw	106,000 bushels	26,064	Canada (25), United States of America (1).
Fish (all kinds)		2,656	United States of America (all).
Class II.			
Sponge—			
Velvet	65,371 lb.	14,343	Holland (5), United Kingdom (4), France (2).
Wool	42,718 ,,	12,846	Canada (4), United Kingdom (3), United States of America (3).
Grass	214,704 ,,	10,750	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (2).
Reef	48,015 ,,	7,772	United Kingdom (3), United States of America (3).
Other	41,303 ,,	4,041	United Kingdom (3).
Refuse and Clippings ...	332,484 ,,	2,202	United States of America (2).
		51,954	
Lumber	2,861,000 ft.	14,938	Jamaica (10), Cuba (4).
Shells—			
Tortoise	6,290 lb.	4,610	United Kingdom (all).
Other		360	
		4,970	
Bahamas Hemp	607 tons	3,709	United States of America (all).
Bark	587 cwt.	1,533	United Kingdom (1).
Hides and Skins...	12,647	1,397	United States of America (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	91,124	12,332	300,073	403,529
1932	228,336	239,546	434,910	902,792
1933	251,294	287,381	355,924	894,599
1934	182,531	174,439	335,330	692,300
1935	169,866	137,339	372,433	679,638

In addition there were imports by Parcel Post as follows:—

	£		£
1932	37,559	1934	35,999
1933	35,132	1935	43,890

(and wrecked goods £234).

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise* £
United Kingdom	64,752	—	99,567	—	164,319
Canada	73,889	2,114	22,946	—	98,949
India	13,095	—	—	—	13,095
Rest of Empire	16,584	749	7,960	2	25,295
Total Empire	168,310	2,863	130,473	2	301,658
United States of America ...	103,737	20,700	191,808	1,367	317,612
France	7,541	—	14,696	—	22,237
Japan	111	—	7,360	—	7,471
Argentine Republic ...	5,955	—	—	—	5,955
Cuba	4,394	94	306	—	4,794
Germany	1,777	—	1,274	—	3,051
Other foreign countries... ...	6,465	—	4,841	7	11,313
Total foreign countries ...	129,980	20,794	220,285	1,374	372,433
Parcel Post	—	—	—	43,890	43,890
Wrecked Goods	—	—	—	234	234
GRAND TOTAL	298,300	23,657	350,758	45,500	718,215

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £5,547 from the United Kingdom.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Spirits—			
Whisky	21,816 p. gal.	19,450	Canada (17), United Kingdom (2).
„	6,689 doz. qts.	14,676	United Kingdom (14).
Rum	35,312 p. gal.	10,943	Jamaica (7), Cuba (3).
Gin	3,420 „	2,314	United Kingdom (2).
Other		4,200	France (3).
		51,583	
Flour	48,881 barrels	45,429	Canada (29), United Kingdom (16).
Meats—			
Fresh	3,146 cwt.	12,522	United States of America (9), Canada (3).
Hams and Bacon	1,697 „	8,474	United States of America (7).
Beef and Pork, pickled and salted	3,069 „	7,242	United States of America (5).
Canned		5,452	Argentine Republic (3), United States of America (2).
Other		4,536	United States of America (4).
		38,226	
Grain	65,098 bushels	19,963	India (11), Canada (5), United States of America (3).
Lard	8,176 cwt.	15,041	United Kingdom (14).
Milk		13,807	Canada (7), United States of America (3).
Tobacco (all kinds)		13,374	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (2).
Butter	1,925 cwt.	10,018	New Zealand (5), Canada (2).
Sugar	1,164 tons	9,387	United States of America (8).
Fruits (all kinds)		7,931	United States of America (7).
Ale, Porter and Stout	34,540 gal.	7,527	United Kingdom (5), Germany (1).
Class II.			
Lumber	2,283,000 ft.	14,196	United States of America (12), Canada (2).
Class III.			
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	7,544 doz. pr.	12,563	United States of America (7), United Kingdom (2).
Haberdashery...		4,136	United Kingdom (2), United States of America (1).
Other		24,392	United Kingdom (9), United States of America (6), Japan (3), Canada (3).
		41,091	
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	1,122,000 sq. yd.	25,235	United Kingdom (20), United States of America (5).
Duck	26,000 „	1,467	United States of America (1).
Other		8,464	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (3).
		35,166	
Furniture		17,047	United States of America (16).
Oils—			
Gasoline	530,000 gal.	8,681	Trinidad (5), United States of America (3).
Kerosene	270,000 „	4,553	United States of America (3), Dutch West Indies (1).
Lubricating	19,000 „	1,667	United States of America (1).
Other	13,000 „	1,487	United States of America (1).
	832,000 „	16,388	
Hardware		15,307	United States of America (12), United Kingdom (3).
Perfumery		14,369	France (14).
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars and trucks ...	124 vehicles	9,540	Canada (5), United States of America (4).
Parts and accessories ...		2,329	United States of America (2).
Tyres	784	1,475	
		13,344	
Woollen Manufactures		13,124	United Kingdom (13).
Medicines and Drugs		10,639	United States of America (7), United Kingdom (3).
Electrical Apparatus		9,727	United States of America (9).
Paints		9,375	United States of America (5), United Kingdom (3).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The Bahamas is almost the only Colony in the Empire in which agricultural products are of less importance than marine products in the economic life of the community.

The soil, except in small pockets, is usually shallow and overlays hard coral rock. This unquestionably presents difficulties in the way of peasant farming, but the islands have in the past been highly productive of tropical cultivation and the soil is highly fertile if properly worked. The present low level of production is due less to natural factors than to modern conditions which have attracted the peasants from the land. Another contributory factor may have been the havoc caused by the hurricanes during the four years 1926-29.

Apart from staple foods, which are at present produced in quantities insufficient to meet local demands the principal crop at the present time is **tomatoes,** the area under this crop at the end of 1935 being about 857 acres.

The Bahamas tomatoes are of the highest quality and until 1930 found a ready sale on the New York market where they can be placed somewhat earlier than Florida produce. The imposition of a high customs duty in that year however, coupled with competition from Cuba and Mexico, so severely hampered Bahamas produce that export to the United States has now practically ceased.

In 1931 export to Canada developed and the position of Bahamas tomatoes in the Canadian market has been greatly strengthened by the increase of the preference for Empire tomatoes to 2 cents per lb. in pursuance of the agreement between the United Kingdom and Canada concluded at Ottawa.

The variety of tomato grown in the Bahamas is the Marglobe, which ripens up firm and attains a good colour; it appears to be the type best suited to the Canadian market where it is much appreciated.

Exports of tomatoes during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *bushels.*	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* *bushels.*	*Value.* £
1931	99,000	51,502	1934	68,000	11,846
1932	165,000	75,311	1935	66,000	13,891
1933	120,000	26,451			

Other agricultural products are relatively of little importance.

Sisal was once the premier industry of the Colony but its production has now practically ceased, although in 1935 5,148 acres were still under this crop.

The high cost of labour precludes the economic operation of plantations and decorticating factories, and the salt-water-retted product has finally proved unsaleable in competition with sisal produced under more favourable conditions. The prospects of a revival of the industry appear to be remote.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	21	244	1934	67	304
1932	81	484	1935	—	—
1933	22	162			

Citrus fruit was exported in considerable quantities down to the beginning of the present century, but the industry then met with keen competition from Florida and was finally ruined by infestation by the blue-grey fly pest and by hurricanes. Efforts have been made during recent years to restore the cultivation and it is once more receiving attention, although the total area under citrus had dropped to about 310 acres in 1935. Parasites to control the blue-grey fly pest have been introduced from Porto Rico and seem to have become established. This pest is consequently being brought gradually under control. No record is available of the production of citrus fruits in recent years but ever increasing quantities are being grown and it is expected that in a short time there will be more than sufficient to supply the local market. The soil is suitable for grapefruit, oranges, lemons, and other citrus fruit.

Exports during recent years have been of negligible importance.

In 1935 about 117 acres were under *onions.* Conditions for this crop are suitable and there is little doubt that more could be done in the growing of this crop for the Canadian market. During 1935 an abundant crop of onions was produced, and the tariff on imported onions was consequently raised to the maximum in order to protect the local growers, because there was a sufficient supply to meet the local demands. Up to the present no attempt has been made at export owing to the lack of the necessary market abroad. No record is available of the quantities produced during recent years.

Some 451 acres are under *coconuts* and 29 acres under *pineapples* but exports of these products are trifling.

2. FORESTRY.

The Colony is sub-tropical and both temperate and tropical trees exist, the pine-tree and the palm growing literally side by side. It is probable that at one time all the islands were thickly wooded but little forest now remains except on Abaco, Andros, and Grand Bahama, where there are extensive pine-forests. On Andros there is also a certain amount of mahogany and hardwood.

The pine-trees are suitable for conversion into lumber and the whole of the forests are let on licence to private firms who pay a royalty on all timber obtained. There are three such timber concessions or licences, which together cover an area of 447 square miles. In 1935, however, active work has been carried out on one only of these areas.

The total amounts of "Abaco pine" timber exported in recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity. super-feet.	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* super-feet.	*Value.* £
1931	2,010,000	10,015	1934	227,000	793
1932	5,466,000	26,799	1935	489,000	2,249
1933	4,347,000	22,724			

Exports go principally to Cuba and the British West Indies.

Other woods, particularly lignum vitae, logwood, madeira, and cedar also exist in small quantities, but no exports have taken place during the last two years.

Cascarilla bark is a minor forest product of some importance, exports during recent years having been as follows:—

	Quantity. Cwts.	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* Cwts.	*Value.* £
1931	203	1,263	1934	94	600
1932	219	1,464	1935	26	59
1933	300	983			

Exports go entirely to United Kingdom and the United States of America.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The number of live-stock in the Colony in 1935 was estimated at the following:—

Sheep	17,554	Swine	5,080
Goats	9,282	Horned cattle	2,516
Poultry	34,467	Horses	2,070

Attention is being directed to the possibilities of raising small stock and poultry for local consumption and there seems little doubt that given suitable cold storage facilities, the Colony could produce considerable quantities of meat of inferior quality, as well as other foodstuffs, which are at present imported, as there is a ready market in Nassau for all out-island stock. It is, however, unlikely that the Colony will ever become self-supporting in its meat supply, and there is at present no prospect of building up an export trade. One of the main difficulties is the inadequacy of transport between Nassau and the out islands.

4. MINERALS.

The islands are of coralline formation and contain no mineral wealth.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

The Colony is the most important producer of **sponges** within the British Empire and these constitute at present the most important article of export. The output has been considerably diminished of recent years owing, apparently, to ruthless fishing and more especially to wholesale destruction of sponges by each successive hurricane. Artificial sponge culture has now been resorted to and has been productive of encouraging results round Andros and Exuma islands.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. lb.	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £
1931	795,000	85,340	1934	181,000	21,127
1932	683,000	78,202	1935	220,000	19,924
1933	814,000	84,852			

The principal countries of destination are the United States of America, France, and the United Kingdom, which between them take about 54 per cent. of the total exports, and various other European Countries, Canada, and Japan.

Conch- and *turtle-shell* find a limited and fluctuating market, exports during recent years having been as follows:—

	Conch-shell.		*Turtle-shell.*	
	Number.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £
1931	58,869	396	4,978	6,165
1932	38,603	281	5,524	6,677
1933	34,653	196	3,622	3,510
1934	16,939	78	883	861
1935	10,749	54	935	733

The turtle-shell goes almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

Fish abound in the Bahamas. Considerable quantities are caught for local consumption but there is little attempt at export. The following are the quantities and values of fish sold in the Nassau market during the past 5 years:—

Year.	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £
1931	1,300,000	25,000	1934	1,205,000	20,083
1932	1,300,000	25,000	1935	1,300,000	21,665
1933	1,200,000	20,000			

There has been a lively export trade in crawfish during the past three or four years and in 1935 there was a total export of approximately 637,000 lb. valued at £2,654. These exports have been principally from Bimini, Grand Bahama and Abaco.

6. Other Products.

Coarse *salt* is obtained from salt-ponds on several islands, notably Ragged Island and Inagua. The salt industry was formerly of considerable value to the Colony, but has now shrunk to negligible dimensions. Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Bushels.*	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* *Bushels.*	*Value.* £
1931	53,000	970	1934	5,590	59
1932	7,000	126	1935	5,191	66
1933	79,000	765			

B.

Food Supplies.

Owing to the large tourist traffic (see Section VII) for which substantial imports of food are necessary, it is difficult to say how far the permanent population of the Colony is or could be self-supporting in food. At present the local production of food is small, but in the event of a serious decline of the tourist trade and consequent inability to pay for imports of food, the local production of vegetables, fruits, and other foodstuffs could no doubt be largely increased. Any such development would, however, involve a very substantial economic dislocation and turnover of labour to agricultural occupations and probably migration from the present most thickly populated areas.

VI.—Industry.

There are two saw-mills (employing about 200 persons), used in connexion with the exploitation of the pine-forests, in addition to a number of " public utility " establishments such as the electric power station and the ice plant. Otherwise there is no industrial development.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The tourist traffic is of paramount importance in the economic life of the Colony, which is largely dependent for its economic stability on the profits from this traffic. The Colony is a favourite place of resort for winter visitors, particularly from the United States, the number of visitors in 1935 being 21,555. The tourist centre is New Providence.

No attempt has been made to calculate the actual cash value of this traffic to the Colony. It was of course impaired by the serious economic depression of a few years ago, but the season 1935-36 showed a marked improvement and has been regarded as the best season Nassau has yet enjoyed. It is clear that it pays the major part in counter-balancing the large excess of imports over exports which is a permanent feature of the trade of the Colony. In the five years 1931-35 imports averaged £914,837 and exports £197,320, an excess of imports of £717,517. (In 1935 the excess was £597,449.) These figures very plainly indicate the small part in the Colony's economic structure occupied by physical exports. It is probable that another " invisible export " has in the past consisted of illicit exportations of liquor to the United States of America despite the efforts of the authorities both in the Bahamas and in the United States of America to prevent the traffic. The imports of spirits averaged £278,373 in the five year 1931-35. The value of spirits and beer imported during 1935 was £64,972, indicating that the re-export of spirits, etc. has virtually ceased.

The large proportion of permanent white inhabitants has been noted and it is understood that some of them draw substantial incomes from investments abroad, thus helping to pay for the excess of imports. The total of such remittances of investment income from abroad has been estimated at £30,000 annually.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) Internal Communications.

In New Providence there are good roads and many of them have been oiled in recent years. In the out islands there is at present little wheeled traffic and most of the roads are impassable for vehicles but the construction of good earth roads has been begun and these will, it is hoped, facilitate agricultural development. There were 1,858 motor vehicles licensed in 1935, understood to be used almost entirely in New Providence.

Communication between Nassau and the out islands is maintained by regular subsidized services of sailing vessels and motor-boats. Intercommunication is rendered difficult by the numerous shoals and rocks which impede navigation. Numerous lighthouses are maintained partly by the Bahamas Government and partly by the United Kingdom Board of Trade.

(ii) External Communications.

Passenger services between Nassau and New York and Nassau and Miami are maintained fortnightly throughout the year by the Munson Line which is under contract with the Bahamas Government. During the winter months a weekly service is maintained between Nassau and New York by the Cunard White Star Line and a bi-weekly service between Nassau and Miami by the Clarke Steamship Line. A fortnightly service to Bermuda and Canada and to Jamaica is maintained by the Canadian National Steamships. A monthly passenger service from the United Kindom via Bermuda is maintained by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and monthly services of cargo vessels by the Royal Mail Line. The only port other than Nassau at which there is any considerable shipping is Inagua. In 1935 2,011 steamers and sailing vessels (total tonnage 3,475,919) entered and cleared the ports of the Colony. Of these 940 (3,248,951 tons) entered and cleared at Nassau and 247 (207,560 tons) at Inagua.

Nassau is the only important harbour; there are anchorages both within and outside the bar, over which a passage of 730 feet, with a minimum depth of 27 feet, has been dredged; and wharves aggregating 2,300 feet in length with depths varying from 12 feet to 15 feet. There are no enclosed docks or dry docks but there is one small slipway.

A daily air service between Nassau and Miami was maintained by Pan-American Airways, Incorporated, during the period 1st January to 30th April, 1935. The equipment used during this period included 14, 16, and 22 passenger Commodores and 36 passenger Clippers. From 24th February to 31st March, two trips daily, Sundays excepted, were made, with 16 and 22 passenger Commodores. Several charters, or " second section " trips were made with a 7 passenger Sikorsky Amphibian. During the summer this service was performed twice weekly—Mondays and Fridays—by 14, 16, and 22 passenger Commodores.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports with the exception of a number of certain specially exempted articles. Specific duties or special *ad valorem* duties are provided for a number of articles, including the principal foodstuffs, tobacco, and alcoholic liquors; all other goods are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem.* On a number of agricultural products, capable of production in the Colony, provision is made for the imposition of higher rates of duty (generally at about five times the minimum duty) by special order and in a few cases these higher duties are in operation. Rebates and drawbacks are provided for goods imported for various special purposes or re-exported within a limited period.

Imperial Preference is provided for by the grant of a rebate on all duties chargeable, amounting to 50 per cent. of the duty except in a few cases where special provision is made.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The West India Committee act as unofficial trade representatives in London, as for other Colonies of the West Indian group.

BARBADOS.

I.—Situation, etc.

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West. The island is triangular in shape and is 21 miles long and 14 miles across the widest part, while its area is 106,470 acres, approximately 166 square miles.

The climate is healthy. There is no marked variation in temperature between the different months, although the period from December to May, during which the island gets the full benefits of the cool north-east trade winds, is regarded as the cool, dry season. In 1935 the highest monthly mean maximum was 86·3° F. (in June) and the lowest monthly mean maximum 82·1° F. (in January), while the highest monthly mean minimum was 74·4° F. (in June) and the lowest monthly mean minimum 69·5° F. (in February). The rainfall varies in different parts of the island and ranges, on the average, between 40 inches on the coastal area in the south to 80 inches in the higher altitudes. At the Government Meteorological Station, 181 feet above sea level, the average during the past ten years has been 49·46 inches.

There is no vacant Crown Land in Barbados; the island was first settled over 300 years ago and is now thickly populated and closely cultivated. There are 18,336 agricultural holdings of which 297 are farmed as plantations, while the remainder are made up of peasants' house spots and small holdings. From figures recently compiled it appears that there are 13,899 holdings of less than 1 acre, 3,387 of over 1 acre but under 3, 445 of over 3 acres but under 5, 308 of over 5 acres but under 20, 87 of between 21 and 99 acres, 98 of between 100 and 199 acres, 65 of between 200 and 299 acres, 27 between 300 and 399 acres, 11 of between 400 and 499 acres and 9 of over 500 acres.

The acreage of the small holdings has been estimated as follows:—

	Acres.
Holdings of less than 1 acre	3,514
Holdings of between 1 and 3 acres	6,450
Holdings of between 3 and 5 acres	1,800
Holdings of over 5 acres	2,185
	13,949

II.—Population.

No census has been taken since 1921, but the population on the 31st of December, 1935, was estimated at 184,912. The population is therefore exceptionally dense, over 1,100 to the square mile. There is an annual increase due to excess of births over deaths, which has been supplemented during recent years by a steady stream of returning emigrants, mostly from the American continent, the annual average since 1921 having been about 1,000.

According to the information collected at the 1921 census the racial constitution of the population was as follows:—

	Per cent.
White	7
Mixed	22
Black	71
	100

The proportion of persons of pure European descent permanently settled in Barbados (in many cases for generations) is much above the average in the West Indies and in other tropical dependencies.

Statistics relating to employment were as follows:—

Agricultural	34,157
Commercial	13,169
Domestic Service	25,255
Educational (teachers and students)	26,208
Industrial	23,682
Miscellaneous	2,025
Official	1,175
Professional	322
	125,993
Children, visitors, persons without occupation, etc.	30,319
	156,312

It may be assumed that, although the total population has since increased, the percentage of persons employed in various occupations has probably remained substantially the same.

Those in "commercial" employment include a large number of casual labourers occupied as lightermen, porters, etc., on the wharves at Bridgetown, and those in "industrial" employment a large number of artisans engaged in various trades.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. Accounts are kept in sterling by Government Departments and in dollars and cents (at the fixed rate of $1 = 4s. 2d., 1 c. = ½d.) by banking and commercial houses. British sterling coin is legal tender and the chief metallic money in use, but some Canadian and United States of America coinage is also in circulation. There are also bank-notes in dollar denominations in circulation, the estimated amount in circulation on the 31st of December, 1935, being:—Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) $255,830, Royal Bank of Canada $111,570, Canadian Bank of Commerce $70,075.

2. The three note-issuing banks each maintain one branch in the Colony. There is a Government Savings Bank in the Colony; the number of depositors on the 31st of December, 1935, was 13,578 and the total amount due to depositors £744,886.

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 with the assistance of a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in 1902 to assist the sugar industry. The Bank is controlled by a Board of seven members under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary. The capital of the Bank on the 31st of May, 1935, was £232,237. The Bank makes short-term loans to plantations as required, the capital and interest being secured by a first lien and charge on the plantation.

3. The Government does not conduct any other form of banking business.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st of March, 1936, the total public debt was £423,420.

(*b*) The provision for interest and sinking fund for the year 1936-37 is:—
Interest £16,042.
Sinking Fund £2,680.

(*c*) The accumulated sinking funds at the 31st of March, 1936, amounted to £50,128.

Details regarding Loans.

Name of Loan.	*Amount of Loan.*	*Amount outstanding.*	*To whom due.*	*Sinking Fund.*
	£	£		£
Public Loan Act 1914 and Reimbursement Acts 1914 and 1916.	37,000	37,000	Sundry Debenture Holders.	13,138
Public Loan Act 1928	90,000	90,000	do.	5,118
General Local Loan Act, 1933 and the Public Loans (Redemption) Acts 1933, Nos. 26 and 46.	140,920	140,920	do.	31,872
Water Works Loan Act, 1935	155,500	155,500	do.	—
				£50,128

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
Harbour	6,830	6,115
Market	1,805	2,271
Post Office	14,287	15,099
Railway	3,000	7,500
	£25,922	£30,985

Net Deficit £5,063.

Ordinary Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs Department—			
Import duties	231,000		
Tonnage dues	16,800		
Other	955		
		248,755	59·4
2. Excise		52,700	12·5
3. Income-tax		30,000	7·3
4. Other heads of Revenue		86,986	20·8
		418,441	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure		25,922	
		£444,363	

(B) *Analysis of Import duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
Class I	26,492	36,755	48,900	112,147
Class II	159	3,407	10,602	14,168
Class III	37,229	44,699	29,057	110,985
Class IV	3,029	1,030	1,559	5,618
	66,909	85,891	90,118	242,918
Seized and unclaimed articles and baggage				25
				242,943

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Loss on self-balancing Departments	5,063	1·2
2. Debt charges	18,722	4·6
3. Administration	172,885	42·7
4. Economic Development	47,905	11·8
5. Social Services	129,280	31·7
6. Defence	3,072	0·7
7. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	28,920	7·3
	405,847	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	25,922	
	£431,769	

4. As at the 31st of March, 1936, there was a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £513,366.

5. No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid of administration have been received from Imperial funds.

Barbados has received the following assistance from the Colonial Development Fund and the Empire Marketing Board:—

(1) *Colonial Development Fund.*

A free grant of £4,000 for a Venereal Diseases Clinic.

A loan of £16,300 free of interest for two years for a Public Market; this loan was repaid with interest in full on 31st December, 1935.

A free grant of £20,000 towards the improvement of the water supply of the Island. Of this sum, £8,539 has actually been received up to 31st December, 1935.

(2) *Empire Marketing Board.*

A grant of £2,300 for a British West Indian Cane Breeding Station. From 1933 this grant has been continued from the Colonial Development Fund.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.**
	£	£	£	£
1913	79,334	566,672	114,693	760,699
1932	327,794	941,763	99,834	1,369,391
1933	446,314	874,683	48,966	1,369,963
1934	174,893	1,209,670	84,890	1,469,453
1935	37,421	977,029	109,593	1,124,043

* Excluding exports for Ships' Stores and of coal for bunkers as follows:—

	Ships' Stores.	*Coal for bunkers.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1913	—	95,919	95,919
1932	7,530	2,085	9,615
1933	7,053	1,689	8,742
1934	7,978	1,846	9,824
1935	11,064	29	11,093

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
To:—					
United Kingdom	29,881	2,107	115	—	32,103
Canada	790,174	5	3	—	790,182
Newfoundland	51,489	—	4	—	51,493
Rest of Empire	19,719	4,663	553	105	25,040
Total Empire	891,263	6,775	675	105	898,818
United States of America ...	90,733	2,049	18	—	92,800
Other foreign countries... ...	5,081	2,143	59	163	7,446
Total foreign countries ...	95,814	4,192	77	163	100,246
Ships' Stores	658	—	4	—	662
GRAND TOTAL	987,735	10,967	756	268	999,726

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Molasses—			
Fancy	10,203,139 gal.	616,440	Canada (500), United States of America (90), Newfoundland (26).
Choice	291,777 „	17,628	Newfoundland (16).
Vacuum Pan	290,652	3,028	United Kingdom (2).
	10,785,568 „	637,096	
Sugar—			
Dark Crystals	36,480 tons	304,304	Canada (287), Newfoundland (9).
Muscovado	1,228 „	13,710	United Kingdom (10).
Molasses	1,572 „	11,298	United Kingdom (11).
White Crystals	112 „	1,238	United Kingdom (1).
	39,392 „	330,550	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	518,611	373,716	460,732	1,353,05[illegible]
1932	763,581	545,678	347,485	1,656,87[illegible]*
1933	834,636	511,588	393,857	1,740,16[illegible]*
1934	811,370	618,245	484,814	1,914,55[illegible]*
1935	754,057	606,549	480,127	1,840,78[illegible]*

* Includes imports from "High Seas" as follows:—
1932 ... £132 1933 ... £80 1934 £125 1935 £50

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From :—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	156,423	12,425	560,166	23,817	752,831
Canada	112,747	71,188	69,781	4,804	258,520
India	92,795	1	14,042	—	106,838
Trinidad	9,478	3,398	61,490	802	75,168
British Guiana	17,073	33,070	1,076	318	51,537
Newfoundland	46,077	—	—	—	46,077
Rest of Empire	40,452	14,021	7,959	5,977	68,409
Total Empire	475,045	134,103	714,514	35,718	1,359,380
United States of America ...	75,304	48,485	80,463	10,908	215,160
Argentine Republic	63,922	130	198	—	64,250
France	36,224	3,828	3,998	774	44,824
Germany	1,374	90	37,080	—	38,544
Holland	19,710	42	5,338	—	25,090
Japan	748	—	23,328	—	24,076
Other foreign countries... ...	18,859	17,353	30,267	1,704	68,183
Total foreign countries ...	216,141	69,928	180,672	13,386	480,127
High Seas	50	—	—	—	50
GRAND TOTAL	691,236	204,031	895,186	49,104	1,839,557

In addition there were imports of bullion, specie and currency notes from the United Kingdom to the value of £1,226.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Grain—			
Rice	10,002 tons	95,413	India (84), British Guiana (11).
Oats	2,481 „	18,060	Canada (18).
Other	1,809 „	11,144	Argentine Republic (11).
Flour and Meal—			
Wheat or rye	89,988 bags	89,988	United Kingdom (35), Canada (32), France (22).
Other		15,551	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (4).
Pulse—			
Beans and Peas	891 tons	12,471	Trinidad (4), United Kingdom (2).
Other		5,229	Canada (3).
		247,856	
Meats—			
Beef, salted	726 tons	28,458	Argentine Republic (25), United Kingdom (3).
Pork, salted	620 „	27,774	Canada (18), United States of America (7).
Bacon and Hams	133 „	17,355	United Kingdom (6), Argentine Republic (3). United States of America (2), Canada (2).
Fresh	228 „	8,505	Argentine Republic (5).
Other		8,893	Argentine Republic (8).
		90,985	
Fish (all kinds)		67,036	Newfoundland (46), Canada (16).
Butter and substitutes—			
Butter	258 tons	34,648	United Kingdom (13), France (11), New Zealand (6).
Margarine	250 „	16,800	United Kingdom (9), Holland (7).
	508 „	51,448	
Cattle and Animal foods—			
Oil meal and cake	4,891 tons	35,310	United States of America (34).
Bran and Pollard	1,876 „	8,406	Argentine Republic (8).
Other		2,787	United Kingdom (1), Trinidad (1).
		46,503	
Edible oils	223,111 gal.	22,311	United Kingdom (21).
Tobacco (all kinds)	158,164 lb.	22,129	United Kingdom (12), United States of America (7).
Vegetables (all kinds) ...	2,622 tons	19,476	Canada (10), Maderia (2), Cyprus (2).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Pitch Pine, etc.	7,274,770 ft.	55,647	Canada (33), United States of America (22).
Staves and shooks		47,705	Canada (29), United States of America (18
Hardwood	12,263 c. ft.	2,759	British Guiana (1), Dutch Guiana (1).
Other		21,352	Canada (9), United States of America (7), France (4).
		127,463	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in* £'000.
Fuels, solid—			
Firewood	15,405 tons	19,256	British Guiana (18).
Charcoal	4,704 „	14,112	British Guiana (10), St. Lucia (4).
		33,368	
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	3,213,848 sq. yd.	80,481	United Kingdom (78).
„ „	175,009 lin. yd.	3,506	United Kingdom (3).
Other		52,735	United Kingdom (49)
		136,722	
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	181,799 pr.	29,175	United Kingdom (19), Hong Kong (3), Canada (2), Czecho-Slovakia (2).
Other		61,018	United Kingdom (33), Japan (13), United States of America (5), Canada (5).
		90,193	
Manures and fertilisers	10,448 tons	88,604	United Kingdom (35), Germany (26), Canada (18), United States of America (5).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	1,183,775 gal.	44,392	Trinidad (44).
Kerosene	375,021 „	13,282	Trinidad (12).
Lubricating	68,455 „	7,701	United Kingdom (4), United States of America (3).
Gas, Solar, Diesel, etc.	686 „	4,802	Dutch West Indies (4).
Other		6,423	United Kingdom (4), Trinidad (2).
		76,600	
Iron and Steel Manufactures		67,462	United Kingdom (60), Canada (5).
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	300 vehicles	38,682	United Kingdom (22), Canada (13), United States of America (3).
Motor Trucks and Vans	61 „	8,523	United States of America (4), Canada (3).
Parts and accessories		9,082	United States of America (5), United Kingdom (3).
Tyres and tubes		8,100	United Kingdom (4), Canada (3).
		64,387	
Machinery and Apparatus			
Sugar		32,407	United Kingdom (29), Canada (2).
Other		17,712	United Kingdom (12), United States of America (4).
		50,119	
Hardware		25,475	United Kingdom (14), United States of America (6).
Paper Manufactures		23,419	United Kingdom (11), Holland (4), United States of America (3).
Soap—			
Common	16,725 cwt.	18,732	United Kingdom (18).
Fancy		2,667	United Kingdom (1).
		21,399	
Electrical Apparatus		20,786	United Kingdom (12), United States of America (8).
Medicines and drugs		19,383	United Kingdom (11), United States of America (6).
Woollen Manufactures		18,715	United Kingdom (18).
Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Piece goods	358,458 sq. yd.	16,691	United Kingdom (12).
„ „	22,124 yd.	845	
Other		349	
		17,885	

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. Agriculture.

The agricultural practice of Barbados is entirely based on the **sugar-cane**, the products of which represent between 90 and 95 per cent. of all domestic exports. Such other crops as are cultivated are grown either during the preparation of the land for planting sugar-cane or to enable the land to be rested from that crop. Almost the whole population is dependent, directly or indirectly, on sugar. The standard of living of all classes is affected by the value of the sugar crop and periods of depression or poor crops entail general decline, although cases of actual want are rarely noticeable.

All the 66,000 acres of arable land are used for growing sugar but only 35,000-40,000 acres of sugar-cane are reaped each year. Units of production are not large and plantations vary in size from about 500 acres downwards. Some plantations, or groups of plantations, are worked as units with their own factories, but most producers, including the smaller plantations and all the peasant cultivators, sell their canes to separately-owned factories at prices which vary with the price of sugar.

In old times every plantation had its own windmill and "sugar-works," but the necessity for cheaper production and the elimination of wasteful methods of manufacture led to the erection of muscovado sugar plants and eventually of modern factories, which are highly efficient and have, on occasion, had an intake of no more than seven and a-quarter tons of cane for each ton of sugar produced during a grinding season.

Nevertheless owing to the inaccessible position of some plantations and the conservatism of a few owners there are still to be found windmills and muscovado sugar works as well as modern factories.

Owing to numerous very deep gullies, which render transport of cane difficult or impracticable, the size of the factories has to be limited and the largest are only capable of producing some 8,000 tons of sugar during a grinding season.

During 1935, 28 factories, equipped with vacuum pans, manufactured 96° dark crystal sugar, 40 steam plants equipped with aspinall pans manufactured either muscovado sugar or fancy molasses, and 4 factories and approximately 40 sugar works driven by windmills were in operation for the production of fancy molasses.

In Barbados the manufacture of syrup known as "**fancy molasses**" is of very considerable importance. This fancy molasses should not be confused with vacuum pan molasses (the final uncrystallizable residue of sugar manufacture), for it is prepared from the fresh juice of the sugar-cane from which nothing has been previously extracted.

About 20,000-30,000 tons (or 60,000-90,000 puncheons each containing 110 wine gallons) are manufactured each year and practically the whole product is absorbed by the lumbermen and fisher-folk of eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

The value of fancy molasses depends on the world price of sugar, and when the latter is low there is a tendency for fancy molasses to have a premium above the price of sugar, which on occasion has resulted in over-production.

As regards cost of production, Barbados, largely owing to the fertility of the soil, high sucrose content of the sugar-cane juices and the plentiful supply of labour, is able to produce as cheaply as any other part of the Empire. Considerable quantities of artificial fertilizers and of pen-manures (for the production of which rather more live-stock are kept than would otherwise be necessary) are used in order that yields may be maintained at a high level.

Barbados maintains a highly organized Department of Science and Agriculture which in addition to the development of Harrison and Bovell's work on the breeding of new sugar-cane varieties is devoting considerable attention to control of pests and disease. Since 1933 with the aid of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board and after the cessation of this Board, from the Colonial Development Fund the sugar-cane breeding work has been continued to include the breeding of seedling canes suitable to the conditions met with in other British West Indian Islands.

Consumption of sugar within the Colony may be estimated at about 5,500 tons, after converting molasses into an appropriate equivalent in sugar; local consumption of rum in 1935 was 192,878 gallons.

Exports of sugar products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Sugar.		*Molasses.*		*Rum.*	
	Tons.	£	Gallons.	£	Gallons.	£
1931	34,422	360,639	7,790,451	426,073	56,683	5,314
1932	74,710	732,948	8,451,078	423,175	47,137	4,517
1933	78,994	788,183	9,003,274	436,812	41,926	4,018
1934	87,459	774,714	11,626,180	536,679	58,024	5,561
1935	39,392	330,550	10,785,568	637,096	77,892	6,491

In terms of sugar alone (converting fancy molasses at the rate of 330 gallons to the ton) total production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
1931	61,531	1934	111,434
1932	102,415	1935	81,487
1933	117,175		

The sugar is exported almost exclusively to the United Kingdom and Canada. Molasses is exported mainly to Canada with smaller quantities to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and the United States of America.

The only other plantation crop of any significance is **Sea Island cotton**, which is cultivated chiefly in the drier parts of the Island. The crop is suitable for peasant cultivation, but cultivation has been restricted in recent years on account of the pink bollworm. In 1929-30 only 272 acres were under this crop, but 2,800 acres were cultivated in 1930-31. In the following year a considerable reduction of acreage took place on account of the depression in the Sea Island cotton market, and in 1933-34 only 62 acres were planted. In 1934-35 the area cultivated was increased to 465 acres. The export is now regulated in agreement with the other West Indian Colonies and the market outlook is at present more favourable.

Exports of cotton during recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	£		lb.	£
1931	336.899	21,056	1934	1,670	90
1932	21,561	963	1935	41,277	2,775
1933	69,605	3,149			

There is a considerable cultivation of "**ground provisions,**" such as yams, sweet potatoes, and eddoes, particularly by peasants and small-holders, and there is considerable market-garden production of these vegetables and also fruit, for sale to the population of Saint Michael (the parish containing Bridgetown, the principal urban area) which is estimated to be approximately 67,000. There is still considerable scope for production of this kind for the home market, as there are substantial imports of fresh vegetables.

Exports of ground provisions were being steadily developed, until in 1930 they reached a total of £10,169. The principal countries of destination were British Guiana, Trinidad, and the Dutch West Indies but owing to the prohibitive import duties placed upon these commodities by the importing countries the trade had dwindled in 1935 to £1,754.

The value of the domestic exports of Ground Provisions during the last five years was as follows:—

	Value in £		*Value in £*
1931	9,235	1934	2,056
1932	7,393	1935	1,754
1933	4,202		

2. FORESTRY.

There are only 46 acres of original forest now left in the Colony. For many years this area has been preserved by Statute.

Firewood is imported from other Colonies.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The breeding and rearing of animals is not conducted on any large scale; there is one central market in Bridgetown, in which all persons desiring to sell meat within a radius of one mile of the town must slaughter animals; outside this area there is no inspection.

The principal use of live-stock is for draught purposes, but they are also useful in the production of pen-manure. There are 1,547 horses, 3,274 asses, and 4,425 mules in the Colony, but the number of other animals is unknown.

The high value of land renders the development of an animal industry on economic lines impossible. The extension of breeding is not encouraged, since no land is available for laying down as pasturage so long as sugar cultivation can be carried on economically, and the value of the feeding stuffs grown in association with sugar-cane is so low that they have to be supplemented by expensive imports of other feeding stuffs.

The improvement of the dairying industry has been assisted by the inauguration of a few modern dairies, but the number of persons resident in the colony who will pay for pure milk is too limited for any great extension in the industry.

There are substantial imports both of cattle for slaughter and of meat.

4. MINERALS.

Mineral oil is known to exist in the Colony, but not in considerable quantities. The deposits are exploited by the British Union Oil Company, Limited; the total amount won in each of the last five years, has been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity in barrels of 42 galls.*	*Value in £*
1931	7,914	1,649
1932	4,175	869
1933	4,020	837
1934	3,242	675
1935	2,871	598

There are also small deposits of manjak and tar sand, which are exploited to a trifling extent.

5. FISHERIES.

The number of persons engaged in the fishing industry is approximately 1,000, but fishing does not comprise the whole of their activities, since the total value of the catch, all of which is disposed of locally, is estimated at £15,000 a year. Some fishermen own their boats while others use the boats of private owners and are given a percentage of the catch. The principal fish caught in Barbados are the flying fish, dolphin, grouper, king-fish, bream, and snapper.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The value of imports of food in 1935 was £579,284 or £3 2s. 7d. per head. As has been indicated above, there is a substantial local production of ground provisions and this and the production of fruits and other vegetables might be developed; but it would be impossible, even if it were economically sound, to make the island entirely self-sufficing in food. Broadly the staple foods are—

(*a*) in the case of the labouring population, rice and salt fish;
(*b*) in the case of the European population, meat, wheat-flour, and grain.

The principal sources of supply of these articles are shown in Section IV but it is apparent that it is not commercially possible for the island to produce any of them, for climatic and physical reasons, and it could not become self-sufficing without very great changes in the habits of its people. Moreover it is practically certain that no general food-crop could be raised in sufficient quantities to feed a population as dense as that of Barbados to-day, and a substantial import of food must continue to be essential.

VI.—Industry.

The most important industrial activity in Barbados is, of course, the manufacture of sugar.

There are four rum distilleries.

There are one or two industrial establishments of a public utility nature, viz., a gas works, an electric supply works, and two ice factories. There are also two biscuit factories, a cotton factory, engineering works, and one or two other industrial establishments.

No statistics relating to the number of persons employed in these establishments or to the value of the annual output are available.

There is a small peasant earthenware industry in the "Scotland Districts."

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is a substantial transhipment business in Barbados, which is a point on the main lines of sea communication from which goods are distributed to the islands lying to the westward. In addition to the transhipment business proper, there are also substantial re-exports of goods actually imported into the Colony.

With regard to tourist traffic its value was recently estimated very conservatively at £66,500 a year, but if the value of goods sold by tailors, druggists, stores, etc., to tourists and in-transit visitors is included, it was thought that the total should be not less than £80,000 a year.

Figures for the past few years are as follows:—

	Passengers whose destination is Barbados.	*Tourists and In-transit passengers*	
		Arriving by "Cruise" ships.	*Arriving by Other ships.*
1932	3,283	2,556	9,748
1933	3,391	2,758	11,694
1934	3,757	5,907	13,314
1935	4,052	3,362	14,033

Important items in the invisible exports which go to balance the large excess of imports over exports, which is a permanent and striking feature of the trade of the Colony, are:—

> (i) the receipt of interest on investment held abroad by residents in Barbados. Owing to the large permanent European settlement in the Colony considerable capital has been accumulated, and the income from these investments was estimated by the West Indian Sugar Commission in 1929, after inquiries among the Banks, at not less than £150,000 per annum.
>
> (ii) The remittances of Barbadians working overseas, e.g., in the Canal Zone and the United States of America, to relatives in the island, estimated by the West Indian Sugar Commission at not less than £100,000 per annum; no up-to-date information is available, but this amount was considerably reduced during the general trade depression.

VIII.—Communications.

The island has a network of roads giving access to all districts. The total length of roads in the Colony is 538 miles, of which 268¼ miles are classified as main roads and 269¾ miles as cross-roads. Considerable sums of money have been spent since 1926 in rendering the main roads suitable for motor traffic and almost the whole island is now accessible to motor vehicles. The city of Bridgetown and its suburbs are supplied with a good motor omnibus service operated by a Motor Bus Company and augmented by buses owned by private individuals. Motor buses also ply between the city and the country districts.

A light railway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge runs through the southern parishes and along the east coast. Built by private enterprise, it was purchased by the Government in 1916 and is now conducted by a Board of Management whose funds are derived from the Central Government. Owing to the condition of the permanent way, the passenger service has been suspended since January, 1934, and only 20 of the 24 miles of line are at present open to goods traffic; its future is under consideration.

Bridgetown is a port of call on a number of important shipping lines and there is an excellent mail service with the United Kingdom, Canada, the other West Indian Islands, and the United States of America.

The fortnightly service to and from Avonmouth, hence to Trinidad, Central American ports and Jamaica by the Fyffes Line was discontinued in May, 1935. There is, however, a fortnightly service to and from European ports, the United Kingdom, hence to Trinidad and Central American ports by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company. A similar monthly service is carried out by the Hamburg American Line and the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. The Harrison Line operate a monthly passenger and freight service between London and British Guiana calling here en route while a freighter sails weekly from United Kingdom ports.

There is a fortnightly communication with Canada by the Canadian National Steamships and, for freight only, by the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation. The Canadian National Steamships, during the course of their voyage, call also at Boston, Bermuda, the Windward and Leeward Islands, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Communication with the United States of America is as follows:—

To and from New York by the Bermuda, West Indies Steamship Company and the American Caribbean Line.

From Gulf ports via Jamaica and the French Antilles by the Alluminum Line, fortnigthly.

From the Pacific coast by the McCormick Steamship Corporation, monthly, en route to South American ports.

Other lines which call at irregular intervals are the Booth Line running between New York and South American ports, the ships of the Canadian Transport Company from Vancouver and the Nourse Line from the Far East.

A subsidy of £5,000 per annum is contributed by Barbados towards the Canadian National Steamship Service.

615 steam vessels of a total tonnage of 2,135,416 tons entered at Bridgetown in 1935, their nationalities being as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
British	305	1,095,111
Dutch	52	247,423
German	40	228,286
French	48	209,675
Norwegian	95	166,896
United States	52	152,280
Other	23	35,745
	615	2,135,416

467 sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 27,853 tons entered at Bridgetown in 1933, their nationalities being as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
British	428	25,363
Dutch	26	1,782
Other	13	708
	467	27,853

Carlisle Bay on which the port of Bridgetown is situated is an open roadstead about 1½ miles wide, where vessels of the largest size can load and unload by means of lighters.

The total length of wharves is about 3,000 feet. Vessels up to 400 tons net, 180 feet long and 14 feet draught can enter the inner harbour and be berthed at the wharves.

Cargoes of petroleum products are discharged at Spring Garden, about 3 miles down the coast, by pipe-line to storage tanks on shore.

Cargo is occasionally shipped from Speightstown but with these exceptions the whole of the trade of the island is conducted through Bridgetown.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all articles imported into the Colony other than those contained in a special list of exemptions. Duties are generally at specific rates in the case of foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco and at *ad valorem* rates in the case of manufactured goods but this rule is not invariable The *ad valorem* rates vary from 2½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. on Empire goods and 10 per cent to 30 per cent. on foreign goods, the most usual rates being 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively, these being the rates applicable to goods not specially charged or exempted.

A surtax of 10 per cent. of the duty is at present charged on all goods.

Preference is granted to Empire goods in every case where a duty is chargeable; the general margin of preference is 50 per cent. of the duty applicable to similar foreign goods, but it may be higher or lower, and in a few cases Empire goods are admitted free while foreign goods are dutiable.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Colony does not maintain any representatives abroad, but the West India Committee acts in London as unofficial trade representative for Barbados as well as other West Indian Colonies.

BERMUDA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Bermuda or Somers Islands are a cluster of numerous small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean in approximately latitude 32° 15′ N. and longitude 64° 51′ W. and comprise an area of about 19¼ square miles.

The largest island is known as Main Island and is about 9,000 acres in extent.

Practically all land, other than the land in the occupation of the Naval and Military Authorities (which is approximately 2·2 square miles in extent), is in private possession. The holdings on which produce is grown for sale number 350, the majority of which are of less than 10 acres each.

The climate is good, the thermometer never falling below 40° F. and seldom rising above 90° F. In 1935 the highest monthly maximum was 88·8° F. (in July) and the lowest monthly maximum 72·4° F. (in December) while the highest monthly minimum was 70° F. (in August) and the lowest monthly minimum 47·5° F. (in March).

The rainfall is usually a little less than 60 inches a year and is distributed more or less evenly throughout the year. In 1935, June and July with 19·2 hours of rain were the driest and August with 55·6 hours of rain the wettest month. The mean daily sunshine throughout the year was 7·1 hours, with a lowest monthly average of 4·1 hours daily in January, and a highest monthly average of 9·8 hours daily in July.

II.—Population, etc.

The total population of the Colony according to the 1931 census was 27,789 of which number 11,353 were classified as white and 16,436 as coloured. The estimated population in 1935 was 30,104 of whom 11,935 were white and 18,169 were coloured. The density of the population is exceptionally high, about 1,560 per square mile, or 1,770 per square mile if the area in naval and military occupation is excluded.

Hamilton, the capital, has a population of 3,000.

The population has increased from 20,127 in 1921 and continues to show an annual natural increase (449 in 1935). 536 persons were shown as "planters" and 1,354 as engaged in commerce.

The increase in the density of the population during the last 15 years is striking, and as the density, which is already very high, is still increasing at the rate of about 30 per square mile annually it seems fairly clear that the means of providing occupation for this increasing population is the major economic problem of the Colony.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. Sterling is legal tender and there is a local issue of £1, 10s. and 5s. notes. United States and Canadian currency, while not legal tender, are current.

2. There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited, as well as a Post Office Savings Bank with 5,648 depositors with £82,579 on deposit on 31st December, 1935.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1935, the total public debt outstanding was £108,036.

(*b*) The amounts provided in the Estimates for 1936 for interest, sinking funds and repayment are

	£
(1) Interest	5,118
(2) Sinking Fund	775
(3) Instalment of Loan ...	4,720

(*c*) The amount paid into the Sinking Fund on the 31st December, 1935, was £44,723 (market value).

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue. £	*Expenditure.* £
Post Office	33,000	17,649

Net surplus £15,351.

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs Duties	246,422	67·6
2. Miscellaneous	11,960	3·4
3. Reimbursements	85,974	24·6
4. Surplus of self-balancing Department	15,351	4·4
	349,707	100
Revenue of Post Office set off against Expenditure... ...	17,649	
Gross Revenue	367,356	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties*, 1935.

Statistics not available.

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	10,613	3·0
2. Administration	146,374	41·6
3. Economic Development	84,276	23·9
4. Social Services	85,837	24·4
5. Defence	11,532	3·3
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	13,510	3·8
	352,142	100
Expenditure of Post Office set off against Revenue... ...	17,649	
Gross expenditure	369,791	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

On the 31st December, 1935, the excess of assets over liabilities was £221,938. Of this sum £66,937 was liquid.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grants- or loans-in-aid have been received from His Majesty's Government.

The following wing grants have been made to the Bermuda Government from the Colonial Development Fund.

(*a*) £550 towards the expenses of a visit paid by Major Mayo in connexion with aviation development.

(*b*) £27,835 towards the provision of the Bermuda Air Base.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports* (*including Bullion and Specie*) *to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	5,437	3,582	81,676	90,695
1932	97	43,116	102,737	145,950
1933	190	43,082	76,306	119,578
1934	318	70,043	224,401	294,762
1935	5,967	41,545	74,026	121,538

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£	£	£	£	£
To:—					
United Kingdom	—	33	—	—	33
Canada	31,753	580	—	—	32,333
British West Indies	1,344	—	—	—	1,344
Total Empire	33,097	613	—	—	33,710
United States of America... ...	9,372	12,194	—	—	21,566
Saba...	4	—	—	—	4
Total foreign countries	9,376	12,194	—	—	21,570
GRAND TOTAL	42,473	12,807	—	—	54,280

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Vegetables—			
Potatoes	6,749 barrels 21,469 crates 6 bags	13,602	United States of America (7), Canada (5), British West Indies (1).
Onions	9,014 crates 8 bags	1,716	Canada (1)
Other	116,158 crates	27,151	Canada (25), United States of America (2).
		42,469	
Class II.			
Lily bulbs	2,515 cases	7,545	United States of America (7).
Cut Flowers	5,127 packages	5,144	United States of America (5).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	154,988	81,984	333,603	570,575
1932	717,213	487,887	686,426	1,891,526
1933	506,383	317,111	573,572	1,397,066
1934	385,796	299,597	655,334	1,340,727
1935	438,193	300,037	681,968	1,420,198

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	116,541	422	316,394	4,836	438,193
Canada	171,169	6,775	47,172	3,320	228,436
British West Indies	22,648	991	11,130	25	34,794
Rest of Empire	35,088	—	1,925	—	37,013
Total Empire	345,446	8,188	376,621	8,181	738,436
United States of America... ...	200,848	22,006	319,544	10,384	552,782
Other foreign countries	81,311	239	47,262	—	128,812
Total foreign countries	282,159	22,245	366,806	10,384	681,594
GRAND TOTAL	627,605	30,433	743,427	18,565	1,420,030

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from the United States of America to the value of £168.

(iii) *Principal Imports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in* £'000.
Class I.			
Meats—			
Fresh	19,648 cwt.	64,971	United States of America (27), Canada (19), South America (18).
Preserved	7,726 „	33,169	United States of America (19), Canada (8), United Kingdom (3).
Poultry and game	4,273 „	25,120	United States of America (15), Canada (6), South America (4).
Canned	—	20,702	United States of America (5), Canada (5), South America (5), United Kingdom (3).
		143,962	
Beer, Wines and Spirits—			
Whisky	44,807 gal.	45,089	United Kingdom (31), Canada (14).
Malt liquor	9,512 „	15,900	United Kingdom (13).
„ hogsheads ...	41,642 „	7,362	United Kingdom (7).
Wine	—	15,785	France (8), Spain (2), United Kingdom (2), Portugal (2).
Rum	37,365 „	11,714	British West Indies (10)
Other	22,456 „	18,315	France (10), United Kingdom (6).
		114,165	
Cattle food (all kinds)	—	49,340	Canada (34), United States of America (10).
Fruit—			
Fresh	—	30,379	United States of America (17), British West Indies (9), Canada (3).
Canned	—	7,967	United States of America (4), Canada (3).
Dried	—	5,971	United States of America (4).
		44,317	
Butter	6,404 cwt.	26,241	New Zealand (10), Canada (3).
Tobacco and cigarettes ...	674,138 lb.	26,031	United States of America (13), United Kingdom (10).
Vegetables (all kinds)	—	25,522	United States of America (13), Canada (11).
Flour	40,129 cwt.	23,348	Canada (23).
Milk and cream, fresh and canned	—	22,325	Canada (10), United States of America (7), Holland (3).
Confectionery	—	16,776	United States of America (8), United Kingdom (7).
Fish (all kinds)	—	15,447	Canada (7), United States of America (6).
Tea	90,984 lb.	15,255	India (9), Ceylon (3).
Eggs	192,763 dozen	12,838	Canada (6), United Kingdom (6).
Biscuits	—	12.281	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (4), Canada (3).
Class II.			
Lumber	1,689,805 ft.	14,999	United States of America (12).

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class III.			
Woollen Manufactures	—	123,187	United Kingdom (106), United States of America (11), France (3).
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	178,876 yds.	10,027	United Kingdom (6), United States of America (4).
Other	—	54,039	United States of America (38), United Kingdom (19), Canada (4).
		64,066	
Electrical goods and apparatus	—	52,191	United States of America (42), United Kingdom (8).
Hardware	—	49,671	United Kingdom (23), United States of America (22).
Oils—			
Kerosene	673,711 gal.	15,881	United States of America (15).
Fuel	7,730 tons	14,794	British West Indies (10), United States of America (4).
Motor Spirit	914,682 gal.	4,338	United States of America (3).
Lubricating	—	3,680	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1).
		38,693	
Perfumery and toilet preparations	—	38,056	France (21), United Kingdom (12), United States of America (5).
Boots and Shoes	—	31,092	United States of America (19), United Kingdom (7), Czecho-Slovakia (2).
Stationery	—	27,355	United States of America (14), United Kingdom (11).
Furniture	—	26,698	United States of America (16), Canada (6), United Kingdom (4).
Drugs and medicines	—	23,501	United States of America (12), United Kingdom (8), Canada (3).
Fancy goods	—	22,776	United Kingdom (10), United States of America (8).
Silk and Artificial Silk manufactures	—	21,725	United States of America (10), United Kingdom (5), Canada (4).
Chinaware	—	21,562	United Kingdom (19), United States of America (2).
Leather goods	—	17,411	United Kingdom (12), United States of America (4).
Linen manufactures	—	12,675	United Kingdom (8), United States of America (3).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Of the total area of the Colony only about 3,000 acres are capable of cultivation and a little over 1,000 acres are actually under cultivation. From this land two or three crops annually are raised.

It is estimated that in 1935, 600 acres were under miscellaneous vegetables, 300 acres under potatoes, 80 acres under bananas, and 27 acres under lily bulbs (*Lilium Longiflorum Harrisii*).

Production is both for the domestic market and for export.

The following table shows the estimated quantity and value of the total agricultural production of the Colony during the last five years:—

	Miscellaneous Vegetables.		*Potatoes.*		*Bananas.*		*Lily Bulbs.*		
Year.	*Bushels.*	£	*Bushels.*	£	*Bunches.*	£	*Cases exported.*	*Bulbs replanted.*	£
1931 ...	190,000	42,000	75,000	26,000	72,000	26,000	4,270	1,400,000	10,300
1932 ...	240,000	78,000	75,000	26,000	72,000	22,500	3,009	1,000,000	6,500
1933 ...	200,000	52,525	74,000	23,000	75,000	19,000	2,014	1,000,000	7,000
1934 ...	200.000	48,000	74,000	23,000	75,000	19,000	2,309	1,000,000	4,600
1935 ...	192,000	48,000	84,000	25,000	75,000	19,000	2,490	1,000,000	3,000

The total value of agricultural production in 1935 was therefore estimated to be £95,000, while the farm value of agricultural produce exported was £45,650 (£35,200 to Canada, £900 to the United Kingdom, £110 to the British West Indies, £8,900 to the United States of America, and £550 to other countries). The principal items were the following:—

	Bushels.
Celery	25,766
Potatoes	35,979
Onions	9,365
Carrots	25,923
Kale	6,024
Cabbage	9,632
Tomatoes	22,942
Beans, Beets, Cucumbers, Spinach and miscellaneous ...	2,845
	138,476

Changes in the Canadian tariff have resulted in attention being concentrated on the markets of that Dominion instead of those of the United States of America and increasing quantities of produce are now being sent to Canada.

There is still considerable opening locally for the Colony's products in meeting the requirements of the large hotels.

The Agricultural Department is energetically encouraging the vegetable and flower trade by the regulation of imports of seed, by testing new varieties, and by the operation of Government Central Packing Stations for tomatoes and other vegetables, where exports are graded. Local sales would be assisted by improved marketing organization and the provision of cold storage facilities.

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of small farmers of European descent.

2. FORESTRY.

Considerable quantities of the cedar forest which originally covered the islands remain; but there is no commercial exploitation.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There are about 3,387 acres under pasture, and animals include 1,500 cattle, 1,500 horses, and 1,500 swine. 550,000 gallons of milk (value £76,000) 126,000 dozen eggs (£14,000), and 300,000 lb. of meat, chiefly pork (£7,500), were produced in 1935 for local consumption. There were no exports.

4. MINERALS.

There is no mineral wealth.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

A certain amount of fish is caught for local consumption.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The income of the Colony is derived primarily from the tourist traffic and secondarily from the cultivation of early vegetables, etc., for the Canadian and United States markets. It is accordingly necessary to import the greater part of the food supply. Actual imports of food were valued at £437,868 in 1935, and included imports even of such articles as were produced locally in fairly large quantities, e.g., potatoes, vegetables, poultry, and eggs. Much the greater part of these imports are, of course, required for the visitors to the Colony.

VI.—Industry.

There are no industrial establishments other than a perfume factory, a few small boat-building stations, and the naval dockyard at Somerset.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade, but catering for tourists is by far the most important economic activity of the Colony. The great bulk of these come from the United States of America, and the majority in the winter, although summer visitors are increasing. In 1935, 50,000 tourists visited the island (exclusive of 26,000 in cruise ships) staying an average period of 10 days. The following table shows total arrivals of tourists in the Colony during the last five years:—

Year.	*Arrivals by regular steamers.*	*Arrivals by Cruise ships.*	*Total.*
1931	49,322	25,962	75,284
1932	47,344	29,324	76,668
1933	40,883	22,096	62,979
1934	40,000	29,509	69,509
1935	50,198	25,826	76,024

Any estimate of the income derived from this source is difficult but it is estimated that the average tourist spends not less than £2 a day (a minimum expenditure of a little over £1,000,000 on the above figures) and that 80 per cent. of the Colony's revenue is derived from tourists. Another estimate may be obtained from the visible balance of trade. In 1935 exports of local products were £55,280 and imports £1,420,198. Tourist expenditure was no doubt the principal item off-setting this apparent "unfavourable" balance of £1,364,918.

A Trade Development Board of unofficial persons appointed by the Governor has been set up to encourage and manage the tourist traffic. It has carried on an extensive programme of advertising in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States of America and has assisted in the provision of local entertainment for visitors. In 1935 its total expenditure was £68,400, including steamer subsidies, and £22,466 was spent in advertising in the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Another source of income not shown in the ordinary trade and production figures is that derived from the naval and military expenditure in the Colony. Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron and the site of a naval dockyard, to defend which a small garrison is maintained.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) INTERNAL.

There are roads throughout the Colony, with a total mileage of 105 miles, but traffic, other than pedestrian and bicycles, is entirely horse-drawn, as no motors are allowed. A light standard gauge railway, 22 miles long, opened in November, 1931, connects both ends of the main Islands with Hamilton.

(ii) External.

The principal shipping services are:—

(*a*) with New York: Furness Bermuda Line, bi-weekly during most of the year (in receipt of a subsidy from the Colonial Government of £26,000 per annum);

(*b*) with Canada: Canadian National Steamships, twice in each fortnight (in receipt of subsidy from the Colonial Government);

(*c*) with the United Kingdom: Pacific Steam Navigation Company, monthly; Elders and Fyffes, occasional; and Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, cargo only, tri-weekly;

(*d*) with the British West Indies: Canadian National Steamships; Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; and Elders and Fyffes.

There are two ports of entry in the Colony, Hamilton, the capital, and St. George. Large quantities of shipping enter at these ports (about three-quarters of it at Hamilton).

In 1935, four sailing vessels (two British and two United States) with a total tonnage of 1,267 net tons entered and the steam vessels shown in the table below:—

Country of registration.	*Number of vessels.*	*Net tonnage.*
British	323	2,441,228
United States of America	62	503,342
Germany	12	126,184
Holland	14	126,897
Other	47	158,088
	458	3,355,739

Both Hamilton and St. George are well-sheltered harbours with ample wharfage accommodation. At Hamilton vessels up to 600 feet long and 25 feet draught can come alongside and at St. George's vessels up to 620 feet long and 26 feet draught.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods not specially exempted. A number of specific or special *ad valorem* rates are prescribed for various classes of goods; all other goods not exempt from duty are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Imperial preference is provided on all dutiable goods by (i) the provision in a few cases of special higher rates of duty for foreign goods, and (ii) the imposition of a surtax of one-quarter of the duty on all dutiable foreign goods. Empire goods are exempt from the surtax except in the case of liquors and tobacco, on which a lesser surtax of 22½ per cent. is payable. Goods of foreign origin imported for Government use are liable for duty.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The West India Committee act as unofficial trade representatives in London. Representatives from the Colony also visit Canada during the main export season for vegetables.

BRITISH GUIANA.

I.—Situation, etc.

British Guiana lies between latitude 1° and 9° North and longitude 57° and 61° West. It has a seaboard of roughly 270 miles, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco River on the west to the Courantyne River on the east. The Colony is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by the Dutch Colony of Surinam, and on the west by Venezuela.

The total area is 57,266,874 acres, or about 89,500 square miles; the Colony is therefore slightly larger than Great Britain. It may be divided into three natural areas; a strip of flat and swampy alluvium along the coast and some way up the main rivers; a central area of tropical forest occupying about 87 per cent. of the total area of the Colony; and a region of elevated savannahs in the extreme south. Practically the whole permanent settlement is in the narrow coastal strip, generally less than 10 miles wide, between the sea and the undrained swamps bordering the forest area. Much of this strip is below sea level, and it is kept drained by an elaborate system of canals, polders, and pumps. Only about 182,646 acres, or 0·3 per cent. of the total area, is under cultivation. Some 3,248,000 acres have been alienated under firm title.

The Colony is well watered. Several large rivers run through the higher land in or to the south of the forest area to the sea. The most important are the Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, whose respective basins form the three counties of the Colony. The Essequibo is by far the largest, running from the extreme southern boundary, and with its tributaries, the Mazaruni and Cuyuni, draining the greater part of the Colony. The Demerara, the shortest of the three, is economically the most important at present. The Courantyne River, which forms the eastern boundary, is also of importance. All these rivers are free from falls in their lower courses, and are navigable for considerable distances.

The climate is a healthy one for the tropics. On the coast there are two wet seasons and two dry; in the interior the difference in the seasons is less marked. Rainfall on the coast averages about 88 inches per annum, but it is variable, and droughts sometimes occur. The mean maximum temperature ranges from 83° F. to 87° F. and the mean minimum from 74·5° F. to 76·5° F. The heat is tempered by constant sea breezes. The highest temperature recorded in

1935 was 89·5° F. on 21st September while the lowest was 71° F. on the night of 28th September. The mean shade temperature for the year was 80·6° F., which is higher than the average from 1846-1934. The total rainfall was 86·35 inches as compared with 81·04 in the year 1934, and with 88·23 inches, the average precipitation for the past 55 years (1880-1934).

II.—Population.

The estimated population at 31st December, 1935, was 328,219, made up as follows:—

Europeans, other than those of Portuguese origin.	2,186	**Aborigines**	8,723
Europeans of Portuguese origin ...	8,503	**Blacks**	128,559
East Indians	138,334	**Mixed races**	38,352
Chinese	3,341	**Other races and races not stated** ...	321

The population has increased from 296,041 in 1911 to 297,691 in 1921, and to 310,933 at the Census in 1931. There was an increase of 5,048 during 1935.

The only large town is Georgetown, the capital and chief port, lying at the mouth of the Demerara River, which has a population of 65,938. New Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Berbice River, has a population of 9,379.

There is at present no substantial immigration or emigration. East Indian immigration, formerly organized on an indentured labour basis, ceased in 1917.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being the equivalent of 4s. 2d. British sterling and United States gold coin are current and are legal tender. Government currency notes of the face value of $1 and $2 are also legal tender.

2. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown with branches at New Amsterdam and Berbice. The Post Office also carries on Savings Bank business. The number of depositors at the close of 1935 was 44,858 and the total amount deposited £491,921. There are 24 co-operative credit banks.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1935, excluding loans received from the Colonial Development Fund, amounted to £4,453,940, against which Sinking funds were held valued at £501,463. (See summary below.)

2 (A).—*Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $
Post Office, Telegraphs, and Telephones	254,664	265,087
Transport and Harbours Department	767,495	912,132
	1,022,159	1,177,219

Net Deficit $155,060.

General Revenue.

		$	*Percentage.*
1. Customs		2,630,000	56·1
2. Excise and Licences		978,770	21·2
3. Internal Revenue—	$		
Income-tax	240,000		
Other	105,020		
		345,020	7·6
4. Fees of Court or Office, etc.		175,365	3·8
5. Rents and other income from lands, forests and mines		200,455	4·5
6. Interest		224,170	4·9
7. Miscellaneous		83,721	1·9
Equivalent to £966,146		4,637,501	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure		1,022,159	
		$5,659,660	

(B).—*Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom. $	*Rest of Empire.* $	*Foreign Countries.* $	*Total.* $
Class I	543,579	279,490	492,109	1,315,178
Class II	13,535	8,408	16,073	38,016
Class III	402,599	380,127	256,558	1,039,284
Class IV	64	56	892	1,012
Class V	—	—	128	128
	$959,777	668,081	765,760	2,393,618
Equivalent to £ ...	199,954	139,184	159,533	498,671

3.—*Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936).*

		$	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges		1,159,658	23·2
2. Administration		1,881,511	37·6
3. Economic Development		202,211	4·5
4. Social Services—	$		
Medical	548,632		
Education	456,661		
Others	129,861		
		1,135,154	22·6
5. Defence		25,502	0·5
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions		433,201	8·6
7. Deficit on self-balancing Departments. (*See* under 2(A) *Revenue*)		155,060	3·0
Equivalent to £1,040,060		4,992,297	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue		1,022,159	
		$6,014,456	

4. The Colony possesses no Reserve Fund or other realizable assets. The only important Colonial funds are the Colonization Fund, the Immigration Fund (Amalgamated) and the 5 per cent. Loan Stamp Duty Account which amounted to $897,729, $465,017 and $109,909, respectively, at the 31st December, 1935. The two first named funds were established by legislation for the purpose of financing colonization and the return of East Indians, who came originally to the Colony under indenture; and the last established in 1929 from the proceeds of a loan raised in that year provides for United Kingdom stamp duty charges on transfers of the stocks issued in respect of the loan.

5. The following assistance has been received from the Imperial Exchequer:—

	Estimate.	*Issues.*	*Grant.*	*Loan.*
(*a*) *In aid of expenses of Administration.*	£	£	£	£
1930–31	50,000	50,000	—	50,000
1931–32	220,000	220.000	—	220,000
1932–33	120,000	120,000	—	120,000
1933–34	64,000†	—	—	—
1935–36	60,000	20,000	—	20,000
(*b*) *In relief of unemployment*—				
1930–31	112,000	60,906	53,618	7,288*
1931–32	115,000	109,554	76,959	32,595*
1932–33	72,000	56,035	56,035	—
1933–34	36,000	35,375	35,375	64,000†

* **Loans to Sugar Estates.**

† **Transferred from** (*a*) to (*b*) to increase provision of £36,000 under (*b*) to £100,000 for Unemployment and Flood Relief.

6. Grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund have been approved in respect of some 25 schemes for developing the natural resources of the Colony, improving communications and other related purposes. Altogether grants to an amount of about £117,810 and loans to an amount of about £195,450 have been approved.

Summary of Public Debt at 31st December, 1935.

Year of loan.	*Amount outstanding at* 31-12-35.	*Rate of interest.*	*Annual interest provision.*	*Annual Sinking fund provision.*	*Sinking fund at* 31-12-35.*	*Remarks.*
	£	Per cent.	£	£	£	
1900 and later	236,545	various	9,524	1,549	91,152	Raised by conversion of existing bonds between 1900 and 1915 at 3½ per cent., 3¾ per cent., 4 per cent., and 4½ per cent.
1916 and later	1,491,625	various	77,719	8,287	246,322	Raised at various dates between 1916 and 1929 for various periods between 5 and 50 years at 5 per cent., 5½ per cent., and 6 per cent. The largest individual part is £1,000,000 at 5½ per cent. repayable in 1972.
1921 ...	133,210	5	6,661	3,208	83,652	
1929 and later	2,265,400	5	109,762	23,767	72,498	Sinking fund contributions commenced in 1933.
1933 ...	25,773	3	773	2,515	2,534	Sinking fund contributions commenced in 1935.
1934 ...	45,014	3	1,351	3,485	5,305	
1935 ...	256,373	3	7,691	6,959	—	
	4,453,940		213,481	49,770	501,463	

* Mean market value.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. $	*Rest of Empire.* $	*Foreign Countries.* $	*Grand Total.* $
1913	5,129,040	4,437,887	960,049	10,526,976
1932	4,836,716	4,032,350	1,722,084	10,591,150†
Equivalent to ...	£1,007,649	£840,073	£358,768	£2,206,490
1933	5,820,147	2,914,022	1,225,820	9,959,989†
Equivalent to ...	£1,212,531	£607,088	£225,379	£2,074,998
1934	4,897,764	3,023,777	1,157,699	9,079,240†
Equivalent to ...	£1,020,368	£629,953	£241,187	£1,891,508
1935	4,366,689	5,218,304	1,304,687	10,889,680†
Equivalent to ...	£909,727	£1,087,146	£271,810	£2,271,816

† Excluding exports for Ships' Stores as follows:—

1932	$11,576	equivalent to	£2,399
1933	$12,923	„	£2,692
1934	$12,588	„	£2,623
1935	$15,038	„	£3,133

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

From:—	*Class I.* $	*Class II.* $	*Class III.* $	*Class IV.* $	*Class V.* $	*Total Merchandise.* $
United Kingdom	3,144,471	331,725	15,008	1	843,049	4,334,254
Canada	4,394,778	115,709	84	—	—	4,510,571
British West Indies	347,630	137,504	19,355	300	—	504,789
Rest of Empire	99,412	7,245	484	—	—	107,141
Total Empire	7,986,291	592,183	34,931	301	843,049	9,456,755
United States of America ...	16,235	537,536	10,973	—	950	565,694
Belgium	17,723	220,240	—	—	—	237,963
Holland	9,044	157,412	—	—	—	166,456
French West Indies	129,869	747	58	—	—	130,674
Other foreign countries... ...	63,450	14,229	1,895	365	1,495	81,434
Total foreign countries ...	236,321	930,164	12,926	365	2,445	1,182,221
GRAND TOTAL	8,222,612	1,522,347	47,857	666	845,494	10,638,976
Equivalent to	£1,713,044	£317,155	£9,970	£139	£176,145	£2,216,453

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in $'000.*
Class I.			
Sugar, unrefined—			
Dark crystals	168,210 tons	6,614,971	Canada (4,226), United Kingdom (2,386).
Yellow crystals	5,093 „	285,406	United Kingdom (all).
Other	848 „	25,633	United Kingdom (24).
	174,151 „	6,926,010	
Rice	10,528 „	471,130	British West Indies (301), French West Indies (128), Dutch Guiana (8).
Rum	1,074,846 gal.	427,958	United Kingdom (275), Newfoundland (85), Belgium (18), American Virgin Islands (12), Canada (10), Bermuda (10).
Molasses	5,949,393 „	307,931	United Kingdom (169), Canada (125).
Coconuts	2,737,784	33,891	Canada (23), British West Indies (6).
Coffee, raw	4,194 cwt.	23,716	British West Indies (8), Canada (6), Norway (4).
Class II.			
Bauxite	111,500 tons	663,911	United States of America (509), Canada (115), United Kingdom (38).
Diamonds	43,187 carats	496,313	Belgium (220), Holland (138), United Kingdom (135).
Wood and Timber—			
Timber	195,724 c. ft.	93,985	United Kingdom (41), United States of America (20), Holland (16), British West Indies (11).
Lumber	373,432 s. ft.	26,310	British West Indies (20).
Other	—	53,518	British West Indies (50).
		173,813	
Balata	296,757 lb.	69,354	United Kingdom (57), Norway (9).
Copra	1,226 tons	55,134	United Kingdom (45), British West Indies (10).
Charcoal	3,520 „	46,669	British West Indies (46).
Class III.			
Essential Oil, Lime	597 gal.	25,092	United Kingdom (15), United States of America (10).
Class V.			
Gold, raw	33,313 troy oz.	845,494	United Kingdom (843).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	$	$	$	$
1913	4,353,822	1,174,824	2,206,216	7,734,862
1932	5,175,736	1,633,531	1,307,011	8,116,278
Equivalent to	£1,078,278	£340,319	£272,294	£1,690,891
1933	5,355,465	1,819,641	1,472,890	8,647,996
Equivalent to	£1,115,722	£379,092	£306,852	£1,801,666
1934	4,728,033	2,030,742	1,641,256	8,400,031
Equivalent to	£985,007	£423,071	£341,928	£1,750,006
1935	4,855,023	2,221,567	1,726,249	8,802,839
Equivalent to	£1,011,463	£462,827	£359,635	£1,833,925

(ii) *Imports by Classes,* 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From—	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	1,157,435	87,384	3,601,424	642	4,846,885
Canada	753,118	67,123	479,238	315	1,299,794
British West Indies	24,957	94,704	241,183	1,031	361,875
India	119,821	67	174,940	—	294,828
Rest of Empire	222,071	254	42,745	—	265,070
Total Empire	2,277,402	249,532	4,539,530	1,988	7,068,452
United States of America...	203,781	141,605	428,775	29,084	803,245
Japan	1,535	—	199,735	—	201,270
Holland	106,799	—	41,968	—	148,767
Germany	969	61	119,604	—	120,634
Argentine Republic	88,548	—	1,008	—	89,556
France	26,548	629	48,323	—	75,500
Other foreign countries	131,552	7,374	145,951	82	284,959
Total foreign countries	559,732	149,669	985,364	29,166	1,723,931
GRAND TOTAL	2,837,134	399,201	5,524,894	31,154	8,792,383
Equivalent to	£591,070	£83,167	£1,151,020	£6,490	£1,831,747

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $8,138 (£1,695) from the United Kingdom and $2,318 (£483) from foreign countries: total $10,456 equivalent to £2,178.

(iii) *Principal Imports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in $'000.*
Class I.		$	
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Grain (all kinds)	1,412 tons	55,575	Canada (39), Holland (13).
Flour and Meal—			
Flour	184,091 bags of 196 lb.	746,062	United Kingdom (418), Canada (322).
Other	433 tons	35,059	United Kingdom (13), Canada (10), Malaya (9).
Pulse—			
Beans, Peas, etc.	1,331 „	88,757	United Kingdom (79).
Dholl	472 „	31,999	India (31).
		957,452	
Fish (all kinds)	—	283,836	Canada (153), United Kingdom (98), United States of America (17).
Meats—			
Beef and Pork, pickled or salted	11,987 barrels of 200 lb.	201,389	Argentine Republic (77), United States of America (57), Canada (27), Brazil (22).
Other	310,414 lb.	51,011	United States of America (19), Argentine Republic (10), United Kingdom (8).
		252,400	
Vegetables—			
Fresh—			
Potatoes	3,689 tons	127,668	Canada (103), Holland (14).
Onions	801 „	40,804	Canada (10), Portuguese Possessions (9), Cyprus (7), Egypt (6), Holland (6).
Other	206 „	26,802	Mexico (9), United States of America (6), Canada (5).
Dried, Canned or Preserved...	75 „	14,805	Portugal (8).
	4,771 „	210,079	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in $'000.*
Class I—continued.			
Butter and substitutes—			
Butter	673,468 lb.	138,711	Irish Free State (81), New Zealand (20), United Kingdom (15).
Ghee, phalkaghi and other substitutes	573,145 „	62,988	United Kingdom (28), Holland (18), India (16).
	1,246,613 „	201,699	
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	5,834 „	12,230	United Kingdom (12).
Other manufactured	61,134 „	89,688	United Kingdom (88).
Unmanufactured	373,817 „	63,555	United States of America (57), Southern Rhodesia (4).
	440,785 „	165,473	
Beer, Ale, Stout, etc.	171,343 gal.	146,117	United Kingdom (137).
Milk, condensed	1,035,087 lb.	87,514	Holland (32), United Kingdom (27), Canada (14), Irish Free State (9).
Spirits	16,410 gal.	76,355	United Kingdom (62), Holland (10).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Lumber	2,101,816 s. ft.	97,374	Canada (64), United States of America (33).
Timber	12,860 c. ft.	1,150	Dutch Guiana (1).
Other	—	101,243	United States of America (98).
		199,767	
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	9,677,915 l. yds.	719,799	United Kingdom (691), United States of America (16), Japan (7).
Other	—	119,224	United Kingdom (104), Japan (10).
		839,023	
Machinery—			
Sugar	993 tons	177,428	United Kingdom (154), Canada (14), United States of America (9).
Mining	317 „	98,753	Canada (53), United States of America (40).
Other	—	208,361	United Kingdom (131), United States of America (46), Canada (17).
		484,542	
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	23,006 doz. pr.	181,006	United Kingdom (124), Hong Kong (23), Czecho-Slovakia (19), Canada (12).
Hats, Caps, etc.	24,338 doz.	96,664	United Kingdom (72), Japan (19).
Other	—	193,910	United Kingdom (108), Japan (34), Canada (28).
		471,580	
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...	—	411,184	United Kingdom (321), Canada (41), Germany (16), United States of America (14).
Chemical Manures	13,364 tons	394,544	United Kingdom (271), Canada (63), Belgium (33), Holland (19).
Oils—			
Motor spirit	865,367 gal.	102,979	British West Indies (102).
„ „ aviation ...	47,478 „	7,933	British West Indies (4), United States of America (3).
Illuminating	412,123 „	55,995	British West Indies (55).
Lubricating	9,468 cwt.	50,583	United Kingdom (36), United States of America (9), Canada (4).
Fuel	598,359 gal.	45,272	British West Indies (45).
Other	702 gal.	1,020	United Kingdom (1).
		263,782	
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Artificial silk piece goods ...	1,107,054 l. yds.	163,388	United Kingdom (118), France (27), Italy (8), Japan (8).
Artificial silk, other	—	20,748	United Kingdom (13), Japan (4).
Silk piece goods	140,611 „	21,774	Japan (16), China (5).
Silk, other	—	1,795	Japan (1).
		207,705	

(iii) *Principal Imports*—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in $'000.*
Class III.—continued.			
Jute Manufactures—			
Bags and Sacks	139,514 doz.	182,408	India (163), British West Indies (19).
Other	—	3,408	United Kingdom (3).
		185,816	
Paper Manufactures	—	171,603	United Kingdom (108), Canada (22), Holland (11), United States of America (11).
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars, lorries, etc. ...	159 vehicles	95,344	United Kingdom (73), Canada (21).
Parts and accessories ...	—	26,004	United Kingdom (11), United States of America (8), Canada (6).
Motor cycles and parts ...	—	1,431	United Kingdom (1).
Tyres and tubes	—	32,478	United Kingdom (16), Canada 13), United States of America (3).
		155,257	
Woollen Manufactures—			
Piece goods	274,594 l. yds.	135,524	United Kingdom (113), Japan (21)
Other	—	6,913	United Kingdom (6).
		142,437	
Electrical goods and apparatus	—	139,787	United States of America (89), United Kingdom (28).
Soap	19,482 cwt.	129,599	United Kingdom (123).
Medicines and Drugs	—	127,236	United Kingdom (59), United States of America (34), Canada (21).
Wood and Timber Manufactures	—	109,205	Canada (81), United Kingdom (10), United States of America (6).
Chemicals	—	86,468	United Kingdom (61), British West Indies (6), United States of America (5).
Implements and Tools	—	81,885	United Kingdom (56), United States of America (20).
Cement	22,802 barrels	76,088	United Kingdom (66), Canada (5), Germany (5).
Painters' Colours and Materials	—	75,142	United Kingdom (66), Canada (5).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

Development has been concentrated in the past in the coastal strip and agriculture is practically confined to it. Hopes have been raised at various times of agricultural development in the interior, but attempts at such development have met with little success and the information available as to the soils of the hinterland indicates that they are generally unsuitable for agriculture. The interior possesses, however, considerable forestry and mineral resources which have been developed to some extent.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Sugar has for over a century been the principal product of the Colony, and now supplies, with its by-products, approximately two-thirds by value of the total exports. In 1935, 67,914 acres were under cane cultivation; the area reaped was 59,932 acres yielding 178,041 tons. Exports were 174,156 tons, valued at £1,443,008. In addition, 5,949,393 gallons of molasses, valued at £64,152 and 1,073,406 gallons of rum, valued at £88,054, were exported. The cultivation of sugar is now practically confined to Demerara and Berbice. Cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of large estates controlled from the United Kingdom, but a few small cane farmers exist, and it is considered that there is room for the encouragement of cane farming particularly by the West Indian population. The area under farmers' canes in the Colony during 1935 was 2,207 acres yielding 3,344 tons of sugar.

Cultivation methods are in general efficient, and the average yield of sugar in 1935 was 2·97 tons per acre reaped (compared with 1·97 tons sugar for the period 1925-1928). The use of mechanical tillage has grown recently, and of late years the practice of flood fallowing, i.e., leaving the land under water for a period of not less than six months, has been found to give valuable results in improving the fertility and physical texture of the soil and destroying pests. Flooding is done before replanting, which is only undertaken every few years, as from three to five ratoon crops are usually taken from the canes.

There are some twenty factories, each associated with a particular estate or group of estates. Most of them are a fair size, and they reach a high standard of efficiency, which is encouraged by the interchange of the technical returns of the factories.

The principal pest of sugar-cane in the Colony is the small moth-borer. A special investigation in connexion with the biological control of this pest has been undertaken by the collaboration of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, the Colonial Development Fund, the British Guiana Sugar

Producers' Association, and the Department of Agriculture. A parasite, the Amazon fly (*Metagonistylum minense*), has been successfully introduced from the Amazon region, liberated and recovered in the field on several estates. The ultimate effect on the control of this pest is awaited with interest. Other research work is undertaken by the Sugar Research Station, maintained jointly by the industry and the Colonial Government. This station carries out special cane-breeding work, as special varieties are needed to suit the peculiar conditions of the Colony. A large number of cane crosses, involving both local and introduced canes were made during the year and over 15,000 seedlings were bred for trial. Included in these were a number of progeny from the inter-generic cross *Saccharum* x *Sorghum*. Numerous variety and manurial trials with sugar-cane were reaped and others started during the year. It is now fairly well established that the varieties Diamond 10 and P.O.J. 2878 are superior to the standard cane D. 625, and they are both being rapidly extended by the sugar estates, while certain varieties bred during the period 1928-1930 are showing very great promise.

For the experiments reaped to date, it is clear that 2 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia is the optimum dose for plant canes on flooded frontland soils. There are strong indications that this dose may be profitably increased when treating ratoons on frontland and both plants and ratoons on pegasse areas, but further confirmation of these points is needed. Despite the acidity of the sugar soils, applications of lime or limestone have not produced marked increases in yield.

The consistently falling prices of sugar have operated adversely against the acreage under cultivation and there has been a definite trend to abandon areas not highly productive. The effect of this was that the acreage in 1930-1933 was approximately 12 per cent. less than in 1910-1913. Such advances have, however, been made in the yield per acre that the total exports were, in 1930-1933, approximately 37 per cent. above those in 1910-1913. It would be possible both to bring back under sugar land which has been abandoned and to develop new land in the coastal strip. Such expansion does not at present appear desirable on account of world conditions. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that sugar must continue for many years to be the economic mainstay of the Colony. The 1935 crop was easily a record one both as regards total output and yield per acre. Since there has been comparatively little expansion in the area planted, the increased output must, in the main, be attributed to an increase in yield per acre. This, in turn, may be attributed to satisfactory weather conditions, the increased use of flood-fallowing and irrigation, the extension of the varieties Diamond 10 and P.O.J. 2878, improved drainage, heavier application of sulphate of ammonia and the abandonment of old ratoon fields. Increased factory efficiency has also contributed to the increased yields.

Most of the sugar produced is raw sugar polarizing about 96°, but one or two factories concentrate on the production of "yellow crystals" for direct consumption. Some others devote considerable attention to the production of rum, of which the average exports in 1931-1935 were 889,044 gallons. A small quantity of industrial alcohol is also produced.

The following table gives the figures for production and exports of sugar and its by-products for the five-year period 1931-1935:—

	Production.		*Exports.*					
	Sugar.	*Rum.*	*Sugar.*		*Molasses.*		*Rum.*	
Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Quantity.* *gal.*	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* *gal.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* *gal.*	*Value.* £
1931	126,143	1,002,267	119,346	1,109,532	7,106,997	76,945	722,076	70,759
1932	148,634	840,617	137,078	1,342,191	7,554,520	80,790	645,511	59,742
1933	141,956	1,239,355	127,083	1,196,906	8,137,233	87,855	883,019	79,846
1934	132,240	1,346,307	129,913	1,160,094	5,384,834	57,990	1,121,208	102,139
1935	178,041	1,817,875	174,156	1,443,008	5,949,393	64,152	1,073,406	88,054

Rice is the second crop of the Colony, and has developed remarkably in the past twenty years. Between 1927 and 1933 exports increased in quantity from 11,497 tons to 29,120 tons, and in value from £150,806 to £221,348, but owing to unfavourable weather conditions exports fell in 1934 to 14,700 tons valued at £121,477, and in 1935 to 10,565 tons valued at £98,559. Rice has almost entirely replaced sugar on the coastal areas of Essequibo, and is also largely grown in Berbice. The industry has inherited from the sugar estates extensive drainage and irrigation systems, and it is doubtful whether it could itself pay interest on large expenditure for such works or meet high recurrent expenditure for them. There are in all nearly 200 rice-mills in operation, most of them small, and legislation has been enacted to improve milling conditions in the industry and to fix standard weights for the sale and purchase of rice. In 1935 there were 70,882 acres under rice, but including the second or spring crop, the area actually reaped was 83,566 acres. The total yield of padi was 85,522 tons, equivalent to 51,313 tons of cleaned rice. The principal export markets are the West Indian Islands, Trinidad taking the higher, and Barbados and the northern islands taking the lower grades. There is also a market in Canada for the highest grades and white rice, and for padi required by the Canadian mills. Attempts have also been made at various times to develop an export to Venezuela, but this is at present hindered by high customs duties in that country.

With assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, machinery has been introduced for threshing and experimental milling of white rice and barns have been erected for the storage of pure line padi required for seed distribution purposes. The grant also covered the salary of a Plant Breeder and investigations are being continued on the improvement of padi varieties; manurial and cultural experiments are also receiving attention. The variety No. 79, recently evolved by the Department of Agriculture, has proved superior to other standard varieties both in yield and in ability to withstand adverse conditions. Pure line seed distribution has been placed on a well-organized basis, adequate selected seed being now available in rice-growing districts. An indication of the high standard of quality reached by British Guiana rice is the fact that five prizes were awarded to this Colony for commercial samples at the World's Grain Exhibition held at Regina, Canada, during 1933.

As the local market is already fully satisfied, the progress of the rice industry in the Colony depends on the maintenance of the quality of the exports. Confidence on the export markets was increased by the inauguration, in 1930, of Government grading of all British Guiana rice for export; the grading legislation was modified during 1933 to comply with the requirements of the trade. The whole question of the marketing of rice has been under investigation and, as a preliminary to the formation of a Rice Exporters Association, a Marketing Board has been set up by the Government of the Colony. This Board works in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the trade.

The following table gives the production and exports of milled rice from British Guiana for the five-year period 1931-1935:—

		Exports.	
	Production.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Year.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£
1931	47,054	23,632	220,904
1932	50,869	28,541	247,474
1933	38,154	29,120	221,348
1934	31,067	14,700	121,477
1935	51,313	10,565	98,559

Coconuts are established on 21,786 acres of land.

Many areas under coconut cultivation are unsuitable in soil condition. The exports of copra have declined considerably lately, due mainly to increased local consumption of coconut products. During 1933, local enterprise established and equipped an up-to-date factory for the production of high grade edible oil from coconuts. At the end of the year, duties on imported edible oils were increased with the object of protecting the local manufacturer and thereby giving a better return to the coconut grower. World prices for oils had, however, fallen so consistently until 1934, that despite the increased sale of coconuts and coconut products on the local protected market, sale prices to the grower reached new low levels. In 1935, however, prices improved somewhat and there was an all round increase in the exports of coconuts and coconut by-products. The following table gives the exports of coconuts and coconut products for the five-year period 1931-1935:—

	Nuts.		*Copra.*		*Oil.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Year.	*No.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*gal.*	£
1931	1,494,195	2,820	1,381	17,214	20,742	1,928
1932	962,364	2,184	757	10,195	19,048	2,133
1933	1,698,175	4,776	921	8,551	20,198	1,855
1934	2,487,402	6,866	700	4,893	12,662	1,157
1935	2,737,784	7,060	1,226	11,486	6,699	606

The area under **coffee** in 1935 was 4,630 acres. The area is capable of extension, notably in the North West and Pomeroon Districts. The difficulty is to find markets, as the species grown in British Guiana is *Liberica*, and this is only in demand in the Scandinavian countries and to a limited extent in the United States of America and Canada. It is possible that the Canadian market might expand somewhat, but it cannot be relied upon for the absorption of large quantities of this class of coffee when supplies of other low-priced coffees are steadily increasing.

The following table gives the exports of coffee for the period 1931-1935:—

	Exports.	
Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£.
1931	7,102	6,996
1932	9,415	14,468
1933	10,207	16,582
1934 ...	6,331	9,841
1935 ...	4,194	4,968

Citrus is successfully cultivated in the North West District and other high and well-drained areas of the Colony, particularly in the riparian district; the area under cultivation in the Colony in 1933 was 1,197 acres. The year was marked by a great increase in the number of budded plants of both orange and grapefruit distributed from the nurseries of the Department of Agriculture. There is every indication of a young but promising citrus industry (particularly grapefruit) being established with standard varieties in the localities referred to above.

The future for the lime industry is very uncertain owing to the synthetic production of citric acid. High prices have prevailed for lime oils, but it is doubtful if the lime industry can be maintained on the export of essential oils alone. Inquiries have been instituted to discover the possibilities of entering the green lime trade with Canada. The following table gives the exports of concentrated lime juice and essential oil of limes for the five-year period 1929-1933:—

	Concentrated Lime Juice.		*Essential Oil of Limes.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Year.	*gal.*	£.	*gal.*	£.
1931	8,347	1,670	590	8,293
1932	958	192	730	9,318
1933	—	—	1,166	13,545
1934	10,468	419	892	6,868
1935	3,112	143	597	5,227

Other crops which have been tried at various times include rubber and sisal, but no success has been achieved with them. African oil palms might be worthy of a more extended trial, as they possibly offer some prospects of success in the interior of the Colony.

Provision crops.—Food crops for local consumption can be readily grown, including yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, tannias, plantains, and cereals such as maize and several varieties of millet. The area under ground provisions during 1935 was 13,246 acres. Bananas and other fruit and vegetables are also grown for local use. From these crops small settlers can secure a livelihood, but the local market is strictly limited, and there are only limited markets for such products in the West Indian Islands. A fair export in plantains and tannias exists.

2. FORESTRY.

The total area returned as under forest is over 50,000,000 acres, of which only about 9,000,000 can be regarded as immediately accessible. 576,000 acres have been alienated and 244,000 acres of Crown land are under lease or licence. The remainder, over 8,000,000, consists of Crown land available for application.

Timber.—The timbers produced are hard woods, in particular greenheart and mora, of which there were produced in 1935 from Crown lands 494,932 cubic feet and 38,862 cubic feet respectively. The Colony is the only source of greenheart in the world, and this timber has a special value owing to its great durability. This market is now suffering from competition by other timbers such as Jarrah and Turpentine, and by re-inforced concrete. A system of inspection and certification by the Forests Department and Department of Lands and Mines has been established, and in 1935, 86,177 cubic feet of greenheart were inspected and certified. Other hardwoods produced include crabwood, purpleheart and wallaba.

Wood products which have an export market in the West Indian Islands as well as a local market include firewood and charcoal, of which 75,829 and 5,615 tons respectively were produced in 1935, and shingles, the production of these in 1935 being 1,903,950.

Minor Products.—Other forest products include mangrove bark, used for tanning, and **balata**, a gum resembling gutta percha, of which fairly considerable quantities are exported. Balata is worked up by the aborigines into ornamental models, etc.

The quantities of forest products exported during the past five years are given in the table below:—

		1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Greenheart	c. ft.	193,595	177,489	182,720	184,057	190,441
	s. ft.	236,003	111,118	127,466	116,077	350,046
Mora	c. ft.	64	172	68	576	73
	s. ft.	2,527	18,653	22,585	9,796	17,575
Crabwood and other kinds.	c. ft.	575	576	1,701	780	5,210
	s. ft.	7,896	12,658	13,032	15,341	5,811
Firewood	tons	12,370	13,219	13,796	14,543	13,650
Charcoal	„	3,220	3,770	3,268	3,390	3,520
Shingles	No.	892,650	1,283,100	880,750	759,850	773,100
Railway Sleepers ...	„	3,325	13,695	11,501	19,966	19,332
Balata	lb.	765,475	638,316	479,573	248,542	296,757

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The number of horned cattle in the Colony in 1935 was 128,211 which included 51,110 on the hinterland savannahs. Horses were returned at 2,874, sheep 27,584, goats 12,191, swine 22,600, donkeys 6,165, mules 1,545, and buffaloes 61. The Colony should be self-supporting as regards meat products. It is not in a position to export to the United Kingdom. If stock-owners co-operated however at least 2,000 head of cattle of a good beef type could be exported to the West Indies, and if export was organized and cattle prepared for this market, the number could be substantially increased.

For grazing purposes the Colony is divided into three divisions, viz.:—

(*a*) the coastland savannahs, i.e., those situated on the low flat alluvial coastlands, which are for the most part swampy, but fertile when drained; comprising an estimated area of approximately 3,000 square miles, of which about 200 square miles are at present being utilized;

(*b*) the intermediate savannahs, situated in the rear of the coastland savannahs, comprising an estimated area approximately equal to that of the latter, forming somewhat elevated and undulating infertile grassy sand downs which extend southwards to the 5th parallel of north latitude. Though apparently not so well suited to cattle ranching as the savannahs of the hinterland or the lushgrass flat lands of the coast, these undulating downs should be better suited to sheep farming than the more swampy coast lands. Present occupation for cattle ranching is confined to approximately 462 square miles; and

(*c*) the interior savannahs which are situated entirely within the western portion of the hinterland and separated from the intermediate savannahs by an extensive intervening belt of forest. These savannahs which extend to the southernmost limits of the Colony cover an estimated area of 6,190 square miles, and comprise sandy grass-clad plains elevated about 300 feet above sea level with, here and there, low grass-clad mountains. The area at present leased or licensed is approximately 3,600 square miles.

4. MINERAL.

Gold has been found in most districts of the Colony but it has been extensively worked only in the Mazaruni and Potaro areas. Between 1884 and 1935 the total production of gold was 2,801,176 ounces valued at £10,348,564, produced mainly by native miners using simple hand methods. In the best days of the industry about 6,000 men were employed, and a maximum production of 138,257 ounces in one year was attained, but production declined to about 5,000 ounces in 1930. The decline in output was due rather to the attraction of labour from the gold to the diamond fields, than to exhaustion of the resources of the hinterland. From 1931 exports have increased year by year until they reached over 33,000 ounces in 1935. Considerable interest has recently been evinced in the gold industry both by local miners and by outside capitalists, individuals and corporations, and there is every indication that the production will be still further increased during 1936.

A statement showing the amount of gold exported during the years 1931 to 1935 is appended:—

Year.	*Ozs.*	£
1931	16,519	56,107
1932	19,988	79,499
1933	27,075	131,926
1934	28,797	140,687
1935	33,313	171,145

Between 1901 and 1935 the total production of **diamonds** was 2,028,188 carats, valued at £7,803,734. Latterly, production has declined, and the exports in 1935 were 43,187 carats, valued at £103,398. The principal diamond-bearing area covers about 1,200 square miles in the basin of the Mazaruni River. The Mazaruni and Puruni diamond-fields were geologically examined in 1926 by Mr. H. J. C. Conolly, who expressed the opinion that the possibility of a source discovery of economic importance in those areas was very remote, and that the economic interest must be confined to the alluvial deposits. Further investigations since that date have confirmed this opinion.

A statement showing the number and weight of diamonds produced and exported during the years 1931 to 1935 is appended:—

	Production.		*Exports.*	
Year.	*No. of stones.*	*Carats.*	*Carats.*	£.
1931	439,234	61,840	65,550	111,584
1932	442,917	60,185	57,069	112,779
1933	364,009	48,568	50,904	114,989
1934	325,607	44,821	44,423	100,726
1935	344,921	46,563	43,187	103,398

Valuable and extensive deposits of **bauxite**, the ore of aluminium, exist in easily accessible localities. The most extensive deposits at present known are situated some 60 miles up the Demerara River. Actual mining operations are at present being carried on by the Demerara Bauxite Company, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada. The aggregate output since operations were commenced in 1916 up to 1935 was 1,787,949 tons, the output for that year being 137,609 tons. Operations were restricted considerably during 1932 and 1933 owing to the depressed condition of the world's markets. The whole production, after being washed and kiln-dried, is exported to the United States of America and Canada. The development of the industry has involved the establishment of a new settlement at Mackenzie on the Demerara River, where admirable arrangements are made for the housing and general well-being of the employees of the Company. In 1935 the average number of persons employed by the Company was 380 of whom 98 per cent. were local employees. Additional bauxite deposits in the same locality are leased to the British and Colonial Bauxite Company of London, a company under British control, but mining operations have not yet commenced. There are also deposits, at present unexploited, in the Berbice River and the north-west district of Essequibo.

The existence of other minerals is known but they are not at present commercially exploited. These include magnetite, palladium mercuride, pitch, plumbago, and manganese.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Three two-masted schooners and a number of small boats are engaged in fishing, and the local demand for fish is amply met. There is, however, little prospect of development at present. In addition to the sea fishing, there is also a certain amount of river fishing in the interior.

B.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The staple foods of the East Indian and negro populations are rice and ground provisions, and adequate supplies of these are produced in the Colony. There are also local supplies which are, or could be made, adequate, of fruit, vegetables, edible oils, milk, fish, and meat, and dairying could be developed to supply butter, which is at present imported. The largest single item of imported foodstuff is wheaten flour. Apart from this and items of a semi-luxury nature, the Colony may be regarded as substantially self-supporting, the total imports of food annually being only about £1 10s. 0d. per head of population.

VI.—Manufactures and Industries.

The following manufacturing and industrial establishments exist:—

Sugar factories	20
Bauxite factory	1
Rice-mills	246
Saw-mills	32
Iron working foundries, and machine shops	10
Aerated water factories	29
Ice factories, electrical power production, and other undertakings of a public utility nature	4

Miscellaneous, including:—

2 Biscuit factories.
4 Confectionery factories.
1 Match factory.
1 Cigar factory.
1 Butter and cream establishment.
1 Boot and shoe factory.
1 Edible-oil factory.

All the above are concerned with the preparation of local products for consumption or export, or with production for local consumption.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade of any importance. Tourist traffic is being developed by the British Guiana Tourist Committee, which was appointed by the Governor in June, 1934.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.—In the coastal area there are 272 miles of road of fair motoring surface (consisting practically of a single road parallel with the coast and numerous very short branch roads). In the interior there are a number of roads and paths, e.g., in the North West, Potaro, and Essequibo Districts; and a cattle trail 182 miles long from Annai on the Rupununi River to Takama on the Berbice is maintained by Government. A road, 102 miles long, from Bartica on the Essequibo to Potaro, to open up the interior, has been constructed with the aid of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund; this road crosses the Potaro River by means of a suspension bridge of 360 ft. span and was opened for traffic in November, 1933.

Railways.—Two single-track railway lines, owned by the Government, are in operation, one 60½ miles long (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge) from Georgetown to Rosignol on the Berbice (opposite New Amsterdam) and the other 18½ miles (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) from Vreed-en-Hoop, on the Demerara opposite Georgetown, to Parika on the estuary of the Essequibo. In 1935 these carried 1,167,792 passengers and 95,454 tons of goods. A third line, 18½ miles long (metre gauge), between Wismar (opposite McKenzie on the Demerara) and Rockstone on the Essequibo was formerly operated by Messrs. Sprostons, Ltd., but has not been used since 1919.

An electric tramway was formerly operated in Georgetown but discontinued in 1930. Omnibus services now run on all the main roads.

Water.—Considerable use is made of water transport. Canals are commonly used for internal transport purposes by the sugar estates and by labourers visiting their plantations which are often behind the estates. The rivers are used for transport from the interior, particularly of timber but also of bauxite, ocean steamers going up to McKenzie to load. Regular passenger services are run as follows:—

(1) by the Government,

(*a*) ferry services across the Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice Rivers;

(*b*) river services from New Amsterdam to Paradise (Berbice River), Parika to Bartica and Parika to Adventure and Aurora (Essequibo River);

(*c*) sea services from Georgetown to the Pomeroon and Moruka Rivers, and to Morawhanna and Mabaruma (North West District), and New Amsterdam to Ikuwuru (Canje Creek area); and

(2) by Messrs. Sprostons, Ltd., up the Demerara River from Georgetown to Wismar and Mackenzie.

(ii) EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The only regular port for external traffic is Georgetown. The principal services are:—

(*a*) with the United Kingdom (direct); Harrison Line (passenger and cargo); Booker Line (passenger and cargo, monthly); Royal Netherlands Mail (passenger and cargo, three-weekly); (passengers for the United Kingdom commonly proceed to Trinidad or Barbados and tranship).

(*b*) with Canada: Canadian National Steamships (passengers fortnightly, cargo fortnightly or more often); Ocean Dominion Line (cargo, fortnightly); Canadian Transport Line (as cargo offers);

(*c*) with Trinidad and West Indies: Canadian National Steamships; Harrison Line; Royal Netherlands Mail; Trinidad Line (passenger and cargo, fortnightly); and others;

(*d*) with New York; Ocean Dominion Line; American Caribbean Line; Furness Bermuda Line; Aluminum Line; and occasional sailings by other lines;

(*e*) other services: Royal Netherlands Mail to Holland, Dutch Guiana; Cie Générale Transatlantique to France and French West Indies.

A weekly air-mail service between Miami, Cuba, West Indies, Georgetown, and Brazil is operated by Pan-American Airways Inc.

Georgetown is situated at the mouth of the Demerara River where there is a bar which ocean-going vessels can cross only at high tide up to maximum of 20 feet. There are eight principal wharves, all privately owned, situated along the river frontage and varying in length from 210-575 feet. The depths alongside range from 10-15 feet at M.L.W.S., but as the bottom is soft mud the vessels may safely lie alongside aground. Ships work cargo with their own appliances. There is a dry dock, length 212 feet on blocks 203 feet; breadth 46 feet 4 inches; bottom 41 feet 4 inches; depth of sill 9½ feet at H.W.O.S.T.

In addition to Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Morawhanna and Springlands (on the Courantyne) are ports of entry, but in 1935 only sailing vessels of one ton entered at Morawhanna, and only a number of steam launches and very small sailing vessels entered at Springlands, while no vessels at all entered at New Amsterdam.

The following table shows the vessels entered at Georgetown in 1935:—

Country of registration.	*Sailing vessels.* *No.*	*Net tons.*	*Steamers.* *No.*	*Net tons.*
British	180	13,342	175	449,656
Norway	—	—	91	144,072
Holland	23	1,486	70	97,098
France	—	—	25	26,566
Other	1	81	26	57,373
	204	14,909	387	774,765

The following table shows the nationality, number, description and tonnage of vessels entered at all ports of the Colony during 1935:—

	Sailing Vessels.		*Steam Vessels.*		*Total.*	
Nationality.	*No.*	*Net tonnage.*	*No.*	*Net tonnage.*	*No.*	*Net tonnage.*
British	300	13,702	220	450,016	520	463,718
Norwegian	—	—	91	144,072	91	144,072
Dutch	72	1,830	212	98,465	284	100,295
United States of America	1	81	11	34,709	12	34,790
French	—	—	25	26,566	25	26,566
Danish	—	—	9	14,953	9	14,953
Swedish	—	—	2	4,296	2	4,296
Panamanian	—	—	3	3,276	3	3,276
Venezuelan	202	202	1	139	203	341
Total	575	15,815	574	776,492	1,149	792,307

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports not specifically exempted, at either specific or *ad valorem* rates. Goods not exempted and for which no particular *ad valorem* or specific rate has been prescribed are subject to *ad valorem* duties of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. preferential and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. general. In addition the following additional duties are levied:—

(i) a surtax of three-tenths of the duty on all specific duties (with a few exceptions);

(ii) a Bill of Entry Tax of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on all dutiable imports with a few exceptions; and

(iii) a surtax of 5 per cent. on *ad valorem* duties in the case of articles imported by parcel post.

Imperial preference is granted in the case of all dutiable imports by the grant of a lower rate of duty (or free entry) for imports of Empire origin. Generally the preferential rate of duty is one-half the general rate.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

There are no official trade representatives abroad, but unofficial trade representation is obtained through the representatives of the British Guiana Tourist Committee who are:—

United Kingdom.—Sir Algernon Aspinall, Secretary, The West India Committee.

Canada.—H. C. Collier, Secretary, Canadian-West Indian League, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

United States of America.—C. E. Green, 8-10, Bridge Street, New York.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

I.—Situation, etc.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America between latitude 15° 50′ and 18° 30′ North and longitude 88° and 89° West. Its greatest length is about 174 miles and width about 68 miles, the total area being 8,598 square miles.

The climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. Europeans will find it pleasant and healthy though malaria is prevalent during the rainy seasons. The temperature ranges from 51° F. to 92° F.

The Colony is divided into three main regions:—

(1) The Northern Plain—north of the Belize River;

(2) Central and Southern Coastal Plain—south from Belize River to the Sarstoon River; and

(3) Central Mountain area.

The plains areas are low-lying but undulating. The soils are largely sandy, supporting pine forest, or low hardwood forest. Extensive swamps exist along the coastal belt. Along the rivers which traverse the Coastal Plain are alluvial belts which form the only cultivable soils of the region. Over certain areas of the Northern Plain good agricultural soils exist. These are largely under the shifting cultivation of the Northern Maya and Spanish-Indian population.

The restricted valleys of the Central Mountain area contain good agricultural soils, which are capable of supporting permanent cultivation of tropical crops.

The average rainfall in the various regions described above is as follows:—

	Inches.
1. Northern Plain	54
2. (*a*) Central Coastal Plain	76
(*b*) Southern Coastal Plain	126
3. Mountain area	150–200

Of the total area of about 5,500,000 acres, about 2,905,650 acres are Crown land. Much of the alienated land (which is held partly by grant in fee simple and partly by leases for terms of years) is held for timber production or chicle extraction, so that a large proportion of the Colony is virgin land. Some of the estates are large and the largest landowner, the Belize Estate and Produce Company, holds about 1,044,210 acres.

II.—Population, etc.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1935 was estimated at 55,448. It has been increasing fairly rapidly, the population in 1911 being 40,458, in 1921, 45,317, and in 1931, 51,347. The only town of any size is Belize (population of Belize district, 1935, 21,309).

The Colony when first visited by Europeans about 1502 was inhabited by Maya peoples. A few Spaniards, and later Englishmen, settled on the coast in the 16th and 17th centuries, bringing with them negroes from the other European colonies in the Caribbean area. The present population consists of descendants of all these and other immigrant races, with a good deal of intermixture, and a few Europeans and United States citizens. Particulars of birthplaces according to the 1931 census were as follows:—

British Honduras	44,454
Central America and Mexico	4,679
British West Indies	1,004
United Kingdom	193
Others	2,615
	52,945

Languages of population (as at date of census 1921).

Language spoken.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
English	10,550	10,928	21,478
Spanish	4,631	4,778	9,409
Maya	2,628	2,788	5,416
Other languages	1,556	1,052	2,608
Total	19,365	19,546	38,911

This table relates to those persons of 5 years of age and upwards only, and in the case of two or more languages being spoken, the figures have been divided equally over each group affected.

Most of the population are employed in forestry and agriculture. There is no substantial emigration or immigration.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The dollar of the United States of America is the standard coin; but the effective circulation consists principally of Government currency notes in denominations of 10, 5 and 2 dollars and 1 dollar, which are legal tender to an unlimited amount. These notes are temporarily inconvertible and are in practice treated as being at par with United States of America paper currency. The position of the currency in relation to contemporary developments in the United States of America is under consideration. There is a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces and bronze 1-cent pieces coined specially for the Colony.

2. There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada and a Government Savings Bank. The balance at the credit of depositors in the latter at the end of December, 1935, was $296,808. There were 1,581 depositors as at this date.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. The funded Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1935, was $3,102,268, against which were held Sinking Funds valued at $388,122.

The charges on the Debt provided in the Estimates for 1936 are (i) Interest $90,061 and (ii) Sinking Fund $23,619. There is also a sum of $75,450 provided to meet annuity payments on the Hurricane Loan.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue. $	*Expenditure.* $
Post Office and Radio-telegraph	49,075	60,248
Telephones and Telegraphs	62,112	35,536
Railway	14,800	36,309
	125,987	132,093

Net Deficit, $6,106.

General Revenue.

	$	$	*Percentage.*
1. Customs—			
Import Duties	369,000		
Export Duties	35,000		
Package Tax	31,000		
Light, Tonnage and Shipping dues...	18,850		
		453,850	58·9
2. Internal Taxation...		109,800	14·3
3. Revenues of Government Property		28,475	3·7
4. Fees of Court, etc.		54,056	7·0
5. Interest and Sinking Fund		76,658	9·9
6. Miscellaneous		47,100	6·2
* Equivalent at $4·86=£1 to £158,424.		769,939*	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure		125,987	
		$895,926	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties,* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom. $	*Rest of Empire.* $	*Foreign Countries.* $	*Total.* $
Class I	61,743	26,275	82,519	170,537
Class II ...	18	21	2,512	2,551
Class III ...	39,516	14,216	122,575	176,307
Class IV ...	—	—	—	—
	$101,277	$40,512	$207,606	$349,395
Equivalent to ...	£20,839	£8,336	£42,717	£71,892

3.—*Analysis of Expenditure* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	$	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	195,140	20·4
2. Administration	411,025	43·1
3. Economic Development	79,727	8·3
4. Social Services	182,954	19·3
5. Defence	3,155	0·3
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	75,554	7·9
7. Deficit on self-balancing Departments	6,506	0·7
* Equivalent at $4·86=£1 to £196,227.	953,661*	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	125,987	
	$1,079,638	

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

There is no Reserve Fund.

5.—*Grants-in-aid.*

Loans-in-aid of £20,000 and £52,000 were provided from the Imperial Exchequer during the years 1934 and 1935 respectively. Provision of £27,500 has been made on the Colonial and Middle Eastern Services Vote for 1936-37.

Grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund have been approved in respect of some twenty Schemes for developing the natural resources of the Colony, improving communications and other related purposes. Altogether grants to an amount of about £146,340 and loans to an amount of about £56,300 have been approved.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. $	*Rest of Empire.* $	*Foreign Countries.* $	*Grand Total.* $
1913	381,788	18,233	2,726,204	3,126,225
1932 Equivalent at	62,314	723,050	662,120	1,447,484
$4·86=£1 to	£12,822	£148,776	£136,238	£297,836
1933 Equivalent at	86,642	481,201	474,252	1,042,095
$4·86=£1 to	£17,828	£99,012	£97,583	£214,423
1934 Equivalent at	288,722	149,536	1,082,659	1,520,917
$4·86=£1 to... ...	£59,408	£30,769	£222,769	£312,946
1935 Equivalent at	317,510	105,812	1,275,721	1,699,043
$4·86=£1 to... ...	£65,331	£21,772	£262,494	£349,597

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1935.

To:—	*Class I.* $	*Class II.* $	*Class III.* $	*Class IV.* $	*Total Merchandise.* $
United Kingdom	22,075	294,385	—	—	316,460
Canada	12,760	37,690	—	—	50,450
Rest of Empire	10,122	1,778	—	—	11,900
Total Empire	44,957	333,853	—	—	378,810
United States of America ...	126,930	414,686	—	—	541,616
Other foreign countries... ...	3,972	4,699	—	—	8,671
Total foreign countries ...	130,902	419,385	—	—	550,287
GRAND TOTAL	175,859	753,238	—	—	929,097
Equivalent to	£36,185	£154,987	—	—	£191,172

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

	Quantity.	*Value* $	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in $'000.*
Class I.			
Fruit—			
Bananas	356,056 bunches	125,274	United States of America (all).
Grapefruit	15,450 cwt.	32,280	United Kingdom (22), Canada (9).
Other fresh		4,225	Honduras (1), Canada (1), United States of America (1).
Preserved		2,014	Canada (2).
		163,793	
Rum	8,027 gal.	9,063	Cayman Islands (9).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Mahogany Lumber	353,567 c. ft.	267,878	United Kingdom (266).
Mahogany Logs	159,500 c. ft.	164,132	United States of America (144), United Kingdom (20).
Other		32,851	United States of America (24), United Kingdom (5), France (3).
		464,861	
Chicle	735,240 lb.	174,874	United States of America (137), Canada (37).
Coconuts and products—			
Coconuts	6,589,320	96,515	United States of America (all).
Copra	2 tons	52	Mexico (all).
		96,567	
Hides and Skins			
Alligator	246 cwt.	9,911	United States of America (9).
Other	2 „	89	United States of America (all).
	248 „	10,000	
Tortoise Shell	1,458 lb.	3,921	United Kingdom (3).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. $	*Rest of Empire.* $	*Foreign Countries.* $	*Grand Total.* $
1913	700,859	38,913	2,345,596	3,085,368
1932 Equivalent at	424,339	746,689	1,130,810	2,301,838
$4·86=£1 to	£87,312	£153,640	£232,677	£473,629
1933 Equivalent at	418,511	375,011	893,590	1,687,112
$4·86=£1 to	£86,113	£77,163	£183,866	£347,142
1934 Equivalent at	466,733	250,285	1,195,357	1,912,375
$4.86=£1 to... ...	£96,036	£51,499	£245,958	£393,493
1935 Equivalent at	731,396	369,089	1,576,310	2,676,795
$4.86=£1 to... ...	£150,493	£75,944	£324,344	£550,781

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From :—	*Class I.* $	*Class II.* $	*Class III.* $	*Class IV.* $	*Total Merchandise.* $
United Kingdom	274,260	260	456,876	—	731,396
Canada	174,819	731	88,169	—	263,719
Rest of Empire	68,238	103	36,034	995	105,370
Total Empire	517,317	1,094	581,079	995	1,100,485
United States of America	152,148	42,759	547,986	2,352	745,245
Mexico	2,563	452,921	73,038	7	528,529
Holland	78,489	—	5,461	—	83,950
Japan	1,778	—	42,369	—	44,147
Cuba	116	—	26,770	—	26,886
Germany	1,846	—	22,183	—	24,029
Other foreign countries	63,925	3,343	52,744	1,000	121,012
Total foreign countries	300,865	499,023	770,551	3,359	1,573,798
GRAND TOTAL	818,182	500,117	1,351,630	4,354	2,674,283
Equivalent to	£168,350	£102,905	£278,113	£896	£550,264

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from Honduras ($1,500) and the United States of America ($1,012) to the value of $2,512 equivalent to £517.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

(*Excluding articles mainly imported for re-export.*)

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in $'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Grain—			
Rice	21,772 cwt.	60,651	India and Burma (41), United Kingdom (15), Holland (4).
Other	1,503 „	2,794	Canada (1), Mexico (1).
Flour and Meal—			
Wheat flour	36,904 bags of 196 lb.	153,450	United Kingdom (103), Canada (55), United States of America (4).
Other	360 cwt.	1,365	United States of America (1).
Pulse, etc.	7,800 „	35,103	United States of America (19), Chile (13).
		253,363	
Milk—			
Unskimmed—			
Sweetened	9,966 cwt.	90,062	Canada (39), Holland (34), Denmark (14), United Kingdom (3).
Unsweetened	2,332 „	19,879	Holland (12), Canada (3), Denmark (2).
Other	85 „	3,319	Canada (2), United States of America (1).
	12,383 „	113,260	
Meats (all kinds)	5,608 „	80,278	United States of America (33), Canada (29), Argentine Republic (7), United Kingdom (5).
Sugar, refined	1,225 tons	50,249	United Kingdom (49).
Lard and Substitutes	3,506 cwt.	38,788	United Kingdom (25), United States of America (11).
Butter and Butter Substitutes—			
Butter	581 „	17,599	Australia (11), Canada (4).
Butter Substitutes	1,740 „	19,394	Holland (12), United Kingdom (7).
	2,321 „	36,993	
Tobacco (all kinds)	84,454 lb.	26,907	United States of America (17), Canada (6), United Kingdom (3).
Vegetables (all kinds)	6,271 cwt.	19,536	United States of America (7), Canada (5), Cyprus (2), Egypt (2).
Cheese	1,002 „	17,705	Canada (13), Holland (4).
Confectionery	857 „	16,520	United Kingdom (9), United States of America (7).
Class III.			
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	6,259 doz. pr.	50,072	United Kingdom (22), Canada (16), Hong Kong (5), Czecho-Slovakia (3).
Haberdashery and Millinery		30,460	United Kingdom (17), United States of America (8).
Other		91,132	United States of America (27), United Kingdom (26), Japan (15), Hong Kong (9), Canada (7).
		171,664	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

(*Excluding articles mainly imported for re-export.*)

Article. *Class III*—continued.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in $'000.*
Cotton Manufactures			
Piece goods	1,602,958 l. yds.	145,688	United Kingdom (95), United States of America (40), Japan (6).
Other		15,958	United Kingdom (8), United States of America (3), Japan (2).
		161,646	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars and trucks ...	29 vehicles	18,358	Canada (12), United Kingdom (4), United States of America (2).
Motor cars, etc., parts and accessories.		4,083	United States of America (3).
Tractors	30 „	81,562	United States of America (all).
Tractor parts		17,946	United States of America (17).
Tyres and tubes	1,116	4,954	Canada (4).
		126,903	
Oils—			
Motor spirit	310,257 gal.	49,940	United States of America (25), Mexico (24).
Kerosene	219,645 „	34,135	United States of America (19), Mexico (15).
Diesel	227,598 „	26,539	Mexico (21), United States of America (5).
Lubricating	37,972 „	15,478	United States of America (8), Mexico (6), United Kingdom (1).
	795,472 „	126,092	
Machinery and parts		100,955	United States of America (39), Cuba (25), United Kingdom (16), Sweden (13), Germany (6).
Medicines and Drugs		45,389	United States of America (27), United Kingdom (11), Canada (4).
Soap—			
Common	8,653 cwt.	37,089	United Kingdom (33), United States of America (4).
Other	376 „	7,259	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (2).
	9,029 „	44,348	
Vats and Tanks		35,294	United Kingdom (31), United States of America (4).
Implements and Tools		27,027	United States of America (14), United Kingdom (9), Canada (3).
Paper Manufactures		24,848	United States of America (9), United Kingdom (6), Canada (5).
Painters' Colours and Materials		23,438	United Kingdom (15), United States of America (7).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Artificial silk piece goods ...	104,024 l. yds.	14,050	Japan (9), United Kingdom (3), United States of America (2).
Silk piece goods	18,578 „	4,651	Japan (3), China (1).
Other		154	
		18,855	
Perfumery and Toilet ... ... Preparations		17,823	United States of America (11), United Kingdom (3), France (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

From the point of view of the export trade the forest resources of British Honduras are much more important than the agricultural resources. Until the recent depression, which had a much greater effect on the former than the latter, forest products represented some four-fifths of the total exports of the Colony and agricultural products less than one-fifth. During the depression the importance of forest produce exports temporarily declined, but in 1933 the old proportions were restored, forest produce representing about 80 per cent. of total domestic exports, and agricultural products 19 per cent., the remaining 1 per cent. representing marine products. By 1935, however, the situation had been altered again by the advance in fruit growing and in that year agricultural (including horticultural) produce represented some 30 per cent. of the total. On the other hand internal consumption of forest products is negligible, while there is substantial consumption of agricultural products.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

The principal export products in order of importance are bananas, coconuts and copra, citrus fruits, and rum, but a large variety of crops, e.g., plantains, sugar, maize, hill rice, ground provisions, and other vegetables are grown for local consumption. Bananas took the first place in order of importance for the first time in 1935.

Bananas and plantains are produced almost entirely by non-European planters, each working as an individual unit but sometimes working in association at harvesting time. Approximately 80 per cent. of the bananas and a very small percentage of the plantains are exported. The increase in banana shipments during 1934 and 1935 was due to new areas being planted under bananas, particularly in the Punta Gorda district, and to the re-planting of land, previously abandoned on account of Panama disease, after a period of rest, especially in the North Stann Creek Valley. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Bananas.		*Plantains.*	
	Quantity. *Bunches.*	*Value.* $	*Quantity.* *No.*	*Value.* $
1931	87,036	31,077	9,000	128
1932	78,867	26,910	19,550	178
1933	141,662	48,239	203,000	1,599
1934	293,293	93,721	429,250	2,408
1935	356,056	125,274	162,560	1,007

Coconuts are grown in the coastal area both on plantations and by individual agriculturists. The plantations are operated mainly by permanent foremen. Labour is engaged as required and paid by the task. Production is about equally divided between the two classes. Cultivations are often neglected and improvements in the preparation of copra are possible. Approximately 80 per cent. of the nuts are exported as such or as copra and the remaining 20 per cent. are used for the production of locally consumed oil.

As the following figures show the exports of copra have fallen heavily during recent years but the shipments of coconuts improved somewhat during 1934 and 1935.

	Coconuts.		*Copra.*	
	Quantity. *No.*	*Value.* $	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* $
1931	3,833,613	41,931	408	21,338
1932	2,974,220	24,860	444	14,700
1933	3,610,450	32,367	366	11,742
1934	5,232,861	64,855	148	5,010
1935	6,589,320	96,515	2	52

Citrus fruit.—Grapefruit is the most important citrus fruit for export but increased interest is being shown in the production of oranges—Valencia Late, Washington Navel, and Seedling—for shipment overseas. British Honduras grapefruit is of exceptionally high quality, comparing favourably with the best Florida fruit. The industry is organized on plantation lines, most of the plantations being owned by Europeans and situated in the Stann Creek Valley, though the industry is also expanding in the north of the Colony.

Labour is for the most part recruited as required.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Cases.	*Value.* $
1931	2,106	8,378
1932	2,663	9,319
1933	5,094	13,462
	cwt.	
1934—Grape Fruit	13,400	33,569
Oranges	2,143	1,896
Miscellaneous ...	197	478
1935—Grape Fruit	15,450	32,280
Oranges	1,633	1,895
Miscellaneous ...	117	219

The area under citrus fruit (August, 1935) was estimated at 1,000 acres of which grapefruit accounted for over 75 per cent. of the total area. The Government is making efforts to develop the industry by various methods including inspection of the fruit before export, standardization of grades and packing, and the production of trees for sale in sufficient numbers to meet the increasing demand and at a lower price than previously. Central packing has been started in the Stann Creek Valley, all fruit now passing through an up-to-date packing house. The British Honduras Citrus Association's new packing plant came into operation at the beginning of the 1933-34 season. Owing to the increasing bulk of fruit to the handled additions to the shed have already been necessary and the installation of a modern canning plant was found necessary during 1935. Fruit grown and packed in the north of the Colony is now marketed by the Association, its own brands being used.

Rum is produced entirely on the small sugar estates in the north owned by persons of Spanish descent and on one sugar estate in the south owned by a European. Apart from the rum consumed locally exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	$		$
1931	14,412	1934	10,146
1932	13,748	1935	8,027
1933	10,815		

Minor Crops.

Vegetables and fruits, including tomatoes and avocado pears, are grown almost entirely by individual non-Europeans each farming a small acreage. Production has increased perceptibly in recent years and the quality has been improved but the supply especially of vegetables is still below requirements and uncertain transportation difficulties preclude any prospects of export.

The production of field crops, maize, beans, etc., has improved owing mainly to the new Board of Agriculture instituting a buying scheme and guaranteeing a minimum price. The newly erected

Drying Kilns for grains and pulses have already shown the value of processing produce to improve keeping quality. During 1935 a new rice mill was erected in Punta Gorda, the area that is receiving particular attention in rice-growing. The production of rice, as gauged by the output of the Government mills, is as follows:—

1930	6,920 lb.
1931	12,135 „
1932	15,169 „
1933	102,206 „
1934	Over 100 tons.

The 1935 crop is estimated to be slightly less than that of 1934 owing to a severe drought during the year and to the increasing interest in banana growing shown by potential rice growers in the Punta Gorda district.

Sugar-cane is organized as a plantation crop on estate lines, the labour usually being contracted. The varieties used are the older types of canes which were grown in the West Indies, but some of the newer types have lately been introduced. The factories are primitive and the yield low; while the industry can, with the protection of the present high import duty, supply local requirements, there is little likelihood of its being able to compete in the world markets.

The Government Experimental Stations are conducting varietal trials with maize, cassava, beans, and other crops and there is probably scope for the development of these and other local food crops. Such development is to be looked for more from the efforts of small settlers than from the development of large estates. Citrus is receiving particular attention on the Stann Creek Experimental Farm, while rice is the main concern on the Punta Gorda Station. The new Station opened near Corozal during 1935 will investigate tobacco, onion, potato and citrus growing as well as tung oil and general crops.

2.—Forestry.

The principal exports of forest products are **mahogany, cedar,** and **chicle. Pine** is exploited on a small scale for the local market but the resources of the pine forests are at present practically untouched, having been held unproductively for thirty years by American concessionaires. Large areas of pine forest owned by Crown and privately are now open for exploitation. Small amounts of **logwood** (formerly the chief item of export from the Colony) and **rosewood** are exported annually but their potential output is far from being realized. There appears to be little prospect of increasing the market for logwood in log form, but there has been recent improvement in the export of rosewood. The efforts to find markets for pine and the so-called secondary woods are being continued, and the more important are undergoing test at the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough.

The pine which is a pitch pine of good character, though not available in very large dimensions, has opened up extremely well and should find a very good market for high grade material in the United Kingdom. Capital is now required for its exploitation and it is confidently expected that exports of pine lumber will be made from the Colony in the near future.

Of the other woods under test, Banak has already found a small market in the United States of America for cigar boxes. It is probable that high grade sawn lumber would find a ready market in the United Kingdom for cigar boxes, in competition with the Honduras cedar and African and Philippine mahoganies now in use, and for battery separators, in competition with Port Orford cedar. Small shipments have been made for further commercial test for these purposes.

Santa Maria shows some promise as a furniture and constructional wood, and the tests on the remainder have still to be reported.

Prospects for an increased demand of the so-called secondary hardwoods are difficult to estimate. The United Kingdom market requires only the highest grade lumber at a low price and in the total absence of a local market sufficiently elastic to absorb the unexported lower grades, reliance cannot be placed entirely on exports to the United Kingdom. The export of logs to the United States of America obviates the necessity of finding a local market but past experience in the export of logs which have arrived split and wormy has shown that several of the most promising woods can only be shipped in the form of lumber.

The forests of the Colony are held by a few large landowners and the Crown, the proportion of alienated lands being nearly 50 *per cent.* Crown forests are usually those which were undesirable on account of the type of forest supported by them, or on account of inaccessibility at the time when the large estates were alienated, principally in the first half of the 19th century.

Crown forests are subject to exploitation for forest produce on lines similar to those in force on private estates. Licences to remove forest produce on fixed royalty rates are issued by the Forest Department which attempts to control over-exploitation by excluding from exploitation heavily cut-over lands, and by fixing a minimum girth for timber licences or a minimum tapping girth for chicle licences.

On the Forest Reserves, which form a small percentage of the Crown Forests, it is the policy to permit the felling of such trees only as are marked by the Department and policy for future fellings of timber in the Reserves will include the calling for tenders to exploit mahogany and cedar in the Reserves. This system has already been successfully applied in the case of chicle-bleeding on two Reserves when strict rules for conservative tapping were successfully enforced.

Timber.—Mahogany and cedar buyers from the United States of America maintain agencies in the Colony and contract with local loggers a year ahead for definite volumes of timber. Loggers maintain the necessary organization and engage labour on six- or twelve-month contracts as required.

Contractors obtain their quota of timber by arrangement with the landowners (private or Crown), paying a stumpage royalty on the number of trees cut or, as is common on private, but not on Crown, lands, a rate per thousand feet, board measure, on the timber extracted.

The one exception to the contracting system outlined above is the Belize Estate and Produce Company, a London firm which has large estates in the Colony and which logs its own lands with its own organization.

In recent years the export of squared logs to the United Kingdom market has fallen considerably and since 1933, when a modern bandmill was established in Belize, the greater part of the direct trade with the United Kingdom has been in the form of lumber, which has found a ready sale in competition with the United States sawn Central and South American wood.

The United States sawmilling concerns are now increasing their demands. The revival in 1935 was followed by the making of 1936 contracts totalling about 14 million board feet. The demand is, however, for large sized, good quality wood and it is doubtful if the usual run of wood will be acceptable for the next few years.

Chicle, an essential raw material of chewing-gum, is produced only in Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, and, to a smaller extent, in other Central and South American countries. It, like timber, is supplied by local contractors under definite contracts with the local buyers of the United States chewing-gum manufacturers, who have a practical monopoly and therefore largely control the industry within the Colony. The contractors obtain concessions to tap chicle from the owners of the forests on a rate-per-pound basis and employ their labour for the tapping season (July to February).

There has been a very considerable fall in the exports of chicle which was due chiefly to overstocking by the manufacturers. The very large increase in export of chicle of domestic origin during the past few years has been made possible by the extremely low prices paid to chicleros and it is probable that this increase will not be maintained, and it is not impossible that much of this so-called domestic chicle is of Guatemalan origin. The manufacturers are still overstocked and it is likely that the depression in the trade will be extended by reasons of this large export.

The anticipated export of **cohune nuts** has not yet materialized. An United States company with private holdings in the south of the Colony has made considerable progress with silvicultural experiments for the conversion of cohune forest into cohune plantation but the recent depression caused the cessation of operations during the years 1931 to 1934. The first production of nuts has been collected but the company has lately suspended operations.

The following table shows the domestic exports of the principal forest products during recent years:—

	Mahogany logs feet, board measure.	$	*Cedar logs feet, board measure.*	$	*Mahogany and Cedar lumber, board measure.*	$
1931	3,240,240	297,972	226,865	15,673	140,676	16,668
1932	643,593	51,432	1,476	118	236,686	30,098
1933	109,245	12,199	5,540	554	546,675	55,638
1934	2,201,749	173,580	23,093	1,929	2,488,614	237,120
1935	1,914,000	164,132	196,296	15,013	4,294,980	271,376

	Chicle.		*Logwood.*	
	lb.	$	tons.	$
1931	400,624	175,555	268	5,803
1932	279,703	98,214	103	1,545
1933	726,782	210,013	136	1,702
1934	787,526	199.572	105	1,180
1935	735,240	174,874	183	1,997

3.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The development of stock-breeding for food is now receiving attention, and, although the pastoral industry is at present of little importance, steps are being taken to improve the few herds of cattle raised, as well as poultry and pigs.

On the other hand the breeding of steers and mules for haulage and transport purposes in the forest areas, which was formerly of some importance, has declined in recent years owing to the introduction of mechanical transport.

The following figures show the extent to which the imports of animals required principally for transport purposes have fallen away:—

	Cattle.		*Mules.*	
	No.	$	No.	$
1925	1,675	70,687	292	22,740
1926	1,530	56,099	184	13,361
—	—	—	—	—
1932	400	11,006	7	245
1933	24	280	1	50
1934	—	—	1	25
1935	—	—	8	324

The reduction in imports of cattle has, of course, been accelerated by the development of the local industry, and the Colony may become self-supporting in beef and pork, both important articles of diet locally, in the course of the next few years.

The distance from Belize to areas suitable for dairy farming and consequent difficulties of transportation, are obstacles to the development of a dairying industry. During 1935 an attempt has been made to develop a milk supply in a small way on a farm on the Belize-Orange Walk road, about 20 miles distant from Belize.

4.—MINERALS.

There is no known mineral wealth in the Colony.

5.—FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Marine products, of which there is a small export ($2,459 in 1935, a figure much below those of a few years back) include turtles, numerous varieties of fish, and lobsters. There is also a small, but apparently increasing, trade in shark and alligator skins. An unknown quantity of fish is caught for local consumption.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Net imports of foodstuffs for 1935 amounted to $706,874 or $12·74 per head of population.

There are possibilities in the way of development of food crops as already indicated, and the Colony might be made substantially self-supporting without a very drastic dislocation of its economic life.

The principal foodstuffs imported are:—

	Net Imports.	*Sources.*
	$	
Milk, preserved	106,436	Canada, Holland, Denmark, Norway, United States of America.
Wheat flour	145,033	Canada, United States of America, United Kingdom.
Sugar (refined)	33,910	Canada, United Kingdom.
Rice	56,390	United Kingdom, Burma, India.
Butter and substitutes	34,999	Canada, Holland, United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia.

VI.—Industry.

There are very small industrial establishments for, e.g., the production of electricity, and a few small sugar factories, but there is no substantial industrial development.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

The Colony has a large re-export trade, in timber, chicle, and other forest products exported from Guatemala and Mexico through British Honduras, and in goods of all kinds imported into those countries by the same route.

Re-export figures for the past five years were as follows:—

	Total.	*Domestic Exports (for comparison).*
	$	$
1931	2,310,365	600,701
1932	1,149,904	297,580
1933	607,985	434,110
1934	642,457	878,460
1935	769,946	927,097

VIII.—Communications.

The chief method of transport within the Colony is by water, internally by the many rivers of the Colony, and coastwise by motor vessels and sailing boats. Artificial waterways connect the Belize and Sibun Rivers (the Burdon Canal) and the Sibun River with the Northern Lagoon. Roads are non-existent except for short stretches from the towns, but many bush tracts are kept cleared by the Government and are usable by mules and, for short distances in the dry season, by motor car.

A railway, 25 miles long, runs up the fertile Stann Creek valley from Commerce Bight. No tram-car or omnibus services exist in the towns.

Communications with the outside world are maintained by a number of steamship services, of which the following are the principal:—

(*a*) United Fruit Company, serving New Orleans (weekly), and neighbouring Central American ports. A fortnightly service from Kingston, Jamaica, where connexion is made with New York is also maintained.

(*b*) Canadian National steamships serving Kingston, Jamaica, with connexions to the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Canada, and to the United Kingdom by Elders and Fyffes and the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line services.

(*c*) The Harrison Line steamers from Liverpool calling about once every four weeks.

(*d*) The Royal Netherlands steamships from Holland calling about once a month.

The following table shows the shipping entered at the ports of the Colony in 1935:—

Nationality.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steam and Motor vessels.*	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	152	1,756	273	79,319
United States of America.	—	—	27	39,782
Other	137	2,318	262	79,479
	289	4,074	562	198,580

There is a weekly air-mail service from Miami via Havana and Merida, maintained by the Pan-American Airways.

There is no quay at Belize. Owing to the shallowness of the harbour sea-going vessels must lie at some distance from the Customs Wharf and discharge their cargo into barges.

There is a small wharf at Commerce Bight at the terminus of the Stann Creek Railway, at which vessels not exceeding 2,000 tons can load and discharge.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on a wide range of goods on the following basis:—

(i) certain specified goods, mainly of a special nature, are free of duty;

(ii) specific or special *ad valorem* rates are provided for a large number of scheduled goods; and

(iii) all other goods are subject to *ad valorem* duties of 12½ per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general.

In practically all cases lower duties (or free entry) are prescribed for goods of Empire origin, the Imperial Preference granted being generally not less than 12½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

A package tax of 10 cents per package is also imposed on all imports.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The Colony maintains no trade representatives abroad.

JAMAICA.

I.—Situation, etc.

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea situated between 17° 43′ and 18° 32′ North latitude and 76° 11′ and 78° 21′ West longitude. It is the largest island in the British West Indies, its extreme length being 144 miles and its width varying from 21½ to 49 miles. The total area is 4,450 square miles, or 2,848,160 acres, approximately half the size of Wales. Some 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres are flat and consist of alluvium, marl, and swamps.

A mountain chain, trending generally in an east and west direction, runs through the centre of the island; its highest point, Blue Mountain Peak, attains an altitude of 7,388 feet. From the central range subordinate ridges run to the north and south coasts of the island, and these and subsidiary ridges break up the whole surface of the country into a series of ridges and intervening valleys. There are numerous rivers and streams, but most of them have a rapid fall and are not to any considerable extent navigable.

A great diversity of climate is obtainable, the shade temperature varying according to the season from 80°-86° on the east coast to as low as 40° on the tops of the highest mountains. The average rainfall over the whole island is about 73 inches per annum, but it varies greatly in different districts, and at Kingston the average is only 31·5 inches. The atmosphere is generally dry and healthy.

As a result of the diversity of both altitude and climate, and also a diversity of geological formation, there is a great variety of agricultural conditions and many different crops are produced.

The island, like the rest of the Caribbean islands, is subject to the visitation of hurricanes during the hurricane season from June to November, which sometimes do great damage to crops and buildings, and occasionally cause loss of life. It is also subject to earthquakes but shocks of severe intensity are of rare occurrence. Kingston was devastated by such an earthquake in 1907, and part of the town of Port Royal was engulfed in an earthquake in 1692.

A feature of the land distribution is the number of small peasant holdings. There are estimated to be about 189,000 small holdings, the extension of which has been brought about by the sale of Crown lands on the instalment system and by the splitting up of estates into a number of land settlement schemes.

II.—Population.

The estimated population at the end of 1935 was 1,121,823. This had increased from 858,118 in 1921 and 831,383 in 1911, and a fairly rapid rate of natural increase is indicated by the figures of births and deaths for 1935, which were 37,379 and 19,706 respectively, giving an excess of births of 17,673. Formerly there was a considerable emigration from Jamaica to foreign countries in the Western Hemisphere, principally Cuba, the United States of America, and Central American Republics, but owing to immigration restrictions and the general depression in recent years emigration has been considerably curtailed and emigrants have returned to the Colony in large numbers. In 1935 the total of persons leaving the Colony was returned as 616, and the total arriving in the Colony as 1,306.

The distribution of the population among the various racial groups at the Census of 1921 was as follows:—

White	14,476
Coloured	157,223
Black	660,420
East Indian	18,610
Chinese	3,696
Others	3,693
Total	858,118

The only large town is Kingston, the capital and chief port. Its population at the end of 1935 was estimated at 75,229. Other towns of some importance include Spanish Town (8,694), Montego Bay (6,580), and Port Antonio (6,272). These latter population figures are from the 1921 Census, the last occasion on which a census has been taken in the Colony.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The following are legal tender in Jamaica:—Gold, silver, and copper coins of the United Kingdom, local cupro metal coins and local Government notes. British currency notes ceased to be legal tender as from the 1st August, 1933; the United States of America gold eagle and its sub-divisions, the United States of America gold doubloon and its sub-divisions, United States of America silver and notes are not legal tender but are freely accepted throughout the business community and by the Banks. Accounts are kept in sterling.

The commercial banks doing business in the island are Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

There is a Government Savings Bank, with 114 branches and 150,013 depositors and total deposits outstanding (31st December, 1934) £829,634. The figures for 1935 are not yet available.

Forty-seven Co-operative Loan Banks exist, to which loans are made by the Agricultural Loan Societies Board. From 1913 up to 31st December, 1935, £142,252 had been lent to them and £131,138 repaid. The Banks themselves have accumulated share capital of £42,701.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1935, the public debt outstanding was £3,635,337.

(*b*) The provision for interest and sinking fund for 1936-37 is:—

	£
(1) Interest	165,446
(2) Sinking Fund	67,089

(*c*) The amount of the sinking funds at the 31st December, 1935, was £545,376.

2 (A). *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office and Telegraphs	105,000	119,319
Harbour	10,000	5,758
Railway	319,200	357,044
	434,200	482,121

Net deficit £47,921.

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs—			
Import duties	1,072,000		
Export duties	2,000		
Package tax	81,000		
		1,155,000	56·6
2. Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue		499,261	24·5
3. Fees of Office, etc.		105,286	5·1
4. Other heads of Revenue		281,528	13·8
		2,041,075	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure (excluding Railway)		115,000	
Colonial Development Fund		32,706	
Gross Revenue		£2,188,781	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties,* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles exported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
Class	£	£	£	£
I	121,362	226,236	148,866	496,464
II	198	1,497	12,548	14,243
III	136,897	199,311	157,939	494,147
IV	74	1	10	85
Parcels Post		Details not available.		29,104
Total	258,531	427,045	319,363	1,034,043

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936-37).

		£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Departments		47,921	2·4
2. Debt charges		238,617	11·9
3. Administration		1,016,368	50·7
4. Economic development		82,928	4·1
5. Social Services—	£		
Medical	221,388		
Education	257,062		
Other	5,742		
		484,192	24·1
6. Defence		26,829	1·3
7. Non-effective, i.e. Pensions		110,840	5·5
		2,007,695	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue (excluding Railway)		115,000	
Colonial Development Fund		32,706	
Gross Expenditure		£2,155,401	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

At the 31st March, 1936, there was a surplus of assets over liabilities of £9,936. This amount is not liquid, however, it represents mainly the value of stores and advances made for various purposes.

There is also an Insurance Fund amounting to £181,986 on the 31st March, 1936. This is not available for the relief of general revenue, but is for use to meet damage caused by hurricane, earthquake, fire, or similar calamity.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid of administration have been received from His Majesty's Government.

The Colony has received the following assistance from (*a*) the Colonial Development Fund, and (*b*) the Empire Marketing Fund.

(*a*) (1) A loan of £50,000 to the Jamaica Banana Producers Association for meeting the first instalment of the cost of a second additional ship for carrying trade.

(2) A free grant of £2,000 for the establishment of two laboratories for banana research.

(3) A free grant not exceeding £5,000 for the improvement of harbour lights.

(4) A free grant of interest for seven years on a loan for the relaying of the Jamaica railway track, estimated at £1,600 per annum. The total amount received to 31st March, 1936, is £6,091.

(*b*) (1) Free grants totalling £988 in aid of the development of the silk industry to 31st March, 1934.

(2) Free grants totalling £3,600 in aid of the Jamaica Producers Association.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	424,491	176,408	1,829,308	2,430,207
1932	1,597,494	891,650	746,292	3,252,127*
1933	1,603,971	716,162	410,374	2,745,300*
1934	1,699,162	983,119	522,990	3.219,072*
1935	2,107,853	1,124,324	595,835	3,838,933*

* Excludes exports for Ships' Stores but includes unclassified exports by Parcel Post to all countries as follows:—

	Ships' Stores. £	*Parcel Post.* £		*Ships' Stores.* £	*Parcel Post.* £
1932	19,230	16,691	1934	23,837	13,801
1933	26,198	14,793	1935	39,530	10,921

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	1,968,445	22,415	79,421	85	2,070,366
Canada	1,012,297	20,161	1,320	—	1,033,778
Rest of Empire	40,954	1,715	2,745	199	45,613
Total Empire	3,021,696	44,291	83,486	284	3,149,757

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935—continued.

To—	*Class I.* £.	*Class II.* £.	*Class III.* £.	*Class IV.* £.	*Total Merchandise.* £.
United States of America	221,508	97,025	9,294	22	327,849
Holland	88,323	1,212	—	—	89,535
France	19,032	33,099	222	—	52,353
Germany	22,831	5,887	—	—	28,718
Other foreign countries...	16,270	4,671	8,048	3,372	32,361
Total foreign countries	367,964	141,894	17,564	3,394	530,816
Parcel Post (all countries)	—	—	—	10,921	10,921
Ships' Stores	6,412	—	—	—	6,412
GRAND TOTAL	3,396,072	186,185	101,050	14,599	3,697,906

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination and value in* £'000.
Class I.			
Fruit—			
Fresh—			
Bananas	20,379,326 stems	2,174,406	United Kingdom (1,695), Canada (282), United States of America (110), Holland (87).
Oranges, sweet	143,597 boxes	56,625	Canada (37), New Zealand (13), United Kingdom (5).
Grapefruit	8,716,631	47,170	United Kingdom (38), Canada (8).
Other	—	3,670	United States of America (2).
Canned, grapefruit	—	306	
Dried, banana	—	262	
		2,282,439	
Sugar, unrefined	68,939 tons	558,464	Canada (501), United Kingdom (57).
Coffee, raw	67,801 cwt.	155,452	Canada (116), United Kingdom (37).
Spices—			
Pimento	71,856 „	80,725	United States of America (43), France (17), Germany (8), United Kingdom (4), Canada (3).
Ginger...	25,706 „	69,938	United Kingdom (37), United States of America (22), Canada (7).
Other	—	1,021	United States of America (1).
		151,684	
Rum	466,259 gal.	149,998	United Kingdom (70), United States of America (43), Germany (14), Canada (11), Bahamas (7).
Cocoa, raw	2,267 tons	47,111	Canada (46).
Tobacco—			
Cigars	35,618 lb.	20,316	Panama (7), United Kingdom (6), Bermuda (2).
Other	29,229 „	1,871	United Kingdom (1).
	64,847 „	22,187	
Honey	1,872,400 „	13,585	United Kingdom (13).
Class II.			
Nuts for expressing Oil—			
Coconuts	37,256,680	91,187	United States of America (67), Canada (19), United Kingdom (5).
Wood and Timber—			
Logwood	16,076 tons	42,992	France (29), United States of America (10), Germany (3).
Fustic	1,629 „	4,349	France (2), United Kingdom (1).
Bitterwood logs	948 „	1,843	Italy (1).
Other	—	3,645	United Kingdom (1), Germany (1).
		52,829	
Hides and Skins—			
Skins, goat	189,427	14,398	United States of America (all).
Hides	20,405	9,458	United Kingdom (8).
		23,856	
Class III.			
Logwood Extracts	24,972 cwt.	83,573	United Kingdom (76), Belgium (3), Italy (2).
Essential Oils—			
Orange...	3,564 gal.	7,387	United States of America (4), United Kingdom (2).
Lime	478 „	3,441	United States of America (2), Canada (1).
Pimento	2,099 „	2,032	United Kingdom (1), United States of America (1).
	6,141 „	12,860	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	1,088,310	307,647	1,441,490	2,837,447
1932	1,890,526	1,284,515	1,397,479	4,754,152*
1933	1,697,475	1,257,503	1,263,777	4,367,843*
1934	1,809,917	1,382,496	1,429,221	4,777,069*
1935	1,954,897	1,521,204	1,378,713	5,009,906*

* Includes unclassified Parcel Post from all countries as follows:—
1932 ... £181,632 1933 ... £149,008 1934 ... £155,435 1935 .. £155,092

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	332,450	121,689	1,496,403	3,685	1,954,227
Canada	483,404	9,811	300,960	2	794,177
Trinidad	210	6,057	256,614	1	262,882
India	121,264	50	42,373	2	163,689
Newfoundland	115,292	—	9	—	115,301
Hong Kong...	5,137	—	53,003	1	58,141
New Zealand	41,753	85	1,449	—	43,287
Rest of Empire	55,805	19,978	7,888	17	83,688
Total Empire	1,155,315	157,670	2,158,699	3,708	3,475,392
United States of America... ...	156,669	137,938	584,504	801	879,912
Germany	2,981	298	92,393	1	95,673
Japan	249	227	82,631	—	83,107
Holland	38,427	2,329	14,919	—	55,675
France	22,976	60	19,946	500	43,482
Other foreign countries	78,482	544	141,803	15	220,844
Total foreign countries	299,784	141,396	936,196	1,317	1,378,693
Parcel Post (all countries) ...	—	—	—	155,092	155,092
GRAND TOTAL	1,455,099	299,066	3,094,895	160,117	5,009,177

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £670 from the United Kingdom; £39 from the Turks Islands, and £20 from the United States of America: total £729.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin and value in* £'000.
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Grain—			
Rice	16,653 tons	149,075	India (120), Siam (26), British Guiana (3).
Other	1,110 „	11,002	Canada (7), United States of America (3).
Flour and Meal—			
Wheat or Rye	409,059 bags of 196 lb.	357,701	Canada (238), United Kingdom (108).
Cornmeal	53,518 „	40,478	United Kingdom (21), Canada (18).
Other	525 „	1,349	United Kingdom (1).
Pulse	645 tons	16,356	Chile (8), United States of America (5), Canada (2).
Other farinaceous preparations	388 „	13,866	United States of America (8), Canada (3).
		589,827	
Fish—			
Dried, salted	144,002 cwt.	186,814	Newfoundland (114), Canada (70).
Pickled or smoked	66,803 „	62,786	Canada (61).
Canned	11,129 „	25,198	United States of America (14), Canada (7), United Kingdom (3).
Other	10,279 „	8,141	Canada (8).
	232,213 „	282,939	
Milk, condensed—			
Unskimmed	339,552 ? „	104,114	United Kingdom (30), Holland (3[illegible]), Canada (15), United States of America (12[illegible] Denmark (9), Irish Free State (7).
Powdered	2,183 „	1,442	Canada (1).
	341,735 „	105,556	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value* £	*Principal countries of origin and value in* £'000.
Class I.—continued.			
Meats—			
Salted, cured, smoked or pickled	24,731 „	75,688	United States of America (31), United Kingdom (27), Canada (9), Argentine Republic (4).
Canned	6,528 „	15,150	Argentine Republic (9), United States of America (2), Uruguay (2).
Fresh	1,026 „	4,662	Canada (2), New Zealand (1), United States of America (1).
	32,285 „	95,500	
Spirits	47,199 gal.	55,209	United Kingdom (41), France (8), Canada (4).
Butter and substitutes—			
Butter	9,627 cwt.	39,037	New Zealand (38).
Butter substitutes	7,483 „	14,247	United Kingdom (14).
	17,110 „	53,284	
Tobacco	568,641 lb.	43,703	United States of America (26), United Kingdom (9), Holland (5), Canada (3).
Beer, Ale, Stout, etc.	137,712 gal.	34,358	United Kingdom (32).
Class II.			
Coal	123,723 tons	137,805	United Kingdom (114), United States of America (23).
Wood and Timber—			
Pitch Pine, rough and dressed	16,468,987 feet	111,303	United States of America (99), Bahamas (12).
Other	—	15,677	Canada (9), United States of America (3), Bahamas (2).
		126,980	
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	28,970,310 yd.	433,273	United Kingdom (348), United States of America (82).
Other	—	62,970	United Kingdom (44), Japan (9), United States of America (3).
		496,243	
Oils—			
Motor spirit	7,156,247 gal.	158,904	Trinidad (154), United States of America (4).
Fuel	89,564 tons	106,501	Trinidad (68), Dutch West Indies (38).
Illuminating	1,623,154 gal.	61,509	Trinidad (31), United States of America (30).
Lubricating	250,679 „	21,963	United States of America (14), United Kingdom (6).
		348,877	
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	78,280 doz. pr.	133,890	United Kingdom (89), Hong Kong (21), Canada (15).
Other	—	166,391	United Kingdom (86), Hong Kong (27), Canada (24), United States of America (11), Japan (10).
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	1,066 vehicles	141,940	Canada (75), United Kingdom (36), United States of America (30).
Motor trucks	457 „	70,390	Canada (42), United Kingdom (14), United States of America (14).
Parts and accessories ...	—	31,559	United States of America (19), United Kingdom (6), Canada (6).
Tyres and tubes	37,107	46,186	Canada (36), United Kingdom (7), United States of America (3).
		290,075	
Machinery and accessories—			
Sugar	—	114,044	United Kingdom (102), United States of America (11).
Other	—	118,273	United Kingdom (55), United States of America (55).
		232,317	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin and value in* £'000
Class III.—continued.			
Hardware	—	149,376	United Kingdom (69), United States of America (34), Germany (18), Canada (14).
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...	—	114,276	United Kingdom (75), Germany (12), United States of America (12), Canada (8), Belgium (4).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Broad Stuffs	3,178,097 yd.	95,862	United Kingdom (42), Japan (18), France (10), Italy (10), United States of America (7), China (6).
Other	—	3,866	United Kingdom (2), Japan (1).
		99,728	
Paper Manufactures	—	91,243	United Kingdom (25), United States of America (19), Canada (17), Holland (11), Sweden (8).
Medicines and Drugs	—	73,146	United Kingdom (32), United States of America (29), Canada (7).
Electrical goods and apparatus	—	66,807	United States of America (38), United Kingdom (25).
Wood and Timber Manufactures	—	60,054	United States of America (28), Canada (17), United Kingdom (7).
Soap—			
Common	34,920 cwt.	43,034	United Kingdom (42).
Fancy	3,080 „	12,889	United Kingdom (7), United States of America (3), Canada (2).
Other	1,716 „	2,858	United Kingdom (1), United States of America (1).
	39,716 „	58,781	
Cement	129,288 barrels of 400 lb.	53,764	United Kingdom (42), Denmark (4), Germany (3).
Woollen Manufactures	—	46,300	United Kingdom (41), Japan (4).
Implements and Tools	—	41,648	United Kingdom (23), United States of America (15).
Glassware	—	38,774	Germany (13), United States of America (12), United Kingdom (6), Japan (4).
Bags and Sacks	1,343,644	38,477	India (37).
Painters' Colours and materials	16,833 cwt.	37,797	United Kingdom (25), United States of America (10), Canada (2).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

A diversified agriculture has been developed as a result of the variety of natural conditions. The large number of peasant proprietors has been mentioned in Section I and they, besides growing foodstuffs for their own use and for sale locally, grow many other crops, bananas, citrus fruits, pimento, etc., for sale to exporters. In addition there are many large and small estates growing bananas, sugar, tobacco, and other crops.

Bananas are the most important product of the Island. It is estimated that over 100,000 acres, distributed throughout the Colony, are under bananas and exports represented 56·6 per cent. by value of the total exports in 1935. The industry originated as a peasant crop, but the produce now comes from lands owned and developed by large companies at considerable cost, with the assistance, in some districts, of irrigation, from moderate-sized proprietary estates, from smallholdings, and from peasant plots growing banana plants among other crops. Jamaica has had a high reputation for the cultivation of bananas, but, owing to the recent fall in prices, costs have had to be cut and cultivation is now of a less high standard and some deterioration in yield is noticeable. The peak figure for exports was reached in 1930. The marked decline in production in 1933 was due to exceptional weather conditions late in 1932 and during part of 1933. There was a marked recovery in 1934 and 1935.

Exports to all destinations during recent years have been:—

	Quantity *Stems.*	*Value* £
1931	22,335,605	1,983,395
1932	20,360,613	1,869,111
1933	10,557,369	1,018,476
1934	15,974,906	1,665,082
1935	20,379,326	2,174,406

The principal market for Jamaica bananas is in the United Kingdom, but substantial supplies are sent to Western Europe, the United States of America and Canada. The transport of the fruit, so that it shall arrive at the market in the proper stage of ripeness, is a matter requiring organization and technical skill; a special type of cold storage has been developed for the purpose and it is usual for bananas to be carried in vessels designed for and primarily devoted to that object.

Until recently, therefore, bananas for export were purchased by one or other of a number of companies established primarily for the purpose of shipping bananas and financed from abroad. Some of these have established their own banana plantations in Jamaica (and elsewhere). The most important is the United Fruit Company of Boston, United States of America, which controls shipping services throughout the Caribbean and has manifold interests in a variety of products in West Indian and Central American countries. Its subsidiary, the Elders and Fyffes Line, is the principal carrier of Jamaica bananas to the United Kingdom. In 1928, however, the Jamaica Producers Association organized a co-operative marketing system for the shipment of bananas through its own line, the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line, and a substantial proportion of the crop is now handled by the Association.

The banana industry has been threatened for many years by Panama disease, which first made its appearance in Jamaica in 1912. It is caused by a soil-inhabitating organism, and soil once infected is lost to banana cultivation in so far as the Gros Michel variety is concerned. No cure for the disease is known and, if left to develop unchecked, it might destroy the whole industry. Great efforts have therefore been made by the Jamaica Department of Agriculture to combat the disease, on two main lines:—

> (*a*) Destruction of infected roots and quarantine of infected land. Some opposition to this policy has been manifested by growers from time to time and in the parish of Portland the Government finally abandoned control measures in 1931, with the result that production there fell 50 per cent. within two years.
>
> (*b*) Production of an immune variety. The Gros Michel variety, the principal one grown in Jamaica, is susceptible. The Cavendish or Canary banana is immune, and is now being grown experimentally with the object of testing the possibility of commercial production on a limited scale. Attempts are being made to produce new immune varieties suitable for the Jamaica export trade. Some promising seedlings are now under trial and work in this direction is being extended.

There has been a steady loss of land fit for bananas, despite these measures, but production has been maintained and increased by the continued opening of new land, by estates under irrigation and by peasants, helped by Government road schemes, pushing into the mountains.

The principal Empire Markets are the United Kingdom and Canada, in both of which Jamaica bananas enjoy preferences.

The banana industry has been the subject of an enquiry by the Jamaica Banana Commission, whose report was published in August, 1936.* Changes in the methods of marketing are expected to follow on the recommendations of the Commission.

Sugar is the next most important industry in the Colony. Conditions are, in general, highly suitable for cane-growing and sugar was formerly the principal product; but it declined during the latter part of the 19th century. Sugar is grown in most of the lowland areas of the island, almost always on estates, there being very little peasant cultivation. Some 40,000 acres are under sugar and the total production in 1935 was 74,680 tons and the export 68,939 tons. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Production	*Exports*	
		Quantity	*Value*
	tons	*tons*	£
1931	50,156	44,294	378,503
1932	58,506	38,488	342,909
1933	55,265	45,270	424,295
1934	71,864	54,227	448,160
1935	74,680	68,939	558,464

The varieties grown were formerly not of the best, planters having for many years clung to the White Transparent cane. Some years ago this was attacked by mosaic disease and attention was devoted to finding immune seedlings. The Barbados cane B.H. 10 (12) is now the standard cane and other varieties giving satisfactory yields are Ba 11569, S.C. 12/4 and E.K. 28. The resistant, but low-yielding, Uba cane was extensively planted in areas where the mosaic disease was prevalent but it is now rapidly being replaced by the Java canes P.O.J. 2725 and P.O.J. 2727. The P.O.J. 2878 cane has given highly satisfactory yields on some estates.

There are 34 factories and the average size is small. Factory equipment has been improved during recent years resulting in an increase in efficiency. In 1934-35 an average of 10·27 tons of cane per ton of commercial sugar was recorded. The figures for the 1935-36 season show a marked improvement in sugar recovery. There are several well-equipped and efficiently operated factories with capacities of the order of 10,000 tons of sugar per season. In some districts, e.g., Westmorland, the crop could probably be more efficiently ground by central factories instead of the numerous small factories now existing.

It must, however, be borne in mind, especially in considering the recovery of sugar, that in the past the production of rum, for which a high-purity molasses is desirable, has been almost as important as the production of sugar; and some factories concentrated mainly on rum. The demand for rum has now declined, but the transition from rum to sugar has not yet been completed.

The industry has been in serious difficulties owing to the low world price for sugar during the past few years. In 1930 it was assisted by a Government subsidy of £2 per ton. In 1931 this subsidy was continued on a diminished scale, a sum of £60,000 being divided *pro rata* among producers. In connexion with these subsidies a system of allocation of the domestic and export markets, combined with prohibition of imports, except under licence, and regulation of internal prices, has been established. With the help of these aids and the additional preferences granted by the United Kingdom the industry has been kept going. A Rum Pool was established in 1932, and has operated with success. Each distillery agrees to make the quantity of rum allotted to it, and all participate in the profits of the pool in proportion to the quantities of sugar-cane milled. In 1935 the Pool distributed from its profits not far short of £1 for every ton of sugar produced in the Colony.

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* The Report of the Jamaica Banana Commission, 1936. Printed and published by the Government Printing Office, Kingston, Jamaica, price 6d.

Coconuts are the next most important product, about 40,000 acres being returned as under this crop in 1935. Exports are chiefly in the form of nuts, but copra also is exported. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Coconuts.		*Copra.*	
	No.	*Value* £	*Quantity* *tons.*	*Value* £
1931	35,715,583	122,970	3,523	38,638
1932	39,238,811	131,526	2,883	33,708
1933	37,437,559	117,578	2,288	21,959
1934	37,144,647	96,746	—	1
1935	37,256,680	91,187	—	13

A Coconut Producers Association, formed with the help of the Government, is now manufacturing edible oil for the local market under the protection of a tariff and licensing system. The decline in exports of copra is due mainly to the local expression of oil for use as edible oil and in the manufacture of soap. These avenues of disposal, combined with the effects of the generally favourable conditions in the United States of America for marketing whole nuts which are used for the manufacture of desiccated coconut, have reduced the exports of copra during the past two years almost to nil. This appears to show that the surplus nuts are rapidly disposed of locally in various forms of manufactured coconut products including oil, meal and soap.

Coffee.—About 6,300 acres are under this crop. The world-famous Blue Mountain coffee, which commands a very high price, is grown in a limited area only and that grown elsewhere is of lower quality and commands only the ordinary world price. Cultivation methods are not good and better yields could be obtained by planting less closely and allowing less shade. Instructors of the Agricultural Society are paying special attention to this crop, and marked improvement in the quality has been brought about in certain districts. The system of produce inspection, applied to this and other products, is assisting to improve the general quality.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity *cwt.*	*Value* £
1931	81,941	170,993
1932	79,263	224,057
1933	87,716	218,313
1934	63,684	168,091
1935	67,801	155,452

Cocoa.—Comparatively little attention is paid to cocoa; cultivation methods are poor and yields low; but if Trinidad supplies should fall off owing to witch-broom disease, the demand for West Indian qualities might be met from Jamaica, where, apart from existing plantations abandoned banana lands in certain areas might prove suitable for cocoa.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity *tons.*	*Value* £
1931	2,645	50,987
1932	2,186	48,102
1933	1,671	32,435
1934	1,982	42,708
1935	2,267	47,111

Spices.—Pimento and ginger are important crops, but values have fluctuated widely, as the figures below indicate. Jamaica ginger is unrivalled in quality and flavour, but in both commodities the demand is inelastic. In pimento especially the world demand is less than a good year's crop in Jamaica and some regulation of the supply might be profitable. Exports of pimento are mainly to France, Germany and the United States of America. Pimento trees in the higher altitude districts are suffering from a rust disease which has defoliated the trees and seriously affected the crop. There is no reason to apprehend that the disease will materially affect production in other parts of the island where climatic conditions do not favour the development of the rust. Ginger, which is a kind of root crop, is grown as a separate cultivation but pimento, which is the fruit of a tree found only in Jamaica, is grown in pasture-lands devoted to cattle raising.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Pimento.		*Ginger.*	
	Quantity *cwt.*	*Value* £	*Quantity* *cwt.*	*Value* £
1931	109,059	108,668	17,833	27,523
1932	73,909	61,687	14,834	35,678
1933	81,261	69,811	14,874	31,046
1934	108,488	96,348	21,381	64,579
1935	71,856	80,725	25,706	69,938

Citrus Fruits.—This industry has revived in recent years. Exports of grapefruit increased from 7,000,000 in 1927 to 16,736,562 in 1934 but declined to 8,716,631 in 1935. Exports of oranges declined from 86,238 boxes to 78,555 boxes between 1927 and 1934, but increased to 143,597 boxes in 1935, partly owing to the development of a profitable market in New Zealand. Total citrus exports in 1935 were valued at £103,795. Production is both on estates and on small-holdings the area devoted to these crops being some 1,860 acres. A Citrus Producers Association has been formed and a central packing house set up. There is need for improvement in cultivation methods, in the planting material used (budded stock should be substituted for seedlings) and in the attention devoted to marketing and grading. With the grant of preferences in the United Kingdom and Canada, there is opportunity for development to supply those markets, and the principal attention of owners of abandoned banana lands is directed to citrus. A development programme was embarked upon in 1933, when two large nurseries were established by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of raising budded plants of standard varieties. Distribution was planned at the rate of 50,000 plants annually, more than 5,000 being issued during the first two months after issues were commenced. Over 700 acres have now been planted under this scheme.

Exports of grapefruit and oranges during recent years have been as follows:—

	Grapefruit.		*Oranges.*	
	No.	*Value* £	*Quantity* *boxes.*	*Value* £
1931	9,931,036	49,058	35,545	17,773
1932	13,789,370	70,848	92,736	45,171
1933	11,866,259	60,645	92,501	42,835
1934	16,736,562	78,370	78,555	32,572
1935	8,716,631	47,170	143,597	56,625

Other citrus fruit and products of which there are small exports are fresh limes, tangerines, lemons, canned grapefruit, raw lime-juice, and orange juice.

Minor Fruits and Vegetables.—The establishment of a Low Temperature and Marketing Experiment Station has enabled trials to be made in the production for export of a variety of tropical fruits and vegetables, which have been tested in regard to packing and storage at the Station, and commercially handled by a firm in Covent Garden, London. Encouragement is now being given to growers to take an active interest in those products such as eggplants, peppers, beans and tomatoes, for which goods markets exist.

Tobacco is grown and cured locally, and exported principally in the form of cigars. The principal manufactory in Jamaica uses 150,000 pounds of locally grown tobacco annually. There is a local manufacture of cigarettes but mainly from imported leaf. There is also a native industry of " rope-tobacco " in the parish of St. Elizabeth. About 115 acres are under tobacco and the annual crop is estimated at 400,000 lb. There is a good prospect of establishing a small but profitable export of cigar leaf of high quality to the United Kingdom and an expert has been engaged for a period of three years to establish this industry.

Exports of cigars during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity lb.	*Value* £		*Quantity* lb.	*Value* £
1931	64,619	35,347	1934	34,728	18,315
1932	47,525	29,421	1935	35,618	20,316
1933	39,862	23,145			

Sisal Hemp.—2,000 acres are stated to be under this crop. The production is used for local purposes (with the assistance of tariff protection), but at present there is no substantial export. Production during recent years has been as follows:—

Year.	*Fibre.* *Tons.*	*Rope.* *Tons.*	*Year.*	*Fibre.* *Tons.*	*Rope.* *Tons.*
1931	176	156	1934	147	60
1932	136	184	1935	148	50
1933	235	181			

Foodstuffs for Internal Market.—A considerable acreage is devoted to " Ground provisions ", vegetables, and fruits either for consumption by the grower himself and his family or for sale in local markets, which are very well developed in the Colony. The products include rice, maize, many varieties of yams, cocoes, sweet potatoes, and plantains; vegetables, both tropical (e.g., okra, pumpkins, various peas and beans, and avocado pears) and temperate zone (e.g., beetroot, cabbage, lettuce, and potatoes), tomatoes, and numerous fruits and nuts besides those exported, e.g., cashew nuts, mangoes, papaws, melons, and pineapples. No estimate is possible of the value of this production, but it is undoubtedly considerable and suffices to make the Colony potentially more or less self-supporting in food.

2. FORESTS.

Considerable woodlands exist but no close estimate of their extent is available. Forest Reserves of 30,000 acres have been proclaimed and an Assistant Conservator of Forests has been attached to the Lands Department.

During 1935, at the request of the Colonial Office, the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, made a two months' investigation of the various aspects of forestry in Jamaica with a view to the formation of a forest policy for the Island.

It is hoped that it will be possible to put into effect the recommendations contained in the report submitted by this Officer, and that better control will be established over existing Reserve Forests, and where possible, the serious effects of deforestation checked and the re-afforestation of treeless areas carried out.

The principal product exploited is *logwood* exported in the form of logwood dyeing extracts and logs. There is also an export of various other woods (bitterwoods, fustic, lignum vitae, ebony, etc.) valued at about £12,098 in 1934 and £9,552 in 1935, and there is some local use of miscellaneous timber. Forest exploitation is, however, largely unorganised. The logwood trees grow wild in pasture-land.

Exports of logwood during recent years have been as follows:—

	Logs.		*Extract.*	
	Quantity *tons.*	*Value* £	*Quantity* *cwt.*	*Value* £
1931	18,774	48,055	26,259	92,643
1932	19,258	55,230	16,692	57,938
1933	25,104	68,674	30,045	101,528
1934	12,028	32,137	23,516	78,256
1935	16,076	42,992	24,972	83,573

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle.—Pen-keeping is an important industry in Jamaica especially in the central uplands Guinea grass grows luxuriantly on land cleared from forest and affords excellent grazing for cattle. About 600,000 acres are under grass and mainly used for cattle and over 100,000 cattle are maintained. The general level of the stock is excellent and great attention has been paid to the industry by the Department of Agriculture, which has encouraged the installation of dipping tanks for the control of ticks throughout the Island and has done much breeding work. Considerable success has been achieved by the introduction of Indian blood in crosses with European breeds.

The cattle are produced for beef, for draught, and for dairy purposes. The demand for draught animals both in the Island and in Cuba is poor at present, but both this and the demand for beef may revive if general conditions improve, and there is probably room for development of dairying, there being substantial imports of butter (£38,394 in 1934 and £39,037 in 1935) and condensed milk (£112,296 in 1934 and £104,114 in 1935). The export of beef to neighbouring islands is a possibility. No estimate is possible of the present value of the total products of the cattle industry, which are almost entirely consumed in the Colony.

The cattle are in general free from serious contagious or infectious disease.

Other livestock.—Considerable numbers of other animals, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and pigs exist, but exact details are not available.

There have been exports of goat skins during recent years as follows:—

Year.	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Value.* £
1931	15,848	1934	13,121
1932	12,017	1935	14,398
1933	14,030		

4. MINERALS.

No mineral wealth in commercial quantities, except perhaps copper-ore, is known to exist in Jamaica. The possibilities of copper export are being investigated but it is not yet known whether it can be worked successfully on a commercial basis.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Much fish is caught for local consumption. In 1935 the amount was estimated at 1,250 tons, value £87,750, and about 400 boats and 1,200 fishermen were said to be employed. Turtles are also caught and live turtles and turtle products, namely, canned and dried turtle and turtle shells and skins are exported. The figures are as follows:—

Year.	*Value.* £	*Year.*	*Value.* £
1931	1,577	1934	7,149
1932	3,590	1935	5,743
1933	1,568		

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Honey is a product of some importance. A demonstration apiary has been opened by the Agricultural Society with a grant from the Government and proposals for the formation of a Co-operative Producers Association are under consideration.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity cwt.	*Value* £		*Quantity* cwt.	*Value* £
1931	16,775	10,395	1934	14,493	16,360
1932	18,296	13,803	1935	16,718	13,585
1933	13,565	11,643			

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The bulk of the population lives substantially on the produce of the island. It has already been noted that many small-holders grow most of their own food and that there is an extensive marketing of local vegetables and fruits. Other local foods of which the Colony produces a large part of its requirements include sugar, meat (beef and pork), poultry, edible oils, and eggs. The total net imports of food (including drink and tobacco) are about £1 6s. 7d. per head, a lower figure than elsewhere in the British West Indies. The principal items in 1935 were grain, flour and meal £559,605 (flour £357,701 and rice £149,075); fish £282,939 (salt fish £186,814); condensed milk £104,114; meat £95,500; beer, ale, stout, and porter £34,358; and butter £39,037.

Although butter and meat are imported the local production could be expanded to meet nearly the whole demand. Probably the local production of fish and cereals could also be increased although it is doubtful if the whole demand could be met. Bearing in mind, however, that some part of the imports of food are of a luxury nature and others are for the consumption of visitors, it would probably be possible for the permanent population of the Colony to become practically self-sufficing in food with only small dislocation of its economic life.

VI.—Industry.

There are a number of industrial establishments which may be classified as follows:—

(i) Sugar factories, 34. See above.

(ii) Miscellaneous works for "processing" local produce—copra (12), sisal (2), lime-juice (4), edible oil, banana drying, fruit packing, butter, essential oil, etc. The copra works employ approximately 300 persons.

(iii) The Machado Cigar and Cigarette factory, employing 450 persons. For exports see above.

(iv) Tanneries and leather works (5).

(v) The West Indies Chemical Works, manufacturing dyewood extracts.

(vi) Aerated water factories and breweries (11).

(vii) Ice factories (9).

(viii) Miscellaneous, e.g., soap, biscuits, sauces, preserves, tiles, pottery and matches.

(ix) Small engineering works.

(x) Electric power stations and gas works.

There are also a large variety of minor workshops.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

1. Jamaica has a small entrepôt trade with British Honduras, the Central American Republics, and the other West Indian islands. In 1935 re-exports (excluding bullion and specie) were £121,885 and transhipments £350,105.

2. The beauty of the island, its attractive climate and excellent facilities for bathing and other amusements make it a popular tourist resort. A number of up-to-date hotels exist in Kingston, Mandeville, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and other centres, the largest being the Myrtle Bank Hotel (Kingston) the Constant Spring Hotel (near Kingston) and the Moneague Hotel (St. Ann). During the winter season they are well patronized. Montego Bay is now a very popular winter resort on account of its famous bathing beach and is the principal resort of the tourists who stay in the Colony for any period of time. In addition large numbers of tourists from "cruise" ships spend a day or so in the island. No exact estimate of the receipts from this source is available, but they must be considerable.

In 1934 there were 5,872 visitors and 33,918 cruise tourists and in 1935 6,190 visitors and 43,608 cruise tourists. The value of the tourist traffic in the latter year has been roughly estimated at £347,000.

There is a Tourist Trade Development Board, which receives an annual grant of £1,000 from the Government. The Passenger Duty Law, No. 16 of 1935, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1935, imposes a tax on tourists entering the Colony. The proceeds of this tax are used to further the development of the tourist trade.

3. There is annually a large excess of imports over exports of goods (in the five years 1931-1935 it averaged £1,471,820). It is obvious that there must be large "invisible exports" to balance the account and also to offset the overseas payments made, e.g., by the Government for loan interest, pensions and leave salaries. Tourist receipts no doubt form part of these but it is unlikely that they amount to so large a sum. The earnings of locally-owned vessels trading abroad must also be taken into account. It may be that there are also remittances from Jamaican emigrants abroad and receipts from investments abroad owned by residents; but no information is available on these points.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

There is a good system of macadam *roads*, which may be divided into:—

(*a*) main roads, 2,478 miles; and

(*b*) parochial roads 4,409 miles (2,108 suitable for light motor traffic).

The road construction programme largely intended to open up fertile areas and for the improvement of road facilities carried out under Laws 21 of 1931, 17 and 18 of 1933, respectively has been completed.

Under Loan Law 22 of 1935, a further programme of Road and Bridge construction works for similar purposes, has recently been started; and in addition a large programme for asphalting certain main arterial roads is also provided for thereunder. The existing roads are being improved as much as possible to meet modern fast-moving motor traffic conditions.

There were 7,340 motor cars and 2,045 trucks and omnibuses on the roads during 1935. Fifty-six omnibuses plied for hire in Kingston and Lower St. Andrew and 84 operated in the country districts.

The *Government Railway* (210½ miles in length, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge) has two main lines; Kingston to Montego Bay (north-west coast); and Kingston via Spanish Town to Port Antonio (north-east coast) with several branches. During the year ending 31st March, 1935, it carried 494,905 passengers and 300,865 tons of goods and had a revenue of £293,767 and an expenditure of £262,996 (exclusive of Debt charges).

There is a considerable amount of coasting trade by sea between different parts of the island. Services are maintained by several coastal steamers and by sailing vessels which trade regularly around the island.

There is a tramway system in Kingston and its environs with a total length of 26 miles and carrying 6,400,000 passengers per annum. It is owned by the Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd.

(ii) External Communications.

Over 20 companies, British, United States of America, Dutch, and German, maintain one or more regular services to Jamaica and many more regularly send tourist vessels. The most important services are:—

(*a*) with the United Kingdom, passenger and cargo services weekly by the Jamaica Direct Fruit Line and Elders & Fyffes and at less frequent intervals by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Royal Mail Lines and other lines;

(*b*) with Canada, passenger and cargo services fortnightly by the Canadian National Steamships and Pickford and Black, Ltd.;

(*c*) with New York and other Atlantic ports, passenger and cargo services weekly or oftener by the United Fruit Company, frequent services by the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, the Colombian Steamship Company and other lines;

(*d*) with New Orleans, Cuba, and Central and South American ports, passenger and cargo services at frequent intervals by the United Fruit Company, Elders and Fyffes, Aluminum Line, and other companies;

(*e*) with the United States Pacific Coast, passenger and cargo services three-weekly by the Gulf Pacific Mail Line, and the East Asiatic Company;

(*f*) with Continental Europe at various intervals by the Royal Netherlands Mail Line, H. C. Horn Line, Elders and Fyffes, and the East Asiatic Company, and

(*g*) with New Zealand, passenger and cargo service every two months by the Shaw-Saville Albion Line.

Mails to the United Kingdom and Europe are sent either direct or via the United States of America.

There is also an air-mail service operated by the Pan-American Airways, Inc. Planes arrive in transit at Kingston twice a week, one from Cuba and one from Central America.

While Kingston, a fine natural harbour, is the principal port, Port Morant, Port Antonio, and other ports can all accommodate large ships and have a regular ocean-going traffic. Shipping is entered and cleared at 15 ports of which only the three just mentioned are of substantial importance.

The following table shows the tonnage of vessels entered at all ports of the Colony in 1935:—

Country of registration.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*net tons.*	*No.*	*net tons.*
British	73	10,103	598	2,092,307
United States of America... ...	—	—	329	1,100,046
Honduras	1	45	61	142,951
Norway	—	—	192	218,611
Germany	—	—	53	122,481
Holland	—	—	43	196,222
Other countries	1	65	106	385,870
Total	75	10,213	1,382	4,258,488

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports except a few specially exempted. A number of specific or special *ad valorem* rates are prescribed for particular articles. All articles not exempted or specially enumerated pay duty at *ad valorem* rates of 15 per cent. preferential and 20 to 30 per cent, general. In addition a package tax is levied at the rate of 1s. per package, with some exemptions and a few special rates.

Imperial Preference is granted on all dutiable imports by the provision of reduced rates (or free entry) for goods of Empire origin. The margin of preference is generally a quarter of the general duty, that is, in most cases, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

X.—Trade Representatives.

In the United Kingdom the West India Committee act as unofficial trade representatives of Jamaica, as of the other West Indian Colonies.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

I.—Situation, etc.

1. The Turks and Caicos Islands, a Dependency of Jamaica, lie between latitude 21° and 22° North and longitude 71° and 72° 50′ West at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands. The total area of the Islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and four uninhabited islands. The principal islands of the Caicos group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales Island, and West Caicos.

2. The climate of the Islands may be classed as good. The temperature ranges throughout the year from about 60° F. minimum to about 90° F. maximum. The general average rainfall is about 29 inches.

II.—Population, etc.

The estimated population in 1935 was 5,300. It is estimated that of the whole population 5,140 or 97 per cent. are coloured (or of mixed descent), while 160 or 3 per cent. are white and that about 1,800 persons live in the Turks Islands, and 3,500 in the Caicos Islands.

Most of the people of the Turks Islands are employed in the salt industry while the people of the Caicos Islands are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

There is no considerable immigration or emigration.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

The currency of the Dependency consists of United Kingdom coins and Jamaica nickel coins and also currency notes issued by the local Government. A small number of British and foreign currency notes are also in circulation.

The Government Savings Bank is the only bank in the Islands. At the end of 1935 there were 766 accounts open with deposits of £12,698.

B.—Public Finance.

1.—*Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1935, the total public debt was £1,799. This sum has been lent to the Dependency by the Government of Jamaica at 3 per cent.

(*b*) Interest provided in 1936 Estimates—£54.

(*c*) Sinking Fund—Nil.

2. (A)—*Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Post Office	£815	£280
Net Surplus ... ... £535.		

General Revenue.

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	5,870	74·3
2. Licences	150	1·9
3. Internal Revenue	50	·6
4. Fees of Court and Office, etc.	200	2·5
5. Rent and other Revenue from Crown property	75	·9
6. Interest	151	1·9
7. Miscellaneous	895	11·2
8. Surplus on Post Office	535	6·7
	7,926	100·0
Revenue of Post Office set-off against Expenditure	280	
Total Revenue	£8,206	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

No information is available for 1935.

3.—*Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	54	·6
2. Administration	4,326	53·6
3. Economic Development	Nil.	
4. Social Services	2,225	29·7
5. Defence	Nil.	
6. Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	1,205	16·1
	7,810	100·0
Expenditure of Post Office set-off against Revenue	280	
Total Expenditure	8,090	

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Dependency has no reserve funds or surplus balances.

5.—*Grants-in-aid, etc.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been received from His Majesty's Government.

The Dependency has received a free grant of £1,000 from the Colonial Development Fund for Public Works (road to lighthouse at Grand Turk).

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	—	7,806	20,001	27,807
1932	1,313	8,155	4,550	14,018
1933	1,199	11,049	5,103	17,351
1934	579	7,939	4,455	12,973
1935	182	5,463	7,575	13,220

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	—	182	—	—	182
Canada	—	—	3,148	—	3,148
Jamaica	—	—	1,686	—	1,686
Bahamas	51	327	—	—	378
Rest of Empire	—	—	251	—	251
Total Empire	51	509	5,085	—	5,645
United States of America ...	—	905	4,383	—	5,288
Haiti	1,269	1	201	—	1,471
Other foreign countries ...	—	3	813	—	816
Total foreign countries ...	1,269	909	5,397	—	7,575
GRAND TOTAL	1,320	1,418	10,482	—	13,220

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £.*
Class I.			
Fish—			
Conches	1,278,788	1,245	Haiti (all).
Other, dried and salted ...	690 lb.	8	Haiti (all).
		1,253	
Class II.			
Sponge	15,031 lb.	1,241	United States of America (789), Bahamas (325), United Kingdom (127).
Class III.			
Salt—			
Coarse	510,979 bushels	5,895	United States of America (2,697), Jamaica (1,686).
Fishery	267,260 „	4,265	Canada (2,353), United States of America (893).
Other	15,508 „	322	Canada (309).
	793,747 „	10,482	

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	3,861	9,088	17,281	30,230
1932	5,511	3,982	12,449	21,942
1933	4,862	3,600	13,438	21,900
1934	2,922	3,863	14,329	21,114
1935	2,572	3,471	12,941	18,984

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	980	28	1,254	310	2,572
Canada	1,767	227	44	—	2,038
British West Indies	370	64	81	81	596
Rest of Empire	837	—	—	—	837
Total Empire	3,954	319	1,379	391	6,043
United States of America ...	6,123	589	4,209	941	11,862
Other foreign countries... ...	765	8	300	6	1,079
Total foreign countries ...	6,888	597	4,509	947	12,941
GRAND TOTAL	10,842	916	5,888	1,338	18,984

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £.*
Class I.			
Grain, meal, flour, pulse, etc. ...		3,823	Canada (1,609), United States of America (939), India (748).
Meats, all kinds	35,234 lb.	1,009	United States of America (1,008).
Class III.			
Cotton goods		1,555	United States of America (936), United Kingdom (567).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. *Agriculture.*—There is little agriculture in the Turks Islands, owing to the poverty of the soil, but most of the population of the Caicos Islands are engaged in growing food crops for their own consumption. Sisal is also grown in small quantities for export.

2. *Other Resources.*—There is no important animal husbandry and no mineral or forest wealth. The principal product of the Dependency is **Salt.** This is produced from sea-water by evaporation and is the principal export (value £10,489 out of total exports of £13,220 in 1935). It is sold in Canada and the United States of America where it has a high reputation for purity. Most of the population of Turks Islands are engaged in the salt industry. The industry was the subject of an investigation by a special Commissioner during 1936 and changes in the methods of marketing and other improvements have been recommended.

Other marine products produced for export include sponges, conches and turtle shell.

The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last five years:—

Year.	*Salt.* £	*Sponges.* £	*Conches.* £	*Turtle Shell.* £	*Sisal.* £
1931	12,895	2,016	1,122	257	47
1932	10,137	2,417	744	341	—
1933	13,489	2,031	1,197	150	50
1934	9,780	1,949	935	100	—
1935	10,489	1,242	1,279	40	—

Nearly all of the above exports, except salt, were the produce of the Caicos Islands.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Caicos Islands are substantially self-supporting but the Turks, as already noted, cannot grow their own food. Imports of food amount to rather over £2 per head per annum.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industrial activity.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There are no receipts from tourist traffic or entrepôt trade, but the Dependency probably derives some benefit from the earnings of men serving as labourers abroad.

VIII.—Communications.

1. There are no railways or tramways in the Dependency nor are there any omnibuses in use, but there are some fairly good roads in Turks Islands, one of which has lately been improved with help from the Colonial Development Fund. A few motor cars and motor trucks are in use. The Caicos Islands are served only by bush-paths.

2. There are three ports of entry in the Dependency namely Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead and ships anchor at a short distance from the shore.

3. There is regular steamship communication between the Dependency and the United States of America. Steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, operating between New York and South America, call at Grand Turk on their way south every three weeks and call again on their return north. These vessels carry mails, passengers, and freight.

Steamers of the Fyffes Line, on their way to Jamaica from England, call occasionally at Grand Turk. One of them stops regularly every four weeks to land goods from England.

There is also communication with Jamaica by sailing vessels (one of which is subsidized by the Government) and with San Domingo and Haiti. The island of Grand Turk is an important cable junction and cables run to Jamaica, Barbados, and Bermuda and thence to the outside world. A Government Wireless Telegraph Service maintains communication between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay and with ships at sea, and there is a public telephone service in Grand Turk.

IX.—Tariff.

All imports, except those on a list of exemptions, are subject to import duties. Specific rates are charged on a number of goods and special *ad valorem* rates on one or two classes; all other goods not exempted are subject to *ad valorem* rates of 10 per cent. preferential and 15 per cent. general.

Imperial Preference is granted by the provision of lower rates on all dutiable goods imported from Empire countries. With the exception of spirits, beer, and wine, the preferential rates are in every case two-thirds of the rates applicable to foreign goods.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Dependency has no trade representatives abroad.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Cayman Islands are a Dependency of Jamaica. They consist of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea lying north-west of Jamaica and approximately midway between that Island and the south-west coast of Cuba, and between longitude 79° 83′ and 81° 30′ W. and latitude 19° and 20° N. Grand Cayman, the largest of the islands, is twenty miles in length from east to west, four miles in width at the east end, and seven at the west. The other islands are Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and the total area of the three is about 100 square miles.

The air temperature ranges from 70° F. to 80° F. in the months October to March and ten degrees higher in summer. The rainfall is high, being 61 inches in 1935. The climate is good.

II.—Population, etc.

The population at the end of 1935 was estimated to be 6,400 persons of whom 39 per cent. were whites or near whites, and 61 per cent. coloured and black. The proportion of white population is higher than is usual in the West Indies. There is no immigration nor is there any local industry to attract immigrant labour. Formerly there was a steady emigration from the Islands to the United States of America but in recent years this outlet has been closed and emigration restricted to the few who can find employment at sea or in Central America.

Compared to many other West Indian Islands, the density of the population is remarkably low, about 64 to the square mile. This is no doubt due to the lack of suitable agricultural land in the Group.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Sterling currency is legal tender.

There are no local banks or branches of foreign banks in the Dependency. Remittances are made from abroad by drafts on American banks or on branches of banks established in Jamaica which are accepted by any of the shops, and are used by them as remittances for the purchase of stocks of goods. The Post Office money-order system is used to some extent.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no public debt, except the sum of £3,660 lent by the Government of Jamaica (see paragraph 5 below).

2. (A)—*Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office, Telephones and Wireless ...	2,651	923
Surplus £1,728		

General Revenue.

		£	*Percentage.*
1.	Customs	3,500	55·5
2.	Licences	43	0·7
3.	Internal Revenue	620	9·8
4.	Fees of Court or Office, etc.	30	0·5
5.	Rent and other revenue from Crown Property ...	25	0.4
6.	Interest	—	—
7.	Miscellaneous	351	5·5
8.	Surplus on self-balancing department	1,728	27.6
		6,297	100
	Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against Expenditure	923	
	Total Revenue	£7,220	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1934.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	189	731	629	1,549
Class II	—	23	75	98
Class III	201	437	650	1,288
Class IV	20	47	64	131
	410	1,238	1,418	3,066
Parcel Post (all countries)				142
				3,208

Details for 1935 are not available.

3.—*Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

		£	*Percentage.*
1.	Debt charges	500	8.4
2.	Administration	3,044	52·1
3.	Economic Development	Nil	
4.	Social Services	1,992	33·9
5.	Defence	Nil	
6.	Non-effective (i.e. Pensions)	330	5·6
		5,866	100
	Expenditure of self-balancing Department set-off against Revenue	923	
	Total Expenditure ...	£6,789	

4.—*Reserve Funds, etc.*

On the 31st December, 1935, there was a surplus of £4,525.

5.—*Grants-in-aid, etc.*

The Dependency received a grant of £1,000 from His Majesty's Government towards the cost of repairing damage in Cayman Brac caused by the hurricane in November, 1932.

No assistance has been received by the Dependency from the Colonial Development Fund.

A free grant of £1,000 and a loan of £3,660 have been made to the Dependency by the Government of Jamaica in connexion with repairs necessitated by the hurricane of November, 1932.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	—	1,548	2,620	4,168
1932	306	2,453	2,361	5,120
1933	194	5,044	3,310	8,548
1934	308	10,655	2,352	13,315
1935	150	6,065	4,605	10,820

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1934.†

To	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	—	308	—	—	308
Jamaica	880	7,996	1,416	1	10,293
British Honduras	50	—	—	—	50
Total Empire	930	8,304	1,416	1	10,651
United States of America ...	600	1,657	—	—	2,257
Total foreign countries ...	600	1,657	—	—	2,257
Grand Total	1,530	9,961	1,416	1	12,908

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1934.†

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £.*
Class I.			
Turtles, live	1,504	1,504	Jamaica (854), United States of America (600).
Class II.			
Turtle Shell	9,883 lb.	5,690	Jamaica (5,390).
Shark Skins		1,663	United States of America (1,655).
Logwood	652 tons	1,304	Jamaica (all).
Turtle Skin	6,660 lb.	660	Jamaica (all).
Class III.			
Rope, Palm Straw	1,374,000 fathoms	1,374	Jamaica (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	612	7,670	12,145	20,428
1931	2,816	8,419	19,687	35,140*
1932	2,918	6,708	10,818	21,460*
1933	5,035	13,274	12,277	31,750*
1934	3,250	8,687	10,068	23,145*
1935	3,522	8,169	11,554	24,345*

* Includes Parcel Post, not shown in preceding columns, as follows:—

	£
1931	4,218
1932	1,016
1933	1,164
1934	1,140
1935	1,100

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1934.†

From	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	1,433	49	1,607	161	3,250
Jamaica	4,087	171	3,736	336	8,330
Rest of Empire	191	8	119	39	357
Total Empire	5,711	228	5,462	536	11,937
United States of America ...	1,782	556	4,076	427	6,841
Other foreign countries... ...	1,536	80	1,534	77	3,227
Total foreign countries ...	3,318	636	5,610	504	10,068
Parcel Post (all countries) ...	—	—	—	1,140	1,140
Grand Total	9,029	864	11,072	2,180	23,145

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1934.†

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Meal, Pulse, etc....		2,148	Jamaica (1,143), United Kingdom (787).
Sugar	240 tons	1,533	Haiti (585), Cuba (363), Jamaica (348).
Coffee	257 cwt.	699	Jamaica (692).
Meats (all kinds)		649	Jamaica (288), United States of America (183), Argentine Republic (166).
Tobacco		5[illegible]3	United States of America (435).
Milk	828 cases	500	Jamaica (229), United States of America (154), Holland (117).
Fruit and Vegetables ...		454	United States of America (243), Jamaica (106).
Butter	147 cwt.	439	Jamaica (233), United Kingdom (102).

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† Full details of trade for 1935 not yet available.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1934—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class II.			
Wood, unmanufactured ...		764	United States of America (556), Jamaica (162).
Class III.			
Textiles		3,538	Jamaica (1,783), Japan (882), United States of America (759).
Hardware		1,172	United States of America (707), United Kingdom (232), Jamaica (222).
Boots and Shoes		999	Japan (316), Jamaica (280), Czecho-Slovakia (195), United States of America (134).
Drugs and Medicines		702	United States of America (456), Jamaica (198).
Soap		483	Jamaica (279), United States of America (133).
Ropes and Cordage		409	United States of America (248), United Kingdom (130).
Oil, mineral	19,942 gal.	405	United States of America (338).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural production is comparatively unimportant. The only product of agricultural origin exported is thatch-palm rope (value £1,373 in 1935). There is small cultivation of ground provisions throughout the Islands for local needs.

The accompanying table shows the fluctuations of the thatch rope industry for the five years 1931-1935.

Year.	*'000 Fathoms.*	*Value £.*	*Average value per 1,000 Fathoms.*
1931	1,626	1,626	20/-
1932	1,525	1,534	20/-
1933	1,412	1,163	18/-
1934	1,374	1,374	20/-
1935	1,539	1,373	17/-

2. FORESTRY.

Nil.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The area under pasture is about 5,000 acres. Some 1,500 horned cattle are maintained and a number of other animals. Butter, cheese, and meat are produced but are insufficient to meet local requirements.

4. MINERALS.

Nil.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

The principal product of the Group is **turtles.** The green turtles are taken for their meat and the hawks bill turtles for their shells. There is some fishing for local consumption. The number of persons engaged in fishing is returned as 350. The figures of green turtle and hawks bill turtle shell exports for the years 1931-1935 are as follows:—

	Green turtle		*Hawks bill turtle shell*	
Year.	*Number.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* *lb.*	*Value.* £
1931	2,298	4,552	4,150	2,160
1932	1,004	1,049*	619	306*
1933	966	966	1,990	1,115
1934	1,504	1,504	9,883	5,690
1935	1,673	2,059	5,302	2,593

* Grand Cayman only, other records destroyed.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

There is an importation of food-stuffs amounting to rather over £2 per head of the population.

VI.—Industry.

There is no factory industry, but there is industrial occupation of a part time nature in the production of thatch-palm rope (see above) and in the construction of boats for use in the turtle fisheries and for sale outside the Group. In 1935 six such vessels, with a total tonnage of 396 tons, were built, of which two were exported.

VII.—Other economic activities.

There is no entrepôt trade or tourist traffic but a substantial part of the income of the Islands is derived from the earnings of Cayman vessels and seamen employed outside the Group and the remittances of emigrants to their dependents. These receipts presumably pay for the excess of imports over exports, amounting in 1935 to £13,535.

VIII.—Communications.

There is a system of public main roads. About fifty miles are suitable for motor traffic.

A service by special motor-vessel between the Dependency and Jamaica makes twenty voyages per annum with three voyages to a Gulf port in the United States. This service takes mails, passengers and freight. There are also four trading schooners which have auxiliary motors.

IX.—Tariff.

Nearly all imports are subject to duty at the rate of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, except tobacco, cigarettes and alcoholic liquors, on which various specific rates are charged, and other imports, such as aerated waters, butter and margarine, carriages and bicycles, cement, perfumery and tea, are subject to duty at the rate of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* if of Empire origin, otherwise the duty is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is also a preferential tariff rate on imports of tobacco, cigarettes, cigars and alcoholic liquors.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Dependency has no direct trade representation in other parts of the world.

LEEWARD ISLANDS COLONY.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of the Leeward Islands consists of the islands of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, which form a fairly compact group between longitude 61° and 63° W. and around latitude 17° N.; Dominica, lying about 100 miles to the south, separated by the French island of Guadeloupe from the rest of the Colony; and Anguilla, Sombrero, and the Virgin Islands group lying apart to the north and north-west.

The Colony is divided into five Presidencies, as follows:—

Antigua, including Barbuda; total area 170 square miles;
St. Kitts, including Nevis and Anguilla; area 152 square miles;
Dominica; area 304 square miles.
Montserrat; area 32 square miles.
Virgin Island; 67 square miles.

The total area of the Colony is 725 square miles.

St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica are of volcanic origin. Dominica, in particular, is very rugged, and is divided into a number of deep gorges and valleys by its many rivers. Antigua lies much lower, and has no high hills or important streams. Its coastline is, however, much more indented that the other islands, and it has a number of harbours.

The climate of the various islands differs. They all have a fairly well marked hot season, but the temperatures attained in Dominica, and to a less degree in Antigua, are considerably higher than those in the more northerly islands, shade temperatures of up to 94° F. being not unusual in Dominica, whereas in the Virgin Islands the temperature is rarely above 88° F. The mean temperature is about 80° F. The rainfall for 1935 was as follows:—Antigua 50 inches, St. Kitts 59 inches, Dominica 72 inches, Montserrat 52 inches and the Virgin Islands 48 inches. Antigua and Nevis are subject to occasional droughts which may result in the loss of much of the season's crops. All the islands are subject to hurricanes, which may do damage to property and crops.

II.—Population.

The estimated population of the various islands was as follows:—

	At 31st December, 1931.			At 31st December, 1935.
	White.	*Coloured.*	*Total.*	*Total.*
Antigua	909	27,955	28,864	33,700
Barbuda	5	898	903	
St. Kitts	1,035	21,380	22,415	18,805
Nevis	90	11,479	11,569	13,472
Anguilla	94	4,136	4,230	5,465
Dominica	556	36,503	37,059	47,394
Montserrat	112	12,008	12,120	13,264
Virgin Islands	35	5,026	5,061	6,100
	2,836	119,385	122,221	138,200

A small annual increase is shown in most of the Islands. There was formerly some emigration of young men, especially to Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo and Curaçao, and there is considerable disproportion in the numbers of males and females between the ages of 20 and 40 in Antigua and St. Kitts. In the last few years there has been a tendency for these emigrants to return to the Colony in view of the depressed conditions in the larger islands.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Sterling is legal tender in the Colony, but notes of Barclays Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada of the denomination of $5 (equivalent to £1 0s. 10d.) are also in circulation. United States and Canadian currency are current although not legal tender.

The following Banks have branches in the Colony:—

(1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Antigua, St. Kitts and Dominica:

(2) Royal Bank of Canada, at Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At the 31st December, 1935, the public debt outstanding was:—

	£
Antigua	45,000
St. Kitts-Nevis	43,500
Dominica	6,000
Montserrat	3,000
Virgin Islands	Nil
Total	£97,500

(*b*) The provision for interest and Sinking Fund for 1936 is:—

	£
(1) Interest—	
Antigua	2,110
St. Kitts-Nevis	2,013
Dominica	300
Montserrat	150
	£4,573
(2) Sinking Fund—	£
Antigua	683
St. Kitts-Nevis	487
Dominica	150
Montserrat	150
Total	£1,470

(*c*) The value of the Sinking Funds at the 31st December, 1935, was:—

	£
Antigua	29,084
St. Kitts-Nevis	27,755
Dominica	1,083
Montserrat	2,104
Total	£60,026

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing departments.

Federal.

Nil.

Antigua.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office, Telephones, etc.	4,445	3,926
Municipal	4,021	5,089
	£8,466	£9,015

Net deficit £549.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

	£	£
Post Office, Telephones, etc.	3,785	3,822
Electric Light and Cold Storage	2,600	3,954
	£6,385	£7,776

Net deficit £1,391.

Dominica.

	£	£
Post Office, Telephones, etc.	2,258	2,585
Electric Light, Cold Storage and Marketing	2,360	1,714
	£4,618	£4,299

Net surplus £319.

Montserrat.

	£	£
Post Office, Telegraphs, etc.	1,053	1,342
Cold Storage	336	311
	£1,389	£1,653

Net deficit £264.

Virgin Islands.

	£	£
Post Office	180	78

Net surplus £102.

General Revenue.

	Federal.		*Antigua.*			*St. Kitts-Nevis.*		
	£	*Per cent.*	£	£	*Per cent.*	£	£	*Per cent.*
Contribution from Presidencies	44,357	95·7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Customs—								
Imports			43,000			50,000		
Exports			—			—		
Total	—	—		43,000	59·1		50,000	54·6
2. Excise and Licences	—	—		9,513	13·1		10,949	11·9
3. Internal Revenue—								
Income Tax			4,000			7,000		
Other			4,182			8,711		
Total	—	—		8,182	11·3		15,711	17·1
4. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	1,485	3·2		6,096	8·4		2,780	3·0
5. Rent and other income from Crown Property	—	—		3,791	5·2		965	1·1
6. Interest	—	—		176	0·3		270	0·3
7. Miscellaneous	500	1·1		1,905	2·6		11,041	12·0
8. Surplus on self-balancing departments ...	—	—		—	—		—	—
	46,342	100·0		72,663	100·0		91,716	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing departments set off against expenditure				8,466			6,385	
Imperial Grants, etc.	200			1,500			800	
Gross Revenue	46,542			82,629			98,901	

	Dominica.			*Montserrat.*			*Virgin Islands.*		
	£	£	*Per cent.*	£	£	*Per cent.*	£	£	*Per cent.*
Contribution from Presidencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
1. Customs—									
Imports	26,200			10,800			1,020		
Exports	1,500			1,700			800		
Total		27,700	57·7		12,500	70·6		1,820	47·4
2. Excise and Licences		10,410	21·7		1,632	9·2		312	8·2
3. Internal Revenue—									
Income Tax	900			150			—		
Other	2,497			1,875			740		
Total		3,397	7·1		2,025	11·3		740	19·4
4. Fees of Court or Office, etc.		2,885	6·0		882	5·0		428	11·2
5. Rent and other income from Crown Property		141	0·3		212	1·2		90	2·3
6. Interest		50	0·1		107	0·6		280	7·3
7. Miscellaneous		3,055	6·4		365	2·1		55	1·6
8. Surplus on self-balancing departments ...		319	0·7		—	—		102	2·6
		47,957	100·0		17,723	100·0		3,823	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing departments set off against expenditure		4,299			1,389			78	
Imperial Grants, etc.		22,501			—			—	
Gross Revenue		74,757			19,112			3,905	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties,* 1935.

It is not possible to give accurate figures as to the amount of duty collected on goods imported from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries, but the following table shows the amount of duty collected according to classes :—

	£
Class I	89,165
Class II	2,115
Class III	36,136
Class IV (almost all Parcel Post)	2,472
	129,888

3. *Analysis of Expenditure* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	Federal. £	*Federal.* *Per cent.*	*Antigua.* £	*Antigua.* £	*Antigua.* *Per cent.*	*St. Kitts Nevis.* £	*St. Kitts Nevis.* £	*St. Kitts Nevis.* *Per cent.*
1. Debt Charges	—	—		2,793	3·6		2,688	2·9
2. Administration—								
Federal Contribution	—	—	14,281			14,326		
Presidential	—	—	26,534			30,702		
Total	36,217	78·0		40,815	52·3		45,028	49·9
3. Economic Development	2,449	5·2		2,849	3·7		2,866	3·2
4. Social Services	2,291	4·9		24,367	31·3		30,802	34·1
5. Defence	—	—		315	0·4		909	1·0
6. Non-effective, Pensions	5,585	11·9		6,266	8·0		6,640	7·4
7. Deficit on self-balancing departments ...	—	—		549	0·7		1,391	1·5
	46,542	100·0		77,914	100·0		90,344	100·0
Expenditure on self-balancing departments set off against revenue	—			8,466			6,385	
Refund of unexpended balance of loans ...	—			—			—	
Gross expenditure	46,542			86,380			96,729	

	Dominica. £	*Dominica.* £	*Dominica.* *Per cent.*	*Montserrat.* £	*Montserrat.* £	*Montserrat.* *Per cent.*	*Virgin Islands.* £	*Virgin Islands.* £	*Virgin Islands.* *Per cent.*
1. Debt Charges		1,181	1·6		822	3·8		—	—
2. Administration—									
Federal Contribution	11,000			3,923			680		
Presidential	22,182			7,585			2,582		
Total		32,182	42·9		11,508	52·4		3,262	53·6
3. Economic Development		16,714	22·3		1,711	7·7		616	10·0
4. Social Services		19,232	25·6		5,952	27·0		1,787	29·4
5. Defence		260	0·3		100	0·5		—	—
6. Non-effective, Pensions		5,458	7·3		1,587	7·2		425	7·0
7. Deficit on self-balancing departments ...		—	—		264	1·4		—	—
		75,027	100·0		21,944	100·0		6,090	100·0
Expenditure on self-balancing departments set off against revenue		4,299			1,389			78	
Refund of unexpended balance of loans ...		5,869			—			—	
Gross expenditure		85,195			23,333			6,168	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat have no reserve funds.

The Virgin Islands, on the 31st December, 1935, had a reserve fund of £5,932.

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

All the Presidencies except St. Kitts-Nevis and the Virgin Islands are at present under the financial control of His Majesty's Treasury and the following grants-in-aid and loans-in-aid from Imperial funds have been received in recent years:—

Antigua.

1930-31.—£5,000 as a grant-in-aid of administration, and £10,500 as a grant-in-aid of relief of distress due to the crisis in the sugar industry.

April-December, 1931.—£6,000 as a grant-in-aid of administration, and £12,000 for the relief of unemployment.

1932.—£21,500 as a loan-in-aid of adminstration.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

1930-31.—£6,000 as a grant for the relief of unemployment.

April-December, 1931.—£10,000 as a loan-in-aid of administration, subsequently repaid, and £1,251 as a grant for the relief of unemployment.

Dominica.

1930-31.—£4,500 as a grant-in-aid of administration; a loan of £6,800 for peasant agriculture; and a loan of £8,868 for hurricane relief and other services.

April-December, 1931.—£5,000 as a grant-in-aid of administration; a loan of £4,000 for peasant agriculture; grants and loans totalling £11,000 for hurricane relief and other services.

1932.—£10,500 as a loan-in-aid of administration; grants and loans totalling £2,850 for other services.

1933.—£21,500 as a loan-in-aid of administration; grants and loans totalling £4,028 for other services.

1934.—£7,000 as a loan-in-aid of administration.

1935.—£13,500 as a loan-in-aid of administration; £5,000 Fixed Working Capital Loan.

Montserrat.

Has been in receipt of assistance from Imperial funds as from the 1st January, 1933.

Up to 31st December, 1935, £21,000 had been received as a loan-in-aid of administration.

Virgin Islands.

The Virgin Islands have received no grants-in-aid in recent years.

In addition grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund have been approved in respect of some 40 schemes for developing the natural resources of the various Presidencies of the Colony, improving communications and other related purposes. Altogether grants and loans have been approved as follows:—

	No. of Schemes.	*Grants.* £	*Loans.* £
Antigua	9	56,409	—
St. Kitts-Nevis	16	22,121	18,018
Dominica	11	46,219	36,263
Montserrat	5	3,120	10,115
Virgin Islands	Nil	—	—
		127,869	64,396

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports of the Colony (including Bullion and Specie) to:*

(A) *Whole Colony.*

To:—	*United Kingdom.* £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	245,834	213,172	113,622	572,628
1932	296,301	144,880	75,146	516,327
1933	388,725	136,540	58,419	583,684
1934	379,766	136,850	49,617	586,181*
1935	299,481	202,993	46,442	570,563*†

(B) *Individual Presidencies.*

To:—	*United Kingdom.* £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
		(*a*) *Antigua.*		
1913	26,622	99,416	12,181	138,219
1932	141,265	51,364	5,100	197,729
1933	146,852	79,095	1,345	227,292
1934	141,035	41,767	1,968	189,663*
1935	97,952	56,011	2,015	159,879*
		(*b*) *Dominica.*		
1913	104,868	10,216	75,577	190,661
1932	9,698	15,425	25,518	50,641
1933	11,618	19,043	14,382	45,043
1934	14,386	18,821	12,784	54,509*
1935	12,066	24,959	13,025	57,757*
		(*c*) *Montserrat.*		
1913	26,513	9,519	1,377	37,409
1932	8,661	12,406	7,222	28,289
1933	14,009	4,982	17,292	36,283
1934	30,081	5,101	10,070	46,738*
1935	47,754	7,911	15,478	74,882*
		(*d*) *St. Kitts-Nevis.*		
1913	85,377	93,762	24,487	203,626
1932	136,677	65,573	29,777	232,027
1933	216,246	32,395	18,371	267,012
1934	194,264	70,539	15,452	285,152*
1935	141,709	113,628	6,860	268,751*†
		(*e*) *Virgin Islands.*		
1913	2,454	259	—	2,713
1932	—	112	7,529	7,641
1933	—	1,025	7,029	8,054
1934	—	622	9,343	10,119*
1935	—	380	8,592	9,294*

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* Includes Total Inter-Presidency Trade (not included in preceding columns) as follows, shown separately for the first time in the trade returns for 1934:—

	1934. £	*1935.* £
Whole Colony ...	19,948	21,647
Antigua	4,893	3,901
Dominica	8,518	7,707
Montserrat	1,486	3,739
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	4,897	6,554
Virgin Islands ...	154	322

† Excludes exports for Ships' Stores to the value of £678.

(ii) *Domestic Exports of the Colony by Classes*, 1935.

To—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise*
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	228,566	59,403	5,615	—	293,584
Canada	183,812	28	—	—	183,840
Rest of Empire	6,661	2,014	1,999	748	11,422
Inter-Presidency Trade	12,267	2,155	1,110	6	15,538
Total Empire	431,306	63,600	8,724	754	504,384
United States of America... ...	10,356	1,599	3,557	—	15,512
Other foreign countries	9,256	10,606	4,834	11	24,707
Total foreign countries ...	19,612	12,205	8,391	11	40,219
GRAND TOTAL	450,918	75,805	17,115	765	544,603

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin and value in* £'000.
Class I.			
Sugar—			
Crystals	43,352 tons	388,213	United Kingdom (222), Canada (159).
Other		836	
		389,049	
Fruits, fresh—			
Limes, green		7,953	United States of America (7).
Bananas		5,943	Canada (5).
Oranges		5,773	Canada (3), Barbados (2).
Grapefruit		2,596	Canada (2).
Other		2,651	Inter-Presidency Trade (1), Barbados (1).
		24,916	
Molasses	848,820 gal.	10,424	Canada (6), United Kingdom (2), United States of America (2).
Animals, for food—			
Cattle	1,685	4,998	American Virgin Islands (3), French West Indies (1).
Other		2,022	American Virgin Islands (1).
		7,020	
Lime Juice	134,761 gal.	5,723	United Kingdom (2), Canada (1).
Vegetables		5,119	Canada (3).
Cocoa	154 tons	3,459	Canada (2).
Rum	12,201 gal.	1,724	Inter-Presidency Trade (1).
Class II.			
Cotton and cotton products—			
Cotton, raw	12,982 centals of 100 lb.	68,227	United Kingdom (58), France (8), Germany (2).
Cotton seed oil		1,882	Inter-Presidency Trade (1), Barbados (1).
Cotton seed	9,135 cwt.	1,665	Barbados (1).
		71,774	
Class III.			
Essential Oils—			
Lime—			
Distilled		7,787	United Kingdom (3), American Virgin Islands (2), Holland (1).
Ecuelled		2,597	United States of America (2).
Bay		2,421	United States of America (1), United Kingdom (1).
Orange...		235	
		13,040	
Salt, coarse	17,108 barrels	2,253	Windward Islands (1), Inter-Presidency Trade (1).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) of the Colony.*

From:—	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	222,506	147,540	218,316	588,362
1932	246,592	183,310	121,586	551,488
1933	269,129	202,593	140,282	612,004
1934	245,654	180,013	133,575	578,067*
1935	231,319	200,210	126,866	578,918*

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* Includes Total Inter-Residency Trade (not included in preceding columns) as follows:—

	£
1934	18,825
1935	20,523

(ii) *Total Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	56,480	2,576	163,821	8,442	231,319
Canada	88,992	10,517	21,206	1,077	121,792
Rest of Empire	31,645	2,057	42,348	716	76,766
Inter-Presidency Trade ...	15,966	409	2,860	223	19,458
Total Empire	193,083	15,559	230,235	10,458	449,335
United States of America ...	27,674	13,427	37,030	4,142	82,273
Other foreign countries... ...	13,257	1,174	28,535	1,627	44,593
Total foreign countries ...	40,931	14,601	65,565	5,769	126,866
GRAND TOTAL	234,014	30,160	295,800	16,227	576,201

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of £1,652 from the "rest of the Empire" and £1,065 Inter-Presidency Trade: total £2,717.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—			
Flour and Meal—			
Wheat	60,939 bags of 196 lb.	64,291	Canada (56), United Kingdom (5), Australia (3).
Corn	16,476 „	16,823	United States of America (16).
Grain—			
Rice	33,887 cwt.	17,618	British Guiana (12), India (5).
Other	3,841 „	2,209	Canada (1), United Kingdom (1).
Pulse, etc.		2,906	Canada (1), United States of America (1).
		103,847	
Fish (all kinds)	17,368 cwt.	20,990	Canada (16), United Kingdom (4).
Sugar—			
Unrefined	938 tons	10,764	Inter-Presidency Trade (8), Barbados (1), British Guiana (1).
Refined	625 „	6,386	United Kingdom (5), Canada (1).
	1,563 „	17,150	
Tobacco—			
Cigarettes	48,682 lb.	12,367	United Kingdom (12).
Other	72,724 „	2,676	United States of America (1).
	121,406 „	15,043	
Butter and Substitutes—			
Butter	909 cwt.	5,055	Canada (2), United Kingdom (1), Australia (1).
Butter substitutes	3,334 „	8,489	Holland (6), United Kingdom (2).
	4,243 „	13,544	
Spirits (all kinds)	27,487 gal.	10,310	United Kingdom (5), Inter-Presidency Trade (2), Barbados (1).
Meats (all kinds)	2,686 cwt.	9,151	United States of America (5), Canada (2), United Kingdom (1).
Lard and substitutes	3,222 „	7,002	United Kingdom (7).
Oils, edible		6,532	United Kingdom (4), Inter-Presidency Trade (2).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Pitch pine, lumber	1,150,797 ft.	13,660	United States of America (13).
White pine, timber	952,227 „	7,736	Canada (7).
Other		4,640	British Guiana (2), Canada (1), United Kingdom (1).
		26,036	
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece goods	2,134,662 yds.	45,481	United Kingdom (39), United States of America (5).
Other		15,636	United Kingdom (10), Japan (3).
		61,117	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class III—continued.			
Apparel—			
Boots, Shoes, etc.		12,679	United Kingdom (5), Hong Kong (5), Canada (1).
Haberdashery and Millinery		6,197	United Kingdom (4), United States of America (1).
Hats, Caps, etc.		4,687	United Kingdom (3), Japan (1).
Other		7,563	United Kingdom (3), Japan (2), United States of America (1).
		31,126	
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	246,633 gal.	7,608	Trinidad (7).
Aviation Spirit	23,138 „	787	
Kerosene	172,729 „	6,960	Trinidad (6).
Road	122,881 „	3,887	Trinidad (all).
Lubricating	21,365 „	2,851	United Kingdom (1), Trinidad (1).
Fuel	89,408 „	1,382	Trinidad (1).
	676,054 „	23,475	
Machinery—			
Sugar		12,818	United Kingdom (11).
Other		6,835	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (1).
		19,653	
Hardware		19,248	United Kingdom (15), Canada (2), United States of America (1).
Manures, Chemical		18,946	United Kingdom (9), United States of America (5), Canada (3), Germany (1).
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	75 vehicles	6,341	Canada (3), United Kingdom (2), United States of America (1).
Motor lorries	31 „	4,256	Canada (2), United Kingdom (2).
Parts and accessories (including tyres).		5,168	United Kingdom (2), United States of America (2), Canada (1).
		15,765	
Bags and Sacks		13,746	India (10), United Kingdom (2).
Soap—			
Common	765,923 lb.	6,995	United Kingdom (6).
Other		548	
		7,543	
Medicines and Drugs		7,538	United Kingdom (5), United States of America (1), Canada (1).
Cement		6,649	United Kingdom (4), Denmark (2).
Railway rolling stock		6,027	United Kingdom (3), British Guiana (1), Germany (1), United States of America (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

(*a*) *Antigua.*

Sugar is the only important export of Antigua, forming about 98 per cent. of the exports of the Presidency. Nearly 10,000 acres are under sugar-cane. Production in a normal year is between 15,000 and 20,000 tons. In 1935, owing to the unfavourable rainfall the total production of sugar was only 17,489 tons. Canes are grown on a number of estates, and also by small peasant farmers, and are ground at one large and one small central factory. The larger of the two factories has attained a very high standard of efficiency.

Owing to the difficult nature of the stiff and heavy soils of the Island, the standard of cultivation has in the past not been so high as in some of the other West Indian Islands, but the necessity for improvement is recognized, and experiments have been made in mechanical tillage, including the gyrotiller recently introduced into the Island by the Antigua Sugar Factory. The results have been so far satisfactory.

There is also room for improvement in planting and manurial practice, and certain experiments in this connexion are now being made under the supervision of a Sugar-cane Investigation Committee. The biological control of the moth-borer *Diatraea Saccharalis* has been under special investigation by Mr. H. E. Box since 1931, with the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. The introduction of the fly parasite *Lixophaga diatraeae* was made in 1932 but unfortunately has failed to become established. In consequence the Amazon fly, *Metagonistylum minenae* has been introduced. This is another parasite of the moth-borer which gives promise of successful control of the pest in St. Lucia.

The following table shows the total production and exports of sugar during recent years:—

	Production.	*Export.*	
	Tons.	*Tons.*	£
1931	4,990	3,704	35,876
1932	19,251	18,448	175,929
1933	23,875	22,373	194,703
1934	20,677	19,505	182,096
1935	17,489	16,072	151,249

Molasses and **rum** are also exported, but values are small.

Sea Island Cotton is one of the traditional products of the Presidency, and after a period of eclipse it has recently revived in a remarkable manner.

The cotton crop picked in 1935 was planted in 1934 at a time when market prices and the general outlook for the Sea Island cotton industry only justified the cultivation of a relatively small area. Actually only 200 acres were planted from which 32,950 lb. of lint were exported at a value of £2,062. The very marked improvement in Sea Island cotton market conditions during 1935 has resulted in the planting of an area of 612 acres to be picked in 1936. For the same reason the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association has authorised the production of 120,000 lb. of lint in 1937, representing an area of 1,200 acres to be planted in 1936. The entire crop was sold in the United Kingdom at prices varying from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. for clean cotton.

Increased interest is being shown in cotton cultivation both by planters and by peasants as a result of the rise in price of cotton and it is probable that the acreage planted in 1936 for the 1936-37 crop will be greater than has been the case for several years.

Peasants' cotton was again purchased at the Antigua Cotton Factory, 67,600 lb. clean seed cotton being purchased at 2d. per lb., this sum being regarded as first payments to be followed by a bonus equivalent to 75 per cent. of the profits on sale of the lint.

Exports during the past three years have been as follows:—

	Quantity in lb.	*Value in £.*
1933	8,400	420
1934	9,600	480
1935	32,950	2,062

There have been some experiments in recent years in the growing of vegetables, particularly tomatoes, as rotation or catch crops, in cane fields and on small-holdings, for export to Canada, but this venture has not proved successful. Green Limes, Lime juice and Lime oil are exported in small quantities.

There is a considerable production of ground provisions and vegetables for local use, and efforts are being made by the Government to encourage the cultivation of these and other crops by further land settlement schemes for small-holders.

(*b*) *St. Kitts.*

Sugar is the predominant industry, forming over 80 per cent. of the exports and occupying nearly 11,000 acres. It is cultivated almost entirely by estates, which sell their canes for grinding to a single central factory. The factory is remarkably efficient, and the cultivation, assisted by easily worked soils, is generally good. Much improvement in yields has been achieved by the introduction of the newer Barbados seedlings and the importance of continuing the trial of new varieties is recognized. Breeding of drought resistant varieties for use in the dry districts of the island is being carried on at the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station at Barbados.

Production and exports of sugar during recent years have been as follows:—

	Production.		*Exports.*	
	Acreage.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£
1931	6,096	12,021	10,579	110,234
1932	6,537	19,969	19,327	187,347
1933	7,715	24,167	22,588	234,747
1934	7,630	28,320	27,415	252,986
1935	8,105	28,491	27,280	236,964

Sea Island Cotton has been and remains the second crop. It can be used as a catch-crop in conjunction with sugar. Owing to the over-supply of this grade of cotton, prices had dropped to a very low level, but recently there has been much improvement in the market for sea island cotton, and there is likely to be an increase in production.

Production and exports of cotton in St. Kitts and Nevis during the past five years have been as follows:—

	Production.			*Exports.*	
	Acreage	*lb.*	*Equivalent to bales of 400 lb.*	*lb.*	£
1931	2,870	321,240	803	245,511	12,364
1932	668	85,000	213	127,444	5,961
1933	374	49,000	123	88,550	4,701
1934	1,133	141,700	354	166,910	7,324
1935	1,450	202,042	505	204,647	10,327

Minor Industries.—A fair quantity of ground provisions are grown for local consumption and recently some attention has been given to the production of fruit, chiefly grafted mangoes of the Julie variety. There are very few peasant holdings, though most estates provide their labourers with free plots of land for their own cultivation.

(c) *Nevis.*

Sugar was formerly the staple product, but the exports ceased during the depression at the end of the last century. Some production has continued and a small quantity of muscovado sugar is made for local consumption and a small amount of syrup for export. Latterly also, the sugar factory in St. Kitts has made arrangements to buy and transport to that island canes grown in Nevis.

Sea Island Cotton has replaced sugar as the main crop and as a result of the improvement in the market for this type of cotton there is likely to be a considerable increase in production. In 1933 only 100 acres were under cotton, but this area was increased to 800 acres in 1935 and it is estimated that the area to be reaped in 1936 will be about 2,000 acres.

Vegetables.—Small quantities of tomatoes continue to be exported to Canada during the winter months. In 1934 14,000 lb. were exported, and in 1935, 15,880 lb.

Generally the condition of agriculture in the island is bad. The soil is stiff and stony and it is difficult to find suitable cash crops, although enough ground provisions and other foodstuffs are normally grown for local subsistence and there is even a small surplus for export to St. Kitts. Two estates have been purchased by the Government for land settlement and the scheme is making satisfactory progress.

(d) *Dominica.*

Limes have been the staple crop for many years. In 1921, the peak year, the equivalent of 500,000 barrels was exported but the industry has since suffered from a succession of disasters; the advent of withertip disease in 1922, a hurricane in 1926 followed by widespread root disease of seedling limes and further severe hurricanes in 1928 and 1930. These disasters, especially root disease, virtually detroyed all seedling lime plantations and in 1934 the production of limes had fallen to 27,000 barrels. Active steps were taken by the Department of Agriculture to replace the seedlings with limes budded on sour orange stock, which was observed to be immune to root disease and strongly resistant to hurricane wind. The propagation and distribution of these plants were assisted financially by the United Kingdom Government and the earliest plantings have commenced to bear with the result that production in 1935 exceeded that of 1934 by over 1,000 barrels. With favourable weather conditions production of limes should from now on show a gradual increase.

On the other hand the prospects of selling the products of the industry to advantage are not bright. Hitherto the products of the lime tree have been sold in five forms, viz., green limes, raw lime-juice, concentrated lime-juice, écuelled (i.e., hand-pressed) lime oil, and distilled lime oil. Production and exports of green limes have for reasons already given fallen to a low level in recent years.

Lime-juice and lime oil are complementary products, since both are produced by local treatment of the fresh lime, and it used to be thought that the industry depended on there being a satisfactory demand at a profitable price of both commodities alike.

Hitherto there has been a large and steady demand for concentrated lime-juice for the manufacture of citric acid, but new processes have been discovered and developed for obtaining citric acid from products other than citrus juices with the result that there is little or no demand for concentrated lime-juice.

Lime oil on the other hand is an essential requirement of manufacturers for certain purposes, and has now become the chief support of the industry instead of being a profitable side-line.

The following table shows the exports of limes and lime products during recent years:—

	Fresh limes.		*Lime-juice.*			
			Raw.		*Concentrated.*	
	Barrels.	£	gal.	£	gal.	£
1931	10,867	13,584	93,255	3,886	3,211	241
1932	8,394	10,418	62,545	2,911	5,561	193
1933	8,101	4,893	—	—	35,467	1,817
1934	3,790	4,598	74,908	4,523	7,462	273
1935	4,035	6,123	48,074	2,002	3,372	184

	Lime oil.			
	Ecuelled.		*Distilled.*	
	lb.	£	lb.	£
1931	2,158	4,611	14,446	21,668
1932	617	677	11,218	13,271
1933	320	353	9,300	10,288
1934	245	393	6,288	6,418
1935	140	186	7,127	7,443

There has been considerable development in the export of **bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears,** and other tropical fruits. A Government marketing depot, packing station and cold storage plant has been set up and continues to function successfully; it is materially assisting in the development of the fresh fruit trade.

Exports were:—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Boxes.	£	*Boxes.*	£	*Boxes.*	£	*Boxes.*	£	*Boxes.*	£
Grapefruit	1,531	767	3,954	1,937	5,981	2,684	3,167	1,403	5,386	2,596
Oranges	3,214	1,971	6,583	2,236	7,255	3,268	9,036	4,324	10,746	5,773
Mangoes	4,006	995	6,743	1,496	6,872	931	4,081	1,225	3,462	1,363
Avocado Pears ...	670	179	1,254	276	2,947	567	4,344	838	3,726	744
	Bunches.		*Bunches.*		*Bunches.*		*Bunches.*		*Bunches.*	
Bananas	1,556	154	9,017	442	22,302	889	37,850	3,523	71,527	5,780

Cocoa is grown on a few estates and by the peasantry. Exports and their estimated f.o.b. value amounted to 344,156 lb. and £3,459 in 1935 as compared with 324,333 lb. and £2,983 in 1934.

Coconuts do well in certain areas but the area of suitable soil is limited. The industry is, however, showing signs of recovery and exports of copra in 1935 amounted to 2,489 cwt., valued at £1,066 and 230,170 coconuts were also exported.

There is some export of **essential oils,** principally bay leaf oil, of which exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	lb.	£
1931	17,783	4,447
1932	20,915	3,683
1933	21,774	3,630
1934	14,988	2,206
1935	16,474	2,421

Other agricultural products exported during 1935 and their estimated value include:

Rum, 10,179 gallons, £1,428; *Tobacco,* 6,568 lb., £495; *Vanilla,* 609 lb., £152.

A few of the principal estates are owned by Europeans, but the majority belong to local planters. There is a preponderance of peasant holdings which contribute to the production of staple products as well as supplying ground provisions for local consumption. Much of the interior of the island is undeveloped and the soil has been found to be of poor fertility.

(e) *Montserrat.*

Sea Island Cotton is the main crop, having been introduced to take the place of sugar in the early years of this century. It formerly represented 90 per cent. of the exports, and although during the period demand declined and prices and production fell so that in 1932 cotton represented less than 50 per cent. of the exports, there has since been a considerable recovery, and it is at present unlikely that any other crop will approach it in importance in the Island. In 1935 cotton was reaped from 4,438 acres, and the total output was slightly over a million pounds of lint, constituting a record in the history of the industry. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *lb.*	*Value.* £
1931	457,898	24,249
1932	307,193	12,939
1933	597,624	24,595
1934	751,921	34,428
1935	995,378	54,106

The revival of demand in recent years has been due to the activities of the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association, and care has been taken to control production in co-operation with other West Indian producers so as to avoid renewed over-production.

Limes were at one time largely cultivated and still represent a substantial trade, more satisfactory prices having been obtained in the last year or two by orderly shipments. Exports of limes, lime oil and lime-juice were valued in 1935 at £7,465.

Tomatoes have been developed in recent years, being exported principally to Canada. A packing house and cold storage plant have been established, and the Agricultural Department has conducted varietal trials. Production and exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Production. *Crates of 20 lb.*	*Exports.* *Quantity.* *Crates.*	 *Value.* £
1931	16,966	16,966	2,832
1932	22,764	9,037	5,824
1933	8,110	7,335	1,145
1934	7,591	7,594	1,368
1935	—	—	2,732

Vegetables.—Montserrat soil is well suited to the production of vegetables, and this industry is now established on sound lines. There is an increased production of carrots, but exports of onions, which amounted to as much as £6,663 in 1927, have declined to only £150 in 1935.

Other export products include bay leaf oil and papain, but these are at present much depressed.

Ground provisions (yams, sweet potatoes, etc.) are grown for home consumption.

(f) *Virgin Islands.*

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of peasant cultivators and there is no organized production for export. Ground provisions, vegetables, and fruit are grown for local use and there is a small export of vegetables (£450 in 1935). Sugar is grown, but only for local consumption. Sea Island Cotton has been planted again since the revival of demand in 1935, but a private attempt to establish a tobacco industry has been unsuccessful and there is no prospect at present of the development of this or other export crops, e.g., coconuts. Climatic conditions are unfavourable, and rainfall is often inadequate, and the islands being mountainous, any rain that does fall runs off too rapidly into the sea.

2. FORESTRY.

There are no forests in Antigua or the Virgin Islands, but Dominica, St. Kitts, and Monserrat all contain large wooded areas.—There is little commercial exploitation, but the Dominica forests contain several varieties of good timber trees, which are used for local buildings and exported in small quantities. In St. Kitts charcoal is the main forest product, and there is a small export of charcoal from the Virgin Islands (mainly to Barbados).

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Horses, asses, and mules are kept for draught, and cattle, sheep and goats are also kept but animal husbandry plays no important part in the economy of the islands, except in the Virgin Islands, whence numbers of goats, cattle, and sheep are exported. Poultry raising is also a minor industry in that Presidency.

4. MINERAL.

There are no mineral workings at present but known deposits include gypsum in Montserrat, molybdenum in the Virgin Islands and phosphates in Redonda.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Fishing occupies a few men and boats in all the islands, but it is quite unorganized and aims only at supplying the local market, except in the Virgin Islands whence there is a small export to St. Thomas and St. Croix.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In all the islands there is considerable local production of ground provisions, vegetable, fruit, fish, and some dairy produce, poultry, eggs, etc. The main imports are of grain, flour, and meat. Some islands are more dependent than others on imported supplies. The Virgin Islands may be regarded as substantially self-supporting, Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat as nearly so and St. Kitts and Antigua are least independent of imports.

VI.—Industry.

Industrial establishments include the following; except for the ice factories and electric light plants it will be seen that they are all establishments for the treatment of primary products for export or local consumption:—

(i) Central sugar factories, 2 in Antigua, 1 in St. Kitts (the latter employing 450 persons).

(ii) Small sugar factories, 1 in Antigua, 10 in Nevis, 4 in Montserrat, 10 in Virgin Islands.

(iii) Ice factories and electric light plants, 1 in Antigua, 3 in St. Kitts, 3 in Dominica, 1 in Montserrat.

(iv) Cotton ginneries, 3 in St. Kitts, 4 in Nevis, 7 in Montserrat, 1 in Virgin Islands, 1 in Anguilla.

(v) Government packing stations in St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica.

(vi) Lime factories, 10 in Dominica.

(vii) Rum distilleries, 6 in Dominica, 1 in Montserrat.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no large entrepôt trade, but St. Kitts has some trade of that nature with the Dutch and French West Indies, and Dominica with other British West Indies, re-exports from the whole Colony amounting in 1935 to £26,638.

The tourist trade plays no important part in the economy of any of the islands, but there are hotels at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis and it has been hoped that an increasing number of visitors from Canada will be attracted.

VIII.—Communications.

(i) INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) *Antigua* has a fairly extensive road system with a mileage of 140 miles. There are also two light railway systems for the carriage of sugar-canes to the central factories.

(*b*) *St. Kitts.*—There is a circular road 30 miles long, round the main part of the island with a few branches and a light railway for the carriage of cane.

(*c*) *Nevis* has also a road round the island with a few branch roads.

(*d*) *Dominica* has 270 miles of roads of which 65 miles are motorable.

(*e*) *Montserrat* has 68 miles of road, serving all but the more hilly districts.

(*f*) *The Virgin Islands* have no roads fit for vehicles and communications are mainly by sea or on horseback.

(ii) EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The most important steamship service is that of the Canadian National Steamships, which give a fortnightly service from St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and Dominica to Bermuda and Canada in the one direction and Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana in the other. In addition to the main service of passenger and cargo steamers there is a separate fortnightly service of cargo vessels. Communication between the islands and Trinidad is also maintained by the Furness Bermuda Line (monthly) calling only at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica.

There is no direct communication with the United Kingdom, except by the Harrison Line boats calling at Antigua every eight weeks, infrequent calls by Elders and Fyffes boats at Antigua, and the services of the Cie Générale Transatlantique, calling at St. Kitts and Antigua, and the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, calling at St. Kitts. Passengers to and from the United Kingdom commonly travel via Barbados or Trinidad.

Communication with New York is maintained by the Furness Bermuda and Munson Lines.

The Virgin Islands have no regular ocean communications; passengers and cargo are normally transhipped at St. Thomas, in the United States Virgin Islands. Small sloops maintain daily communication with St. Thomas (with which there is also a weekly service by Government launch) and irregular communication with the other West Indian islands.

Antigua is a point of call for the Pan-American Airways air service from Miami, Cuba, and Porto Rico to Trinidad and South America.

The ports, except at Antigua, are open roadsteads, where large vessels are unloaded by lighters. St. John's Harbour, Antigua, is extensive but shallow and large vessels have to anchor some 2½ miles from the town. There are other harbours in Antigua, in particular the fine English Harbour, but they are not of commercial use.

IX.—Tariff.

Each of the Presidencies has its own customs tariff, the general form of each being similar, i.e., all imports are dutiable except those included in detailed lists of exemptions, a large number of specific or special *ad valorem* rates are provided for various classes of goods, and all other goods not exempted are dutiable at *ad valorem* rates which are 10 per cent. for Empire goods and 15 per cent. for foreign goods in all Presidencies except the Virgin Islands, where the rates are 8 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively.

Imperial preference is provided in the case of all dutiable goods by prescribing lower duties or free entry for goods of Empire origin. The margin of preference varies according to the article and the Presidency concerned, but the preferential rate is usually two-thirds of the foreign rate.

Customs surtaxes are in force in all Presidencies as follows:—

Antigua; 20 per cent. of the duty.

Dominica; 15 per cent. of the duty.

St. Kitts-Nevis; 25 per cent. of the duty.

Montserrat; 10 per cent. of the duty on liquors, and 25 per cent. of the duty on general goods.

Virgin Islands; 2 per cent. of the duty.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

The West India Committee act as unofficial Trade Representatives of the Colony in London and the various Presidencies share with the other West Indian administrations in the maintenance of the West Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada.

The Colony is within the sphere of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in the West Indies, whose headquarters is at Trinidad.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

I.—Situation, etc.

Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and lies about 16 miles off the coast of Venezuela in latitude 10° N. and longitude 60-61° W. Tobago is some 21 miles north-east of Trinidad in latitude 11° N. and longitude 60° W.

The climate of both islands is tropical but healthy. There are two seasons, a dry season extending from about the beginning of January to the middle of May with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season with an average rainfall of about eight inches a month during the rest of the year. The average temperature is 84° F. during the day and 74° F. during the night.

The total area of the Colony is 1,267,236 acres or 1980·06 square miles. The area of Trinidad is 1,192,844 acres or 1,863·82 square miles distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Forest Reserves:—	
Demarcated	167,128
Undemarcated	80,167
Proposed	32,104
Oil Concessions:—	
Under Mining Lease	105,025
„ Prospecting Licence	1,755
„ Exploration Licence	107,109
Alienated Lands—including roads and other reserves	650,146
Remaining Crown Land	165,623
	1,309,057
Less area under Concession included in Forest Reserves above	118,203
	1,190,854
The City of Port-of-Spain	1,990
Area of Trinidad	1,192,844

The area of Tobago is 74,392 acres or 116·24 squares miles distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Demarcated Forest Reserves	9,777
Alienated lands—including roads and other reserves	58,544
Remaining Crown Land	6,071
Area of Tobago	74,392

The total acreage of the alienated lands and the number of properties into which these lands are divided are shown below.

(*a*).

	Acreage of lands used for agricultural purposes and number of building lots assessed for Taxes.		*Number of Properties Assessed.*
	Agricultural Lands.	*Building lots.*	
	Acres.		
Trinidad	535,276	22,150	66,668
Tobago	52,428	593	8,043
	587,704	22,743	74,711

(*b*).

	Number of owners of parcels containing 10 *acres or less.*	*Number of owners of parcels containing over* 10 *acres but not exceeding* 50 *acres.*	*Number of owners of parcels containing over* 50 *acres but not exceeding* 100 *acres.*	*Number of owners of parcels containing over* 100 *acres.*
Trinidad	35,717	6,117	587	579
Tobago	6,390	220	21	72
Total	42,107	6,337	608	651

The approximate acreages under the principal agricultural crops of the Colony are as follows:—

	Acres.
Cocoa	210,000
Sugar	67,000
Coconuts	50,000
Coffee	1,800
Rice	9,000
Rubber	850
Limes	3,000
Grapefruit	2,700
Total	344,725

5. Under the Land Regulations now in force, rural lands of the Crown in parts of Trinidad and in Tobago may be purchased freehold under certain conditions.

The Crown reserves all gold, silver, and other precious metals, coal, oil, and other minerals upon or under lands so sold, and also the right of entry to prospect and win such minerals.

II.—Population.

The total population of the Colony at the census of the 26th of April, 1931, was 412,783 of which 25,358 resided in Tobago.

The aboriginal Carib population of the Colony has completely disappeared and the existing population consists of the descendants of African slaves, British Indians and their descendants, Europeans, and inter-racial mixtures. At the 1931 census 138,667 were returned as of East Indian origin. There is also a small Chinese community, the number of persons of Chinese origin at the 1931 census being 5,239. In addition to the above the population also comprised 2,217 persons born in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in Europe, 614 persons born in Canada or the United States of America and 5,082 persons born in Venezuela or elsewhere in South America.

The population is steadily increasing and by the end of 1935 it was estimated at 439,994. Immigration and emigration are now negligible.

The principal towns and their populations (estimate December, 1935) are Port-of-Spain, the capital, 74,977, San Fernando 15,300, Mucurapo 9,777, Tunapuna 6,448, Princes Town 5,354, and Arima 5,277.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. So far as coinage is concerned the legal tender currency of the Colony is United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coinage.

Government Accounts are kept in dollars and cents at the rate of $1·00 = 4s. 2d. or 1 cent = 1 halfpenny. Accounts are normally kept by the public in dollars and cents.

There is a legal tender issue of Government currency notes in denominations of $1 and $2, the total amount in circulation on the 31st December, 1935, being $668,000. These are current in the Colony, in St. Lucia and in Grenada.

Notes in denominations of $5, $20, and $100 issued by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are also in circulation, but are not legal tender.

2. The three banks referred to in the preceding paragraph maintain branches in the Colony, and there is also a local private bank, Messrs. Gordon Grant & Company, Limited.

There is also a bank entitled "The Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Limited" with a paid-up capital of £37,999 raised by public subscription. Its principal object is to make advances to shareholders at a reasonable rate of interest, but it also carries on a penny bank branch, paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits.

There is a Government Agricultural Bank entitled "The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago" with a capital of $1,200,000 now provided by a loan raised locally. The objects of the Bank are to make loans to agriculturists secured by first mortgages on properties and repayable over a period of 30 years, and also temporary advances on crops repayable within the crop season. The total amount outstanding on the 31st December, 1935, was $1,052,659 in respect of loans on mortgages and $30,354 in respect of temporary advances.

There is a Government Savings Bank, the number of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, being 45,438 and the total amount on deposit $2,182,879.

There are thirty-one Agricultural Credit Societies financed by Government Advances repayable within a period of three years. The Societies make loans to their members for the purpose of planting and reaping crops. The total amount due to Government at the end of December, 1935, was $21,708.

In view of the low prices prevailing for cocoa Government has made advances free of interest to certain owners of land who are unable from their own resources to meet expenditure on maintenance of their cultivations. Advances are made against crops to the extent of their estimated value at prevailing market rates.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

(*a*) At 31st December, 1935, the total public debt was $16,689,168 of which $6,130,368 was local.

	$
(*b*) Interest paid from General Revenue	457,554
Interest paid from Railway Revenue	195,470
Sinking Fund paid from General Revenue	252,099
Sinking Fund paid from Railway Revenue	104,865

(*c*) The accumulated sinking funds at 31st December, 1935, amounted to $357,813.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue* (*on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.

Department.	*Revenue.* $	*Expenditure.* $
Post Office	161,300	189,078
Railway	647,800	1,028,484
Coastal Steamers	81,000	96,620
	$890,100	$1,314,182
Net deficit	$424,082	

General Revenue.

	$	$	*Percentage.*
1. Customs and Excise—			
Import duties	2,920,000		
Export duties	100,000		
Excise duties	1,565,400		
Other revenue	146,500	4,731,900	54·3
2. Internal Revenue		1,089,489	12·5
3. Income-tax		720,000	8·3
4. Land sales		675,700	7·7
5. Fees of Court		248,165	2·8
6. Miscellaneous and other revenue*		1,251,893	14·4
Equivalent to £1,816,072		8,717,147	100
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure†		242,300	
Colonial Development Fund		80,640	
		$9,040,087	

* Of this amount $360,000 is in respect of Cocoa Subsidy Special Taxation.

† Exclusive of Railway Revenue.

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

Class	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
I	53,603	86,503	200,546	340,652
II	1,149	4,076	8,405	13,630
III	104,704	33,666	136,765	275,135
IV	24	47	341	412
	159,480	124,292	346,057	629,829
Parcel Post—Various				13,302
				643,131

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936*).*

	$	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit of self-balancing Departments (see 2(A)) ...	424,082	4·9
2. Debt Charges	893,091*	10·3
3. Administration	2,741,728	31·5
4. Economic Development	1,430,979	16·5
5. Social Services	2,560,003	29·4
6. Defence—Military	26,685	0·3
7. Non-effective	621,460	7·1
Equivalent to £1,812,089	8,698,028	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue†	242,300	
Colonial Development Fund	80,640	
	$9,020,968	

* In addition to this amount, $256,756 was paid by the Railway Department, and is included in item 1.

† Exclusive of Railway Expenditure.

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

On the 31st December, 1935, there was a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to $2,687,377 (apart from the Reserve Fund of $2,200,000). Of this, $661,320 consisted of advances made to the owners of sugar estates which are not repayable immediately.

5. *Grants-in-aid, etc.*

No grants-in-aid or loans-in-aid have been made from Imperial Funds. The Colony has received from the Colonial Development Fund free grants of $16,800 towards the cost of a Sugar Plant Central Quarantine Station and $3,240 for biological control of insect pests in the West Indies, as well as grants to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture to be expended as follows:—$14,400 towards the cost of an electric lighting plant; $32,280 for staff residences and Agricultural Buildings Extension; and $20,720 for Banana and Low Temperature Research. In addition there has been a free grant of $3,480, and a loan of $10,440 free of interest for three years to the Co-operative Citrus Growers Association.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	495,101	232,706	2,257,441	2,985,248
1932	1,155,422	1,125,612	1,875,373	4,156,407
1933	1,765,624	883,054	1,128,116	3,776,794
1934	1,829,135	734,653	1,785,264	4,349,052
1935	$8,733,481	$4,876,455	$7,257,068	$20,867,004
Equivalent at $4·8 = £1 to	£1,819,476	£1,015,928	£1,511,888	£4,347,292

In addition there were exports for use as Ships' Stores, bunkers, etc., as follows:—

	£		£
1913	80,615	1934	922,063
1932	420,804	1935 ... $3,294,504 Equivalent to	686,355
1933	821,627		

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To:—	*Class I.* $	*Class II.* $	*Class III.* $	*Class IV.* $	*Merchandise. Total* $
United Kingdom	3,236,747	687,767	4,644,815	—	8,569,329
Canada	2,502,072	3,302	6,523	—	2,511,897
British West Indies	76,147	20,286	1,274,862	1,129	1,372,424
British Guiana	28,834	2,652	240,176	—	271,662
Rest of Empire	102,650	70,348	346,703	—	519,701
Total Empire	5,946,450	784,355	6,513,079	1,129	13,245,013
United States of America ...	1,131,305	455,233	102,123	392	1,689,053
Canary Islands	262	—	1,546,934	—	1,547,196
Dutch West Indies	16,842	39	628,515	480	645,876
Senegal	—	—	387,889	—	387,889
French West Indies	5,828	1,029	294,373	520	301,750
Morocco	—	—	283,241	—	283,241
Holland	113,042	114,021	11	—	227,074
Germany...	211,476	10,601	10	—	222,087
France	181,448	20,864	—	—	202,312
Other foreign countries... ...	260,619	246,549	486,811	12	993,991
Total foreign countries	1,920,822	848,336	3,729,907	1,404	6,500,469
Ship's stores (including stores shipped for the Admiralty and for use of aeroplanes).	3,901	—	3,025,305	11	3,029,217
GRAND TOTAL	7,871,173	1,632,691	13,268,291	2,544	22,774,699
Equivalent to	£1,639,828	£340,144	£2,764,227	£530	£4,744,729

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in* $'000.
Class I.			
Sugar and Molasses—			
Sugar—			
Grey Crystals	81,888 tons	3,056,239	Canada (1,938), United Kingdom (1,118).
Yellow Crystals	22,356 „	1,362,308	United Kingdom (1,362).
Other	1,455 „	103,874	United Kingdom (all).
	105,699 „	4,522,421	
Molasses	3,199,524 gal.	154,687	Canada (84), United Kingdom (48), British Guiana (17).
		4,677,108	
Cocoa	19,816 tons	2,530,622	United States of America (1,081), Canada (344), United Kingdom (298), Germany (188), France (181), Belgium (120), Holland (110), Australia (62), Italy (47).
Fruits and nuts used as fruit—			
Fruit—			
Grapefruit	35,333 cwt.	203,872	United Kingdom (195), Canada (8).
Oranges	17,874 „	31,559	British West Indies (14), Canada (10), British Guiana (7).
Bananas	66,547 bunches	29,641	Canada (25), United Kingdom (4).
Other		3,924	United States of America (3).
Nuts—			
Coconuts	5,376,290	69,087	United States of America (23), Germany (21), Canada (19).
Other	13 cwt.	186	
		338,269	
Spirits—			
Bitters	13,467 gal.	134,096	United Kingdom (89), British West Indies (6), British East Indies (4), Denmark (4).
Rum	5,581 „	12,867	United States of America (7), Canada (2).
	19,048 „	146,963	
Class II.			
Asphalt—			
Dried	66,145 tons	943,639	United Kingdom (370), United States of America (306), Holland (105), Egypt (54), France (21).
Cement	8,058 „	113,043	United States of America (69), Australia (20), New Zealand (6), Brazil (6).
Crude	7,562 „	36,300	United States of America (36).
	81,765 „	1,092,982	

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal Countries of consignment with amounts in $'000.*
Class II—continued.			
Petroleum, crude	9,605,227 gal.	231,808	United Kingdom (231).
Copra	3,912 tons	166,477	Colombia (136), United Kingdom (30).
Class III.			
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	95,936,179 gal.	5,685,680	United Kingdom (4,128), British West Indies (606), Dutch West Indies (598), French West Indies (210), British Guiana (105).
Fuel	148,634,891 „	3,612,568	Canary Islands (1,370), United Kingdom (436), Senegal (388), British West Indies (342), Morocco (283), Gibraltar (196), Bermuda (143), Norway (140), Italy (80), Portugal (70), United States of America (52).
Kerosene	4,439,968 „	470,973	British West Indies (226), French West Indies (61), United Kingdom (56), British Guiana (52), Dutch Guiana (37).
Gas	4,933,569 „	225,896	Canary Islands (177), British Guiana (25).
Road	838,243 „	68,682	British West Indies (47), French West Indies (17)
Lubricating	4,058 „	851	
	254,786,908 „	11,064,650	
Oils, essential—			
Lime—			
Distilled	14,751 lb.	69,848	United States of America (44), United Kingdom (20).
Handpressed	842 „	4,539	United States of America (2), British West Indies (2).
	15,593 „	74,387	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from*:—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	892,593	435,356	1,500,601	2,828,550
1932	1,583,788	844,037	1,181,760	3,695,137*
1933	1,779,887	826,555	1,321,457	4,001,721*
1934	1,746,116	836,125	1,822,339	4,486,266*
1935	$9,083,588	$4,432,692	$7,054,847	$20,985,849*
Equivalent at $4·8=£1 to	£1,892,414	£923,478	£1,469,760	£4,372,052

* Includes unclassified Parcel Post from all countries as follows:—

1932	£85,552	1934	£81,686
1933	£73,822	1935 ... $414,722 Equivalent to	£86,400

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From:—	*Class I.* $	*Class II.* $	*Class III.* $	*Class IV.* $	*Total Merchandise.* $
United Kingdom	1,476,509	112,891	7,486,847	7,341	9,083,588
Canada	1,507,552	190,855	803,599	1,952	2,503,958
British East Indies	803,602	38,195	275,059	—	1,116,856
British Guiana	187,060	28,175	7,676	1	222,912
British West Indies	103,120	8,083	22,113	2,051	135,367
Rest of Empire	292,887	38,794	121,918	—	453,599
Total Empire	4,370,730	416,993	8,717,212	11,345	13,516,280
United States of America ...	413,178	544,563	2,300,565	24,318	3,282,624
Venezuela	638,358	621,898	9,915	6,361	1,276,532
Germany	22,245	1,170	495,182	9	518,606
Japan	909	151	364,386	—	365,446
Holland	253,962	84	61,497	—	315,543
France	145,934	311	110,054	—	256,299
Argentine Republic	243,350	476	1,266	2,862	247,954
Other foreign countries... ...	374,345	9,592	407,806	100	791,843
Total foreign countries ...	2,092,281	1,178,245	3,750,671	33,650	7,054,847
Parcel Post	—	—	—	414,722	414,722
GRAND TOTAL	6,463,011	1,595,238	12,467,883	459,717	20,985,849
Equivalent to	£1,346,461	£332,341	£2,597,476	£95,774	£4,372,052

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie to the value of $1,265 (£263) from the United Kingdom, and $340 (£71) from the United States of America; total $1,605, equivalent to £334.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article. *Class I.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in $'000.*
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Grain—			
Rice	18,423 tons	825,792	British East Indies (647), British Guiana (162), Siam (16).
Other	3,210 „	110,036	Canada (69), Argentine Republic (15), Union of South Africa (15).
Flour and Meal—			
Wheat	29,228 „	1,469,227	Canada (820), United Kingdom (634).
Other	332 „	21,070	Canada (14), United Kingdom (6).
Pulse—			
Beans and Peas	1,299 „	85,610	United Kingdom (66), Chile (5).
Dholl	511 „	41,498	British East Indies (all).
Farinaceous Preparations ...	303 „	49,895	Canada (18), United States of America (13), United Kingdom (5).
	53,306 „	2,603,128	
Meats—			
Beef and Pork, pickled or salted.	1,288 „	212,524	Argentine Republic (93), Brazil (55), United States of America (36), Canada (21).
Bacon and Ham	236 „	91,426	Argentine Republic (26), United States of America (23), United Kingdom (18), Brazil (13).
Fresh (including Poultry and Game).	332 „	74,769	Argentine Republic (47), United Kingdom (17), New Zealand (8).
Other	578 „	119,327	Brazil (33), Argentine Republic (16), Denmark (16), Uruguay (13), United States of America (13), United Kingdom (9), Venezuela (6).
	2,434 „	498,046	
Milk	53,978 cwt.	472,194	United Kingdom (198), Holland (198), Denmark (47), Irish Free State (12), Canada (11).
Fish (all kinds)	2,959 tons	431,335	Canada (298), Newfoundland (80), United States of America (19), United Kingdom (19).
Cocoa—			
Raw	3,252 „	360,790	Venezuela (360).
Prepared	51 „	10,919	United Kingdom (10).
	3,303 „	371,709	
Butter and substitutes—			
Butter	563 „	277,910	United Kingdom (100), Irish Free State (57), France (43), New Zealand (42), Australia (19).
Butter substitutes	269 „	59,261	United Kingdom (34), British East Indies (16), Holland (9).
	832 „	337,171	
Animals, living, for food—			
Cattle	8,368	260,674	Venezuela (255), British Guiana (5).
Other		41,794	British West Indies (41).
		302,468	
Vegetables—			
Potatoes	3,766 tons	110,013	Canada (95), Holland (11).
Onions and garlic	55,431 bushels	72,247	Argentine Republic (19), Portugal (16), Mexico (11), Holland (7), Canada (7).
Canned, etc.	75 tons	19,750	Canada (7), China (4), United Kingdom (3).
Other	1,855 „	62,081	British West Indies (20), British Guiana (17), Venezuela (15), Canada (7).
		264,091	
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	686,477 lb.	167,325	United States of America (137), Puerto Rico (18) British East Indies (9).
Manufactured	29,744 „	37,817	United Kingdom (30), British West Indies (5).
	716,221 „	205,142	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in* $'000.
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Undressed—			
Pitch Pine	7,123 loads	161,952	United States of America (all).
Douglas Fir	4,098 „	60,148	Canada (all).
Other		45,617	British Guiana (27), Canada (18).
Dressed—			
Pitch Pine	5,794 „	143,098	United States of America (all).
Douglas Fir	1,647 „	27,889	Canada (all).
Other	2,116 „	43,157	Canada (43).
Other		119,536	United States of America (74), Canada (42).
		601,397	
Petroleum, crude	15,171,411 gal.	531,074	Venezuela (all).
Coal	42,164 tons	229,194	United States of America (150), United Kingdom (79).
Class III.			
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...		2,488,449	United Kingdom (1,808), United States of America (387), Germany (101), Canada (74), Poland (38).
Machinery—			
Oil Mining	1,330 tons	499,666	United States of America (317), United Kingdom (157).
Sugar Making and Refining...	731 „	220,767	United Kingdom (196), United States of America (24).
Oil Refining	812 „	190,607	United States of America (154), United Kingdom (29).
Other		844,057	United Kingdom (482), United States of America (331).
		1,755,097	
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods—			
Dyed in the piece and coloured.	4,682,260 l. yds.	442,318	United Kingdom (419), United States of America (20).
Printed	5,172,582 „	383,486	United Kingdom (349), United States of America (32).
White, bleached	2,730,467 „	220,032	United Kingdom (208), United States of America (7), Japan (4).
Grey, unbleached	304,834 „	30,002	United Kingdom (19), United States of America (6).
Total cotton piece goods ...	12,890,143 „	1,075,838	
Other		235,370	United Kingdom (175), Japan (39).
Total cotton manufactures ...		1,311,208	
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	43,281 doz. pr.	374,571	United Kingdom (256), Hong Kong (37), Czecho-Slovakia (35), Japan (6).
Other		593,570	United Kingdom (262), Japan (117), Hong Kong (73), Canada (66), United States of America (33).
		968,141	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	496 vehicles	306,833	Canada (189), United Kingdom (90), United States of America (26).
Motor lorries, etc.	151 „	94,882	Canada (59), United States of America (19), United Kingdom (16).
Parts and accessories ...		133,674	United States of America (51), United Kingdom (41), Canada (41).
Tyres and tubes	14,855	87,147	Canada (43), United Kingdom (25), United States of America (19).
		622,536	
Painters' colours and materials	14,985 tons	409,760	Germany (152), United Kingdom (115), United States of America (115).
Cement	26,976 „	339,741	United Kingdom (289), Germany (24), Canada (22).
Paper Manufactures	2,526 „	335,619	United Kingdom (151), Canada (66), United States of America (61), Belgium (16), Sweden (14).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Artificial silk piece goods...	912,361 sq. yd.	161,411	Japan (43), United Kingdom (43), France (40), Italy (30).
Artificial silk (with other materials) piece goods.	529,666 „	84,187	United Kingdom (69), Japan (9), France (5).
Silk piece goods	217,615 „	47,063	Japan (31), China (14).
Silk (with other materials) piece goods.	15,851 „	2,055	United Kingdom (1), Japan (1).
Other		33,846	United Kingdom (19), Japan (7).
		328,562	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Principal Countries of Origin with amounts in $'000.*
Class III—contd.			
Chemical Manufactures ...		296,099	United Kingdom (223), United States of America (29), Germany (15), Canada (14).
Electrical goods and apparatus		274,178	United States of America (118), United Kingdom (112), Canada (25).
Bags and Sacks	162,354 doz.	261,558	British East Indies (249), United Kingdom (12).
Fertilisers	8,426 tons	229,724	United Kingdom (168), United States of America (31), Germany (13).
Soap—			
Common	33,280 cwt.	171,917	United Kingdom (168).
Other	3,177 „	50,322	United Kingdom (33), Canada (9), United States of America (8).
	36,457 „	222,239	
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.		221,176	United Kingdom (210), Japan (8).
Drugs and Medicines		203,494	United Kingdom (93), United States of America (55), Canada (23), British East Indies (9), France (9).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Sugar is now the most important crop in the Colony although the area under this crop is much less than that under cocoa. The area under sugar cane cultivation was estimated to be 67,000 acres in 1935. The cane growing area is confined to the western part of the Colony; the industry is controlled by local and United Kingdom companies. Canes grown on the estates and those purchased from cane farmers are ground at the central factories owned by these companies. The small cane farmers, who consist both of East Indians and of West Indians, produce about 40 per cent. of the canes. In 1935 the estates purchased 402,287 tons of cane from the small farmers, 12,126 of which were East Indians and 5,936 West Indians. Payment for canes is nominally based on a sliding scale of prices varying with the price of raw sugar. For some years 12 shillings per ton had been paid, but from 1934 the price was reduced to 11 shillings per ton owing to the continued low prices in the world's markets. These prices are much in excess of those payable under the sliding scale.

The total amount of cane produced in 1935 was 1,005,743 tons—estates 603,456 tons and small farmers 402,287 tons. The total sugar manufactured was 117,780 tons, of which 105,699 tons were exported and 12,081 tons consumed locally.

Production and exports for the last five years have been as follows:—

	Production.	*Export.*	
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931	98,573	86,054	902,990
1932	97,588	85,956	845,874
1933	120,763	108,516	1,115,567
1934	105,342	93,513	916,232
1935	117,780	105,699	942,171

Cocoa, which was for many years the most important agricultural industry of the Colony, has now dropped to the second place. The area under cultivation in 1935 was estimated to be about 210,000 acres. Suitable soils for cocoa occur over wide areas and the cultivation is carried out by both peasant and large proprietors under varying conditions of soil and climate. The continued depression of the cocoa industry has seriously affected those directly or indirectly interested in this crop, and a Cocoa Subsidy scheme has been sanctioned by Government, the financial basis of which is the provision of free grants of one cent. per lb. on cocoa production. The total expenditure approved is 2,500,000 dollars spread over a period of four years. The main object of this subsidy is to enable the rehabilitation of cocoa in suitable areas, and substitution of other crops where conditions are unfavourable for cocoa, and incidentally these undertakings will provide employment for those sections of the labouring class dependent on cocoa. In normal times the industry gives employment to about 40,000 persons.

Witchbroom disease is spreading in Trinidad. 5,188 estates involving 162,151 acres were affected in 1935 as against 4,927 estates of 157,394 acres in 1934. No witchbroom has yet been found in Tobago.

Much progress has been made in the investigations of the Cocoa Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Successful studies have been made of heavy bearers and of methods of vegetative propagations, and the soil and fertiliser investigations have resulted in important discoveries regarding the practical use of fertilisers.

The Cocoa Planters' Association bulks, grades and disposes of cocoa grown by its members, and in 1935 handled 79,368 cwt. of cocoa, representing about 20 per cent. of the total crop. The cocoa of small holders which previously was badly prepared and of poor quality has improved in grade in the districts where cocoa fermentaries—2 in Trinidad and 5 in Tobago—have been established, and better prices are realised by disposal of the cocoa through the Cocoa Planters' Association.

Practically all cocoa produced is exported as the local consumption is small.

Exports of cocoa in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931 ...	25,529	826,333	1934 ...	11,965	349,694
1932 ...	18,670	579,170	1935 ...	19,811	527,212
1933 ...	22,907	555,907			

Coconuts rank third in importance among the agricultural industries of the Colony; there were 50,000 acres under cultivation in 1935.

The yields of the different varieties of nuts are dependent on the conditions of soil, rainfall and degree of cultivation, but the annual average yield is estimated at 60 nuts per tree.

A good deal of the crop is converted into copra, the greater part of which is exported either as copra or coconut oil, and the remainder used in the local factories for the manufacture of edible oils and fats and soap. In 1935 about 4,375 tons of copra were purchased by the large local factories.

One of the most important coconut sections was seriously damaged by a hurricane in June, 1933, but satisfactory progress has been made in the replanting of the coconut cultivations with the assistance provided by Government under the Hurricane Relief Ordinance.

Investigations into coconut "wilt" have established the fact that the disease is definitely correlated with certain types of soil in their relation to root development.

Assuming that three nuts are required to manufacture 1 lb. of copra and 45 nuts to produce 1 gallon of coconut oil, the equivalent in nuts of all coconut products exported during recent years has been as follows:—

	Number of nuts.	*Value.* £		*Number of nuts.*	*Value.* £
1931 ...	63,874,000	115,515	1934 ...	65,036,934	88,823
1932 ...	51,294,708	106,786	1935 ...	32,339,783	50,414
1933 ...	68,013,345	108,009			

Citrus.—The **grapefruit** industry of the Colony is one of considerable promise and continues to develop steadily from year to year. A census taken of grapefruit plantations at the end of December, 1935, showed that there were 2,700 acres under budded grapefruit principally of the Marsh variety.

The export of all budded grapefruit is controlled by the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago. The expansion in exports due to the annual crop increases necessitated increasing the capacity of the packing house in 1935. With the help of funds from the Colonial Development Fund, the accommodation of the packing house has now been doubled, and changes and additions have also been made to its equipment and machinery.

The fruit handled by the Association during the four years of its existence is as follows:—

	Grapefruit. *Boxes.*	*Oranges.* *Boxes.*	*Total.* *Boxes.*
1931–32	11,425	1,637	13,062
1932–33	6,525	907	7,432
1933–34	30,414	2,944	33,358
1934–35	66,475	5,095	71,570

Market reports and sales returns continue to bear testimony to the excellent qualities of Trinidad grapefruit.

Research work on propagation and cultivation method is being conducted by Government on the Citrus Experiment Station at St. Augustine.

The area under culivation in limes is about 3,000 acres. The industry is dependent largely on the sales of lime oil.

Exports of citrus fruits and products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Grapefruit.		*Oranges.*	
	Cases.	*Value.* £	*Number.*	*Value.* £
1931	4,377	1,876	2,454,692	2,429
1932	10,973	8,698	2,951,846 1,579 boxes	3,689 1,216
1933	3,433	2,586	1,913,179 650 boxes	2,347 485
1934	23,518	18,634	3,126,059	4,143
1935	51,119	42,473	3,753,466 2,850 boxes	6,574

Lime-juice.

	Raw.		*Concentrated.*		*Green limes.*	
	Gallons.	*Value.* £	*Gallons.*	*Value.* £	*Barrels.*	*Value.* £
1931	22,931	2,007	4,012	458	83	128
1932	49,629	4,250	8,583	427	189	145
1933	17,375	1,203	11,709	622	2,102	2,381
1934	9,110	535	3,479	294	1,439	1,991
1935	11,807	805	4,422	393	565	805

Distilled and hand-pressed lime oil.

	Gallons.	*Value.* £		*Gallons.*	*Value.* £
1931 ...	2,413	32,071	1934 ...	2,882	25,055
1932 ...	929½	12,840	1935 ...	1,949	15,497
1933 ...	1,889	22,575			

In 1935 exports of citrate of lime were 104,037 lb. valued at £901, as against 96,693 lb. valued at £641 in 1934.

Coffee is a crop of small but increasing importance. A very small acreage (estimated at 1,800 acres in 1935) of this crop is grown as a pure stand, but coffee is also being planted extensively among cocoa, especially the *Robusta* variety. There was an appreciable increase in exports of coffee in 1935 as compared with 1934 and 1933. Exports in recent years have been:—

	Quantity. cwt.	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* cwt.	*Value.* £
1931 ...	7,621	16,080	1934 ...	4,690	10,595
1932 ...	8,111	20,822	1935 ...	10,606	18,290
1933 ...	3,028	7,416			

Bananas.—The financial success which attended the experimental shipment of bananas to the United Kingdom in 1933 led to the establishment by Government of a Banana Board in May, 1934. The Board entered into a contract with the Canadian Banana Company who have agreed to purchase, at fixed prices, all marketable *Gros Michel* bananas for a period of five years from the date of the contract. Shipments during 1935 amounted to 100,070 bunches and realized £9,215. The planting of *Gros Michel* bananas is being extended, but Panama disease, which is fairly widespread in the Colony, is bound to prove an obstacle to the development of this new industry on a large scale.

Among minor agricultural exports are *molasses, rum, tonca beans* and *rubber.* Small quantities of *blackeye peas, nutmegs, ground provisions* and miscellaneous fruits are also exported, and there is a considerable production of food-stuffs including rice (which covered 9,000 acres in 1935) for local consumption.

Eight hundred and fifty acres were returned as under *rubber* in 1935; there were no exports of rubber in 1931, 1932, or 1933, but 615 cwt. and 1,346 cwt. respectively were exported in 1934 and 1935.

The values of these minor agricultural exports for the last two years are as follows:—

	1934. £	*1935.* £
Molasses	24,115	32,226
Rum	11,488	3,361
Tonca Beans	14,622	12,320
Rubber	1,437	4,215

2. FORESTS.

(a) *Natural Resources.*—The area of forest land in Trinidad is approximately 900 square miles, or 46 per cent. of the total land area. Of this 457 square miles have been set aside as permanent Forest Reserves, both on account of their indirect utility and for the production of timber and other forest produce.

The great part of the forest is tropical rain forest, but there is also a small area of semi-deciduous forest. In the rain forest area mora (*Mora excelsa* Benth.) covers 130 square miles the remainder being covered by mixed forest. The mora forest is of special importance as mora grows gregariously compared to the mixed forest in which there is a large number of different species per acre.

(b) *Existing position.*—The annual consumption of home-grown timber is about two million cubic feet, and in addition some one million cubic feet of coniferous timber (mainly pitch pine and douglas fir) are imported for building and other purposes including therein a number of shooks for box making. The native timbers mainly in demand include the following.—Balata (*Mimusops balata* var. *Cruegeri* Pierre), cedar (*Cedrela mexicana* Roem.), mora (*Mora excelsa* Benth.), crappo (*Carapa guianensis* Aubl.), guatecare (*Eschweilera subglandulosa* (Steud.) Miers.), cypre (*Cordia alliodora* Cham.), galba (*Calophyllum antillanum* Britton.), laurier (*Lauraceae* spp.), and fustic (*Chlorophora tinctoria* Gaud.). A local match factory uses a fair amount of jereton (*Didymopanax morototoni* Dcne. and Pl.). In addition there is a large consumption of round wood poles, etc., for native huts, of corduroy for road making, and of cordwood for burning clay.

Charcoal and firewood form the main fuel of the Colony and a very large amount of timber is used for this purpose.

In the last 23 years forest revenue has exceeded expenditure by approximately £89,500.

The Forest Department is replanting at the rate of 220 acres a year, and wherever possible the Forest Reserves are managed on the basis of a sustained yield. Stock-taking has been carried out over approximately 204,000 acres.

(c) *Potential Development.*—Development from the silvicultural point of view is satisfactory: further considerable increase in the replanting acreage is not desirable until such time as the silviculture problems connected with the regeneration of cedar—the most valuable softwood in the Colony—are solved.

From the utilisation point of view there is room for extended use within the Colony of its own forest products. Such an extension, however, depends upon stocks of seasoned and graded local lumber being made available on the local market. At present there is no organization capable of producing such stocks.

Apart from the utilization of existing timber, the formation of fast growing plantations of species such as Teak (*Tectona grandis* Linn.), mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni* Linn.), cedar, crappo galba, etc., offers distinct scope for profitable development.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Althought there is comparatively little production of meat in the Colony, there is considerable use of draught animals and some dairying.

Thoroughbred stallions and jack donkey stallions stand for service at the Government Stock Farm and at different parts of the Colony. Services of pure bred bulls (Holstein, Zebu and Sussex) are available at the Government Farm and in Port of Spain at Mucurapo. In addition to the breeding experiments in crossing Friesian bulls with dairy cattle, a dairy Zebu herd is also being developed. The larger dairies are breeding animals along the same lines as the Government Farm and the peasants are assisted by Government with selected bulls for service purposes. The recent importations by Government and private companies, of high class dairy strain of pure Holstein bulls from the Carnation Farms at Washington, should be of immense value to the dairy industry.

Trinidad possesses very little pasture land and is dependent for its meat supply on live animals imported for slaughter from Venezuela (chiefly), British Guiana, Brazil and the Argentine. Imports in 1934 were 8,315 animals valued at £72,372, of which 7,518 valued at £69,879 came from Venezuela; 8,368 animals valued at £54,307 (8,069 valued at £53,226 came from Venezuela) were imported in 1935.

Tobago has ample pastoral lands and is self-supporting in meat. The local meat stock is being improved by grading up with imported Sussex cattle.

The Colony is practically free from all forms of proclaimed diseases, but paralytic rabies, a disease of cattle and equines, is a menace to the live stock industry. Vaccination is used as a protective measure, and a successful campaign of bat destruction has been carried out.

The numbers of live-stock returned in the general Census of the Colony taken in 1931 were as follows:—

Cattle ...	... 24,025	Mules ...	... 4,622	Pigs ...	... 20,414
Horses ...	... 3,312	Donkeys	... 6,691	Sheep ...	... 3,360
				Goats ...	... 13,939

4. MINERALS.

Trinidad is the largest producer of mineral oil within the Colonial Empire and contains the only large deposit of natural asphalt in the Empire, the "Pitch Lake". Only one other such lake is known to exist (in Venezuela), although there are many smaller and less pure deposits elsewhere.

Petroleum.—The first well was drilled for oil in 1867 but the industry did not become established until 1908 when the first large well was drilled: by 1912 exports of petroleum exceeded 425,000 barrels and in 1935 they exceeded 10,993,000 barrels. The main oilfields are in the south of the Island.

The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies and by the end of 1935 there were 14 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Island. These companies, having a total share capital of more than £7,500,000, held over 132,338 acres of Crown lands under licences and leases, of which about 117,000 acres were held under mining lease. In addition there are appreciable holdings on private lands. Until 1902 oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are consequently three categories of oil lands, viz., those in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner, those in private ownership in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and those in which both the surface and oil rights remain with the Crown.

The following table shows the principal oil-producing companies now operating in the Island with the nature of the lands which they exploit and the location of those lands:—

Name of Company.	*Nature of lands held.*	*Location of lands.*
Trinidad Leaseholds Limited	Crown and private	Fyzabad, Barrackpore, Guayaguayare, etc.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited	Crown and private	Fyzabad, Siparia.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, Limited	Crown and private	Oropouche, Palo Seco, etc.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited ...	Crown.	Parry Lands, etc.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited ...	Private	Brighton
Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited	Crown	Tabaquite, Guapo, etc.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Limited	Crown and private	Guapo, etc.
Trinidad Oilfields Operating Company, Limited ...	Crown and private	Palo Seco, Fyzabad, San Francique etc.
New Dome Oilfields, Limited	Private	Fyzabad.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields Limited	Crown	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Investments Limited	Private	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options (1925) Limited	Private	San Francique.

There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Guapo, Tabaquite, and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from motor spirit to road oil are produced.

The total number of wells drilled in the Island up to and including the 31st of December, 1935, is 2,245 of which 1,440 were on Crown lands. During 1935 139 new wells were drilled, 101 on Crown lands and 38 on private lands.

In 1935 the total quantity of oil produced was 11,671,224 barrels of which 7,544,427 barrels were produced from lands in which the oil rights rest with the Crown. £105,266 was paid by way of royalties and £438 by way of way-leaves to the Government during this year. The total amount of crude oil and products exported in 1935 was 10,993,540 barrels valued at £2,775,356 representing 58·52 per cent. by value of the total domestic exports of the Colony. Accurate figures regarding local consumption of oil are not available, but the approximate figure in 1935 was 672,742 barrels.

The total exports of crude oil and petroleum products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Barrels.*	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* *Barrels.*	*Value.* £
1931 ...	8,964,303	1,949,455	1934 ...	9,981,774	2,928,360
1932 ...	9,637,474	2,382,846	1935 ...	10,993,540	2,775,356
1933 ...	8,909,298	2,254,055			

The grant of rights of exploitation of oil lying under the sea within the territorial waters of the Colony is under consideration.

Asphalt.—The pitch lake situated in the ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888.

The existing grant of 109 acres to Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, was made in 1925 for a period of 21 years from the 1st of February, 1930, on payment of the following sums:—

	Per ton. *Royalty.* $ c.	Per ton. *Export Duty.* $ c.		Per ton. *Royalty.* $ c.	Per ton. *Export Duty.* $ c.
Crude Asphalt	- 60	1 20	Dried Asphalt	- 84	1 66

The crude asphalt is dug out of the surface by manual labour and used or exported either without further preparation or after it has been dried in large containers by steam heat. Asphalt cement is also prepared by mixing dried asphalt with flux oil and is used for road purposes.

The total amount produced in 1935 was 134,578 tons of which approximately 23,501 tons was used by the Public Works Department on the roads of the Colony.

Exports of asphalt during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1931 ...	94,584	236,597	1934 ...	56,089	166,052
1932 ...	52,679	131,651	1935 ...	82,349	227,705
1933 ...	52,129	150,867			

A variety of asphalt known as **manjak** exists in Trinidad but has not been worked since 1920.

Other Minerals.—Small deposits of coal, iron, graphite, and gypsum and traces of gold exist, but they are not of commercial importance. Limestone and road metal are worked for local use, the production in 1935 being 306,773 tons valued at £33,376. The quarries, except in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, are almost entirely Government owned.

The number of persons employed in the various industries connected with petroleum and asphalt is approximately 6,800.

5. FISHERIES.

There are both sea and river fisheries in the Colony but no information is available as to the quantity produced or the number of persons employed.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Colony is not self-supporting in food-stuffs and certain articles notably wheat, could not in any circumstances be produced locally.

The largest group in the list of imported foodstuffs comprises grain, flour, rice, pulse, etc., imports of which were valued at £492,000 and £509,000 in 1933 and 1934 respectively, and £535,000 in 1935, the principal sources of supply being Canada for grain and flour and India and British Guiana for rice. Other important items in 1935 were meat (£103,000), milk (£97,000), fish (£89,000), butter and butter substitutes (£69,000), cattle for food (£53,000), and vegetables (£50,000).

Most agricultural labourers can obtain land for growing their own food supplies, and, if steps were taken to develop the growing of food-stuffs on a more general scale, large quantities of food which are now imported could be produced economically in the Colony. The Colony could not, however, in any circumstances become entirely self-supporting.

VI.—Industry.

There are a number of establishments of an industrial or semi-industrial nature falling within three main classes:—

(*a*) Those employed on the manufacturing processes normally associated with the preparation for export or local use of the Colony's mineral, agricultural, and forest products. These comprise 14 sugar factories, 8 main and 6 small petroleum refinery topping plants, 2 cracking plants, 2 Edeleanu plants, 4 petroleum gas absorption plants, an asphalt drying plant, 5 rum distilleries, 10 saw-mills, and numerous establishments connected with copra and cocoa drying, factories for the manufacture of edible oil, lard substitute, and laundry soap, lime-juice, calcium citrate, a citrus packing plant and a citrus canning plant.

(*b*) Establishments employed in the manufacture of articles for local use, and those of a public utility nature, e.g., 1 foundry, 6 tanneries, 2 power stations, 2 cigarette factories, 1 brewery, 3 biscuit factories, 2 large aerated water factories and several minor ones, 4 ice factories, and match, chocolate, liquid carbon dioxide, and oxygen-acetylene factories.

(*c*) The Angostura bitters factory, which manufactures large quantities of bitters almost entirely for export; there has been a serious decline in exports in recent years, the amount exported in 1929 being valued at £87,609, as compared with £28,056 in 1935.

There are small exports of biscuits, matches, shoes, and other locally-manufactured articles to the West Indian Islands, Venezuela, and other neighbouring countries.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt Trade.—There is an important re-export and transhipment trade, Port-of-Spain being an important port of call for numerous steamship services and acting as an entrepôt and collecting and distributing centre for the smaller West Indian Islands, the Guianas, and Venezuela.

Re-exports amounted in 1935 to £276,806 (out of total exports of £5,021,535): and goods entered for transhipment amounted to £1,039,776 (not included in the export figures). Included in the re-exports were goods to the value of £55,268 classified as ships' stores and bunkers.

Tourist Traffic.—During the winter months Trinidad is visited by a large number of tourist ships. To meet the needs of tourists a Tourist Inquiry Bureau is operated in the Customs Buildings for the purpose of assisting and giving information to visitors.

VIII.—Communications.

Internal Communications.—Good roads radiate throughout the Colony and most centres of population can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads, the former and about half the latter being maintained by the Colonial Government and the remainder by Local Road Boards.

There are 1,080 miles of main roads made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled or gravelled and oiled	397
Pitched	40
Metalled	298
Gravelled	183
Natural soil	162
Total	1,080

There are 753 miles of local roads made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled or gravelled and oiled	29
Pitched	28
Metalled	96
Gravelled	283
Natural soil	317
Total	753

There are also 535 miles of local roads maintained by Local Road Boards made up as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled and oiled	82
Metalled	38
Gravelled	113
Pitched	68
Natural soil	234
Total	535

Motor omnibuses ply on the main roads and are much used by the general public and there are ample facilities for the hire of motor cars for private use.

The Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates a tramway system (15 miles long) in Port-of-Spain.

The Trinidad Government Railway (4 feet 8½ inches gauge) provides communication between Port-of-Spain and most of the principal other towns. The total length of the system is 123 miles (of which 6¼ miles between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph is double track). Five miles of the line have been leased to other interests.

The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day or oftener and there is an ample service of goods trains.

Road transport feeder services between the principal terminal stations and the coast provide for through transport between all the districts of the Colony.

In connexion with the railway a steamer makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the islands to the west of Port-of-Spain.

Communication between Trinidad and Tobago is mainained by two Government steamers, the s.s. *Trinidad* which gives a fortnightly coasting service to north Trinidad and Tobago towns and villages, and the s.s. *Tobago* which completes five trips every two weeks between Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and Scarborough, Tobago.

External Communications.—There are ample facilities for steamship communication with the outer world, Port-of-Spain being a port of call on a number of services to Central and South America.

Communication with the United Kingdom is maintained by the Harrison Line and with other European ports by the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Horn and Hamburg Amerika Lines, some of which also call at United Kingdom ports. Elders and Fyffes cargo steamers, with limited passenger accommodation, call on the homeward journey only.

Fortnightly passenger communication with eastern Canadian ports is maintained by the Canadian National steamers. Cargo services are provided by this line and the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation and monthly communication with western Canadian ports is provided by the Vancouver West Indies Line.

Communication with the other West Indian Islands of the Lesser Antilles is maintained by a number of services, the usual service used by passengers being that of the Canadian National steamships.

The Nourse Line gives a monthly cargo service with India with occasional opportunities for passengers.

There are frequent opportunities of communication by various foreign lines with the ports of both the east and west coasts of the United States and Central and South America.

Pan-American Airways maintain regular air-mail services with the United States (Miami) via Martinique, Antigua, St. Thomas (Virgin Islands), Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Cuba, and with Buenos Aires via Georgetown (British Guiana) and a number of South American ports; also with Cristobal (Isthmus of Panama) via Venezuela and Colombian ports, with Jamaica (via Barranquilla), and with Central America and the west coast of South America.

The ports of entry of the Colony are Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, Brighton, and Scarborough (Tobago) but entries at ports other than Port-of-Spain are inconsiderable, the figures for 1935 being:—San Fernando no sailing vessels and 169 steamers, Brighton 23 sailing vessels and 83 steamers, and Scarborough 5 sailing vessels and one steamer. The steamers entering at San Fernando and Brighton are tankers, which take cargoes from the oil-loading jetties in those ports.

The total number of vessels entered at all ports of the Colony in 1935 was as follows:—

Country of registration.	*Sailing vessels.*		*Steamers.*	
	No.	*Net tons.*	*No.*	*Net tons.*
British	566	21,890	562	1,879,759
Venezuela	328	9,244	153	55,071
Norway	—	—	259	552,657
United States of America ...	13	383	143	613,822
Germany	—	—	112	389,372
Holland	20	1,294	101	400,955
France	—	—	78	321,566
Other	—	—	73	261,021
	927	32,811	1,481	4,474,223

Port-of-Spain harbour is an open bay and all big vessels lie off and discharge their cargo into lighters. A channel 250 feet and with a minimum depth of 15 feet L.W.O.S.T. is kept dredged from deep water to the St. Vincent Jetty (390 feet long with a depth of 15 feet alongside). Other jetties and wharves have the following frontage:—9 feet deep, 1,160 feet, 7 feet deep, 1,100 feet, 6 feet deep, 550 feet. There are no dry or floating docks. A deep water harbour is now being constructed at Port-of-Spain.

San Fernando harbour is an open bay with a shallow water jetty and wharf giving 2,250 feet frontage with a depth of 3 to 3½ feet.

Pointe-à-Pierre oil-loading jetty, within the port limits of San Fernando, is 315 feet long and is connected to the shore by a viaduct 1,500 yards long. It has a depth of 31 feet alongside.

Brighton is an open bay with a pier 717 yards long providing two berths, each 400 feet long, on each side of the seaward end of the pier; two of these berths have a depth of 30 feet and two a depth of 23 feet.

La Brea, within the port limits of Brighton, has a small oil-loading jetty, 50 feet by 30 feet connected with the shore by a viaduct 583 yards long. The depth alongside is 30 feet.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all imports except those specifically exempted. Specific duties are charged on about half the dutiable goods (including all those liable to high duties) and *ad valorem* duties (up to 15 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general) on the rest. Goods not exempted or specifically charged are liable to *ad valorem* duties of 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general. A surtax of 15 per cent. of the duty is levied on all dutiable goods, with a few exceptions.

Preferential rates of duty are charged on goods of Empire origin. Generally the margin of preference is one-half the rate applicable to foreign goods, but higher margins are provided in a number of cases and lower ones in the case of the revenue duties on alcoholic liquor and tobacco.

Tariff concessions to public bodies, churches, etc., formerly granted for all goods, are now limited to goods of Empire origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Trinidad interests are represented in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee (14, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3) and in Canada by the Trade Commissioners for the Eastern Group of the British West Indies (225, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada).

GRENADA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Grenada, the smallest but the most densely populated of the three Windward Island Colonies, comprises the island of Grenada, situated in latitude 12° N. and longitude 61° W., with an area of 76,548 acres (119·6 square miles), and the island of Carriacou, lying somewhat to the north, with an area of 8,467 acres (13·2 square miles), making a total area of 85,015 acres or 132·8 square miles.

Grenada is mountainous and well watered with streams and has a rugged coast line.

The climate from December to the end of April, when the heat is tempered by the prevailing trade winds, may be described as good. From July to the end of October there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation and the climate, though not really unhealthy, is debilitating to Europeans.

There is little variation of temperature from month to month. In 1935 at Richmond Hill, the meteorological station 507 feet above sea level, the highest temperature recorded was 90° F. and the lowest 70° F., both occurring on several days. The mean of maximum temperatures was 86° F. and that of minimum 71° F.

The rainfall varies according to the altitude. In the lowland of the south the annual amount is as low as 30 inches; in the mountainous centres it approaches 140 inches. At St. George's, the capital of the Colony, midway between the two, the rainfall in 1935 was 62·42 inches and the average over the past 30 years has been 75·61 inches.

Most of the land is in private possession and Crown Land is small in area and consists principally of mountain ridges kept under forest for climatic reasons. A remarkable feature is the number of small-holdings in Grenada, due principally to the general abandonment of sugar cultivation about 100 years ago and various Land Settlement Schemes under which large properties were acquired by the Government and resold to peasants in small lots.

The following table shows the number of holdings in the Colony:—

10 acres and under	16,382
11 to 50 acres	348
51 to 100 acres	55
101 to 1,000 acres	133
Over 1,000 acres	1
	16,919

II.—Population, etc.

The aboriginal inhabitants of the Colony were Caribs, but that race is now extinct. The native population is composed mainly of negroes of African descent.

According to the census of 1921 (the latest available as there was no census in 1931) the population was composed as follows:—

Negroes	51,032
Coloured	11,673
Orientals	2,692
Europeans	905
	66,302

By 1935 it was estimated that the population had increased to 85,626, of whom 76,440 resided in Grenada and 9,186 in Carriacou. The population is increasing steadily, births exceeding deaths by a substantial margin.

Immigration and emigration are of no importance to the economic life of the Colony.

Almost the whole adult population of the country is engaged in agriculture.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

1. The coinage current in the Colony is United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coinage. Silver coin is legal tender for any amount. Currency notes issued by the Government of Trinidad were made legal tender in the Colony towards the end of 1935.

Bank-notes of a denomination of $5, issued by Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada, are in use although they are not legal tender.

No returns of the amount of coin and bank-notes in circulation are available.

The local coin of account is the " dollar " ($=4s. 2d., 1 cent.=½d.).

2. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada both maintain branches at St. George's and agencies at Grenville.

There is one Co-operative Bank in the Colony, the Grenada Co-operative Bank, Limited, incorporated in 1932, with a registered capital of $150,000. On the 30th September, 1935, the subscribed capital amounted to $7,938 and Savings Bank deposits to $27,464.

3. The Government maintains a Savings Bank with 6 branches in Grenada and 1 in Carriacou. The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, was 3,239 and the total amount on deposit was £47,965.

B. Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

The total amount of the Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1935, was £213,505.

Of this amount £45,244 has been advanced by the Colonial Development Fund and £3,262 is due to the National Debt Commissioners of the United Kingdom.

£40,712 was borrowed for the electric lighting of the town of St. George's and reconstruction of the telephone system; £6,905 for the erection of a covered market by the St. Andrew's District Board; £3,599 for water supply extension in St. Andrew's; £29,308 for the reconstruction of the western main road, and £84,475 for sundry public works.

Sinking funds have been accumulated to an amount of £7,552 by the 31st of December, 1935.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).
Self-balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Post Office	2,970	3,192
Harbour	3,800	745
Telephones, Electric Light, Power and Refrigeration	8,704	10,824
Water Supplies	5,342	6,787
	20,816	21,548

Net deficit, £732.

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs :—			
Import Duties	65,550		
Export Duties	3,500		
Warehouse Rents	200		
		69,250	60·5
2. Licences and Excise		17,615	15·4
3. Internal Revenue		17,900	15·7
4. Fees of Office, etc.		5,371	4·7
5. Rents and other Revenue from Government Property		1,340	1·2
6. Interest		2,747	2·4
7. Miscellaneous		165	0·1
		114,388	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure		20,816	
Revenue from Colonial Development Fund		7,569	
Total Revenue		142,773	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.
Amount of Duty Collected on Articles imported from:—

Class.	*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
I	22,569	15,691	5,127	43,387
II	14	128	273	415
III	7,738	9,067	5,939	22,744
IV	1	3	—	4
	30,322	24,889	11,339	66,550
Parcel Post	—	—	—	1,425
		Total ...	... ...	67,975

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	10,507	8·6
2. Administration	49,985	41·3
3. Economic Development	9,203	7·5
4. Social Services	42,158	34·8
5. Defence	127	0·1
6. Non-effective (i.e., Pensions)	8,768	7·3
7. Deficit on self-balancing Departments	732	0·6
	121,480	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	20,816	
Total Expenditure	142,296	

4. As at the 31st December, 1935, the Colony's Reserve Fund amounted to £50,000, in addition to which there were surplus assets amounting to approximately £33,997.

5. The Colony has received grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund in respect of some 18 schemes for developing its natural resources, improving communications and other related purposes. Altogether grants to an amount of about £27,050 and loans to an amount of about £85,000 have been approved.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	228,232	6,496	132,421	367,149
1932	90,545	53,768	54,617	198,930
1933	85,287	75,209	37,573	198,069
1934	65.885	76,264	76,701	218,850
1935	104,083	93,464	53,921	251,468

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	88,250	6,923	8,637	—	103,810
Canada	54,469	—	—	—	54,469
Rest of Empire	7,809	2,469	20	561	10,859
Total Empire	150,528	9,392	8,657	561	169,138
United States of America ...	48,678	—	1,210	—	49,888
Other foreign countries... ...	3,610	13	—	—	3,623
Total foreign countries ...	52,288	13	1,210	—	53,511
GRAND TOTAL	202,816	9,405	9,867	561	222,649

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Spices—			
Nutmegs	29,416 cwt.	56,754	United States of America (36), United Kingdom (16), Canada (3).
Mace	5,120 ,,	40,848	United Kingdom (32), United States of America (6).
Other	236 ,,	520	
	34,772 ,,	98,122	
Cocoa, raw	4,025 tons	97,404	Canada (46), United Kingdom (40), United States of America (7).
Fruits—			
Bananas	56,457 bunches	4,257	Canada (all).
Other		1,147	
		5,404	
Class II.			
Cotton, raw	3,460 cwt.	5,886	United Kingdom (5).
Cotton seed	9,737 ,,	1,936	Barbados (all).
Copra	140 tons	1,200	United Kingdom (1).
Class III.			
Essential Oil, lime	1,103 gal.	9,847	United Kingdom (8), United States of America (1).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from*:—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Grand Total.* £
1913	113,076	69,135	100,716	282,927
1932	115,762	98,706	45,275	259,743
1933	105,442	85,027	40,072	230,541
1934	111,310	91,711	52,285	255,306
1935	151,043	85,890	47,820	284,753

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	45,980	142	99,382	5,539	151,043
Canada	18,246	3,895	9,366	799	32,306
Trinidad	4,030	58	14,507	436	19,031
Rest of Empire	27,660	37	6,525	331	34,553
Total Empire	95,916	4,132	129,780	7,105	236,933
United States of America ...	5,585	4,850	13,625	1,819	25,879
Other foreign countries... ...	7,353	308	13,872	408	21,941
Total foreign countries ...	12,938	5,158	27,497	2,227	47,820
GRAND TOTAL	108,854	9,290	157,277	9,332	284,753

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, flour, pulse, etc.—			
Grain—			
Rice	989 tons	9,861	British Guiana (6), India (3).
Other	182 „	1,661	Canada (1).
Flour and Meal—			
Flour	2,991 „	29,658	United Kingdom (20), Canada (9).
Meal	23 „	286	
Pulse, etc.	74 „	1,345	United Kingdom (1).
	4,259 „	42,811	
Fish (all kinds)	9,204 cwt.	11,247	Newfoundland (7), Canada (4).
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ...	1,088 tons	10,431	Barbados (6), United Kingdom (4).
Butter and substitutes	1,698 cwt.	6,286	United Kingdom (3), Holland (1), Australia (1).
Tobacco (all kinds)	55,234 lb.	5,686	United Kingdom (5).
Meats (all kinds)	1,799 cwt.	4,981	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1), Argentine Republic (1).
Biscuits, bread, etc.	191,716 lb.	3,522	Trinidad (2).
Spirits	4,274 gal.	3,417	United Kingdom (2), Barbados (1).
Lard substitutes	1,545 cwt.	3,292	United Kingdom (3).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber, unmanufactured—			
Lumber	761,655 s. ft.	8,407	United States of America (5), Canada (3).
Other		598	
		9,005	
Class III.			
Cotton manufactures—			
Piece Goods	1,242,963 l. yds.	20,942	United Kingdom (18), United States of America (2).
Other		2,937	United Kingdom (2).
		23,879	
Machinery—			
Sugar		20,724	United Kingdom (20).
Other		2,594	United Kingdom (2).
		23,318	
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	4,989 doz. pr.	7,008	United Kingdom (3), Canada (1), Hong Kong (1), Czechoslovakia (1).
Other		11,089	United Kingdom (5), Japan (4), United States of America (1).
		18,097	
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	138,494 gal.	4,390	Trinidad (all).
Illuminating	101,748 „	3,978	Trinidad (3).
Road	134,780 „	3,928	Trinidad (all).
Other	37,895 „	1,301	Trinidad (1).
	412,917 „	13,597	
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars and trucks ...	62 vehicles	7,934	United Kingdom (4), Canada (3).
Parts and accessories ...		1,004	United States of America (1).
Tyres and tubes		3,590	Canada (2), United Kingdom (1).
		12,528	
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...		5,480	United Kingdom (5).
Soap	4,146 cwt.	4,812	United Kingdom (4).
Hardware		4,481	United Kingdom (3).
Cement	1,008 tons	3,497	United Kingdom (3).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures—			
Artificial silk piece goods ...	79,265 l. yds.	2,621	United Kingdom (1), France (1).
Other		729	
		3,350	

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The resources of the Colony are almost entirely agricultural.

Cocoa accounts for a little over 30 per cent. by value of all exports. The variety grown is mainly **Forastero,** with some **Calabacillo.** The crop year is usually reckoned as beginning on the 1st of October.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1931	87,656	153,923	1934	77,423	100,743
1932	87,836	101,231	1935	80,499	97,404
1933	91,339	106,535			

As the figures indicate there was a severe fall in values between 1931 and 1935, but the cocoa is of good quality and commands a substantially higher price than West African. Prices have, moreover, improved considerably since the end of 1935. The cocoa is generally well prepared, but there is room for improvement in the peasant-grown produce.

The cocoa is usually sent principally to the United Kingdom but in 1935 Canada took the lead, countries of destination in that year having been as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*
	cwt.	£
Canada	37,632	45,508
United Kingdom	33,450	40,259
United States of America	5,830	7,062
Other countries	3,587	4,575
	80,499	97,404

The production in the crop year 1934-35 was somewhat below that in the preceding year, shipments being 42,038 bags during the crop year as against 50,118 bags.

The next products in order of importance are **nutmegs** and **mace** which is a derivative of the nutmeg being the lace-like covering of the kernel.

The quality of Grenada nutmegs is not as attractive to the British market as the East Indian product and the matter is being investigated by the local Government. Legislation has been passed dealing with the inspection and improvement of the grade of nutmeg required in the New York market with the result that in 1935 no shipment has been denied entry into the United States of America, and the value has appreciated over that of 1934.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Nutmegs.		*Mace.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£	*cwt.*	£
1931	26,195	54,808	3,658	28,864
1932	27,305	36,859	4,181	23,090
1933	28,287	37,024	4,416	22,476
1934	31,284	48,778	4,402	25,103
1935	29,416	56,754	5,120	40,848

These products are sent principally to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the countries of destination in 1935 having been as follows:—

	Nutmegs.		*Mace.*	
	cwt.	£	*cwt.*	£
United Kingdom	8,904	15,589	3,984	31,654
Canada	1,453	2,723	216	1,279
United States of America	17,956	35,879	735	6,132
Other countries	1,103	2,563	185	1,783
	29,416	56,754	5,120	40,848

Cotton is not grown in Grenada, but is of importance to Carriacou. The type grown is Marie Galante, similar to American Middling Upland and commanding a similar price on the Liverpool market. An improved type to be known as "Antilles," is being propagated, and from samples reported upon the price would be about 8½d. to 9d. per lb. with American Middling Upland at about 6·86d. per lb.

Exports of cotton during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1931	2,369	6,272	1934	2,570	4,101
1932	3,119	6,776	1935	3,450	5,886
1933	3,174	4,183			

The whole crop is usually sent to the United Kingdom.

A certain amount of cotton seed is exported, as the following figures show:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	cwt.	£		*cwt.*	£
1931	5,428	2,000	1934	6,407	1,298
1932	7,491	1,531	1935	9,737	1,936
1933	8,114	1,781			

The whole of the 1935 crop was sent to Barbados, where it is crushed.

The cultivation of *citrus* fruit is of some importance in the Colony. The export of grapefruit and oranges is comparatively small and though a good number of budded plants have been set out, it will still be some time before exports assume appreciable proportions. There is some exports of green limes to Canada and Trinidad.

Lime oil is exported in substantial quantities, the figures for the past five years being:—

Year.	*Gallons.*	£	*Year.*	*Gallons.*	£
1931	713	9,269	1934	726	6,862
1932	753	10,720	1935	1,103	9,847
1933	447	6,613			

Almost all these exports normally go to the United Kingdom.

During the last two years the foundations have been laid of a valuable export trade in Gros Michel **bananas**. Direct contracts have been made between the growers and the Canadian Fruit Company, Limited, and arrangements for shipping have been made with Canadian National Steamships. Fortnightly shipments to Canada during 1935 amounted to 56,453 stems with a count bunch equivalent to 40,702 stems, representing a value of £4,257. The prospects for 1936 are reported to be good. The quality of the fruit is second to none produced in the West Indies.

The *coconut palm* is one of the older staples and there are trifling exports of fresh nuts and more substantial exports of copra, the quantity for 1935 being 141 tons valued at £1,200.

Fresh fruits, such as mangoes and grapefruit, are being forwarded for sale to Montreal and Covent Garden. The cold storage plant continues to function satisfactorily.

There is a local *sugar* industry but the Colony is not self-supporting in sugar and imports in 1935 amounted to some 1,088 tons. With the erection, however, in 1935 of a modern factory at "Woodlands" it is expected that the Colony will soon become self-supporting in sugar.

In the case of *rum*, however, which is manufactured at 13 sugar estates, the Colony is just self-supporting. The quantity manufactured in 1935 was 21,054 proof gallons.

There is substantial production of ground-provisions and other foodstuffs for local consumption but no statistics are available of these products.

2. Forestry.

Some 6,000 acres are under natural forest, the greater part of which is reserved in order to safeguard the water supply of the Colony.

Exports of forest products are trivial, comprising only a little mahogany (value in 1935, £103) and logwood (value in 1935, £61).

3. Animal Husbandry.

The Colony is almost self-supporting in meat, imports being inconsiderable.

There is a small export trade in live animals for slaughter (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry) to Trinidad and this should be capable of expansion.

Importation of British Alpine goats and of Berkshire and Large Black pigs have been made with the assistance of Government for improvement of the stock of the Colony.

No particulars can be given of the number of animals on the Island. The value of the production of the dairying industry cannot be estimated with any accuracy as cows are kept by everyone engaged in agriculture, and milk is considered more or less of a sideline.

4. Minerals.

So far as is known the Colony contains no mineral wealth.

5. Fisheries.

A large number of canoes and small boats are employed in fishing on the coasts of the Colony and, although there is no established fishing industry, supplies of good fresh fish are constant as there are several good fishing grounds near the coast.

No statistics of quantities caught or persons employed are available.

B.

Food Supplies.

So far as most foodstuffs are concerned the Colony is, or could be, self-sufficing, but certain foodstuffs could not in any circumstances be produced in the Colony, and the annual value of imported foodstuffs is comparatively high, the figure for 1935 being about £93,000.

The principal items which are, and must necessarily be, imported are the following:—

Article.	*Value of imports in 1935.*	*Principal countries of origin with values.*
	£	
Wheat flour	29,658	United Kingdom £19,779 Canada £9,594
Sugar	10,431	Barbados £6,489 United Kingdom £3,622
Fish (all kinds)	11,247	Newfoundland £6,816 Canada £4,031
Rice	9,861	British Guiana £6,001

No other individual item amounted to as much as £4,000 in 1935.

VI.—Industry.

A modern sugar factory has been erected near St. George's. There are also two ice factories.

The remaining establishments are 9 distilleries, 7 lime-juice and lime-oil factories, and 110 sugar mills, 50 operated with cattle, 43 with kerosene oil, 13 with water power, and 4 with steam power.

No statistics of the persons employed in these establishments are available, but regular employment is unlikely except to small numbers.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Neither entrepôt trade nor the tourist traffic are of any importance in the economic life of the colony.

VIII.—Communications.

Land.

The Colony is well provided with a good system of roads kept in sound repair by six motor rollers and four stone-breakers. There are 450 miles of roads in the Colony, of which 65 miles are in Carriacou. Of the total about 100 miles have been surfaced with oil or emulsion, 300 miles are metalled and 50 miles are earth-surfaced.

Sea.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this Company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

A fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service with Canada is maintained by the Canadian National Steamships Company.

The American-Caribbean Steamship Line maintains a service between New York and Grenada by passenger and cargo steamers calling alternatively once each fortnight.

The cargo steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line maintain a fortnightly service with Canadian ports.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service with New York calling at intervals of about 14 days. The voyage occupies seven days.

The only port of entry for steam vessels is St. George's. Sailing vessels may also enter at Grenville and Hillsborough, Carriacou.

Communication between Grenada and Carriacou and with neighbouring colonies is maintained by numerous sailing vessels.

The total number of sailing vessels entered in 1935 was 412 (13 from the United States of America, and the remainder British) of a total net tonnage of 12,232 tons.

The total number of steam vessels entered in 1935 was 241 of a total net tonnage of 948,507 tons made up as follows:—

	Number.	*Tons.*
British	164	702,759
Norwegian	35	58,575
United States	29	64,599
Other	13	122,574
	241	948,507

St. George's is a land-locked deep-watered harbour. The minimum width of the entrance is 500 feet giving a depth varying from 30 to 72 feet and there is a buoyed channel of 30 feet minimum depth.

No wharves capable of berthing ocean-going steamers exist, the depth of the wharf frontage varying from 4 to 12 feet only. There are no public piers, but there is a privately-owned timber pier with a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of from 15 to 21 feet.

The erection of a deep water jetty within the Carenage is proposed and assistance towards it from the Colonial Development Fund has been approved.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods imported into the Colony with the exception of a number appearing on a special list of exemptions. Generally the rates of duty are specific in the case of foodstuffs, drink, and tobacco, and *ad valorem* in the case of manufactured articles but this rule is not invariable. The *ad valorem* rates vary from 2½ per cent. to 20 per cent. on Empire goods and from 5 per cent. to 35 per cent. on foreign goods, the most usual rates being 15 per cent. and 22½ per cent. respectively, being the rates applicable to goods not exempted or specially charged.

Preference is granted to goods of Empire origin in the case of all dutiable goods, at the rate of not less than 33⅓ per cent. of the appropriate general rate of duty (except in the case of spirits on which there is a preference of 2s. 6d. per proof gallon). On a number of articles (e.g., motor cars, cotton, and silk hosiery) a higher proportion of preference is given, and on some foreign goods duties are levied while similar Empire goods are admitted free.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no official representatives of the Colony overseas except the West Indian Trade Commissioner maintained jointly by various West Indian Governments in Canada.

The Colony's interests are represented unofficially in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee.

ST. LUCIA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of St. Lucia is the largest of the Windward Islands, but its population is less than that of Grenada.

The island is situated in latitude 13° and 14° North and longitude 60° and 61° West at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles long and 14 miles broad and has an area of 152,320 acres (238 square miles).

The climate of the island is healthy and compares favourably with that of the other West Indies. The " hot season " extends from May to November and the " cool season " from December to May, but there is no very marked difference between the temperature during the two seasons. At Castries, the capital of the Colony, the highest monthly maximum in 1935 was 91° F., in the month of July, while the lowest monthly maximum was 86° F. in February, November and December. The highest monthly minimum was 70° F. in May, while the lowest monthly minimum was 62° F. in October. It will be observed that the diurnal range is substantial. In the elevated parts of the island lower temperatures are generally recorded.

There is a " wet season " from June to November or December, approximately the same as the " hot season ", and a " dry season " covering the rest of the year. The average rainfall at Castries over the last 46 years has been 90·74 inches. In 1935 the rainfall was 81·79 inches, of which 60 inches fell in the " wet season " and 21 inches in the " dry season ", a maximum of 2 inches falling on 17th August.

Of the total area of the Colony, 152,320 acres, 138,942 acres are now in private possession. Of the rest, 12,361 acres are unalienated lands and 1,017 acres were in process of alienation during 1934-35. The alienation of Crown Lands and the prices to be paid therefor are governed by statutory regulations.

No information appears to be available regarding the size of private holdings of land.

II.—Population, etc.

The aboriginal population of the island was Carib, but this race is now entirely extinct. The present population consists almost entirely of Europeans and the descendants of immigrants and slaves of European and African origin, but no statistics of the racial constituents of the present population appear to be available.

The population of the island on the 31st of December, 1935, was computed to be 64,959. The population is steadily increasing.

Immigration and emigration are of no importance in the economic life of the Colony, although there is a certain small inward and outward movement.

The population are engaged almost entirely in agricultural pursuits, except for a section of the population of Castries who are dependent on the coaling trade for employment and are suffering severely from unemployment in the present depression.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

1. The gold, silver, and bronze coinage of the United Kingdom are legal tender for any amount in the Colony. It is estimated that about £12,000 worth of silver coin are in circulation.

Trinidad Government Currency Notes are also legal tender, at 4s. 2d. to the dollar.

The local coin of account is the dollar ($1 = 4s. 2d.; 1 cent = ½d.).

Bank notes have been issued locally in " dollar " denominations by Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), the amount in circulation on 31st December, 1935, being estimated at $96,775. These issues are covered by deposits with the Crown Agents to the full value of the issue.

2. Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) maintain a branch in the Colony, and conduct all classes of business, including Savings Bank business.

3. There is a Government Savings Bank, the number of Depositors on the 31st of December, 1935, being 908 and the total amount deposited £20,057.

The Government does not engage in any other form of banking business.

B.—Public Finance.

1. *Public Debt.*

There are at present twelve different loans outstanding against the Colony, amounting in all to £118,610. Against this there are accumulated sinking funds, the total securities to the credit of which on the 31st of December, 1935, were valued at £13,354.

Of the amount outstanding £3,333 is due to the Imperial Government and £15,445 to the Colonial Development Fund. The remaining loans have been raised by public subscription on the London market and locally.

A substantial part of the sums so raised has been lent to the Castries Town Board and other local authorities and £5,000 to private individuals (for the reconstruction of houses burnt in the fire of May, 1927) and the Colonial Government is responsible only in the event of default by those parties.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-Balancing Departments.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
Port and Marine Department	4,400	2,101
Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services	7,920	4,303
	£12,320	£6,404
Net Surplus ...	£5,916.	

General Revenue.

	£	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs—			
Import Duties	41,500		
Export Duties	2,000		
		43,500	59·6
2. Licences and Excise		12,310	16·8
3. Internal Revenue..		6,255	8.6
4. Fees of Court or office, etc.		3,181	4·4
5. Rents and other income from Crown Property		490	0·7
6. Interest		474	0·7
7. Miscellaneous		1,353	1·9
8. Surplus on self-balancing Departments ...		5,916	7·3
		73,479	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure		6,404	
Revenue from the Colonial Development Fund		11,856	
Total Revenue		£91,739	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United. Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Class I	10,933	9,719	3,335	23,987
Class II	647	42	104	793
Class III	7,519	4,876	5,004	17,399
Class IV	—	4	—	4
Total	£19,099	£14,641	£8,443	£42,183

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Debt Charges	10,259	11·2
2. Administration...	34,712	38·1
3. Economic Development	15,663	17·2
4. Social Services	22,621	24·8
5. Defence	395	0·4
6. Non-effective (i.e., Pensions, etc.)	7,609	8·3
Total	91,259	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	6,404	
Total Expenditure	£97,663	

4. *Reserve Funds, etc.*

The Colony possesses no reserve or surplus funds.

5. *Grants-in-aid.*

The Colony has been in receipt of grants-in-aid of administration from the Imperial Exchequer since the year 1927-28. The following is a list of the sums received:—

	Estimate.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1927–28 Supplementary Vote	20,000	17,500
1928–29	6,000	5,000
1929–30	3,000	3,000
1930–31 Original Vote £5,000 Supplementary Vote £2,500	7,500	7,500
1931–32 Original Vote £5,000 Supplementary Vote £31,500	36,500	36,500
1932–33	8,500	6,500
1933–34	Nil.	—
1934–35	9,000	5,000
1935–36	14,000	14,000

Of the grant made in 1927-28, £5,000 was issued as a loan for relief of distress as a result of the fire at Castras and is payable with interest at 2 per cent. per annum by 18 equal annual instalments commencing on 12th December, 1930.

In addition to the above assistance, a sum of £348 13s. 8d. was provided from the Imperial Exchequer in the year 1931-32 for expenditure on road work in relief of unemployment.

Grants and loans have been received from the Colonial Development Fund in respect of some 12 schemes for developing the natural resources of the Colony, improving communications and other related purposes. Altogether grants to an amount of about £45,605 and loans to an amount of about £16,303 have been approved.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie, but excluding Ships' Stores) to:*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	86,025	17,692	27,089	130,806
1932	49,203	38,083	19,800	107,086
1933	56,486	25,188	16,804	98,478
1934	35,410	44,417	22,232	102,059
1935	21,820	71,737	18,189	111,746

Value of Ships' Stores (mainly bunker coal) exported during these years was as follows:—

	£		£		£
1913	143,653	1932	28,410	1934	31,927
1930	44,987	1933	30,874	1935	43,047
1931	25,111				

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I. £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
To:—					
United Kingdom	17,833	1,894	1,419	—	21,146
Canada	49,754	23	4,700	—	54,477
Barbados...	2,926	1,831	84	228	5,069
Rest of Empire	4,427	48	301	—	4,776
Total Empire	74,940	3,796	6,504	228	85,468
United States of America ...	8,951	18	6,097	—	15,066
Other foreign countries... ...	11	2,658	7	22	2,698
Total foreign countries ...	8,962	2,676	6,104	22	17,764
GRAND TOTAL	83,902	6,472	12,608	250	103,232

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.			
Sugar, Vacuum Pan	6,080 tons	48,377	Canada (35), United Kingdom (13).
Fruits—			
Limes, green	6,619 barrels	8,035	United States of America (6), Bermuda (1).
Bananas	60,439 bunches	5,209	Canada (5).
Mixed		1,691	Barbados (1).
Mangoes		1,567	Bermuda (1).
Other		924	
		17,426	
Coconuts	2,814,965	7,632	Canada (4), United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1).
Cocoa, raw	280 tons	6,042	Canada (3), United Kingdom (3).
Molasses—			
Fancy	28,264 gal.	1,380	Canada (1).
Vacuum Pan	140,639 ,,	1,021	Trinidad (1).
	168,903 ,,	2,401	
Class II.			
Charcoal	73,349 bags	3,667	Martinique (2), Barbados (1).
Copra	216 tons	1,871	United Kingdom (1).
Class III.			
Essential Oils—			
Lime, distilled	1,207 gal.	9,673	Canada (4), United States of America (4). United Kingdom (1).
Lime, handpressed	178 ,,	2,517	United States of America (2).
Other	1 ,,	4	Barbados (all).
	1,386 ,,	12,194	

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	65,269	27,444	192,019	288,405*
1932	90,011	42,832	26,594	165,269*
1933	97,185	42,658	22,502	167,010*
1934	93,059	48,864	27,516	169,439
1935	120,337	46,980	28,811	196,128

* Includes Parcel Post not shown in preceding columns, the value of which was as follows:—

1913	3,673	1932	5,832	1933	4,665

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From:—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	20,593	38,977	60,767	—	120,337
Canada	22,394	1,034	4,089	—	27,517
Rest of Empire	8,904	128	10,376	55	19,463
Total Empire	51,891	40,139	75,232	55	167,317
United States of America ...	2,427	1,714	10,698	33	24,872
Other foreign countries... ...	3,489	28	10,359	63	3,939
Total foreign countries ...	5,916	1,742	21,057	96	28,811
GRAND TOTAL	57,807	41,881	96,289	151	196,128

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
		£	
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Flour, wheat	1,403 tons	16,795	Canada (15), United Kingdom (1).
Rice	196 „	1,995	British Guiana (1).
Other	40 „	698	
	1,639 „	19,488	
Fish (all kinds)	6,064 cwt.	7,013	Canada (4), Newfoundland (3).
Edible Oils	44,396 gal.	5,611	United Kingdom (5).
Tobacco—			
Manufactured	17,282 lb.	4,551	United Kingdom (4).
Unmanufactured	29,286 .	908	
	46,568 „	5,459	
Butter and Substitutes—			
Butter	48,729 lb.	2,497	United Kingdom (1), Canada (1).
Butter substitutes ...	100,669 „	1,971	United Kingdom (1).
	149,398 „	4,468	
Spirits (all kinds)	3,777 gal.	2,924	United Kingdom (2).
Class II.			
Coal	38,273 tons	38,934	United Kingdom (all).
Wood and Timber, unmanufactured.		2,696	United States of America (1), Canada (1).
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods	827,866 yd.	16,070	United Kingdom (13), United States of America (3).
Other		4,016	United Kingdom (3), United States of America (1).
		20,096	
Apparel—			
Haberdashery, etc.		3,663	United Kingdom (2).
Boots and Shoes	2,897 doz. pr.	3,623	Czecho-Slovakia (1), United Kingdom (1), India (1).
Other		6,493	United Kingdom (3), Japan (1).
		13,779	
Machinery—			
Sugar		7,750	United Kingdom (7).
Other		5,721	United Kingdom (4).
		13,471	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal Countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class III—continued.			
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	57,907 gal.	2,937	Trinidad (all).
Illuminating	43,586 „	1,321	Trinidad (all).
Other	74,815 „	1,497	Trinidad (1).
	176,308 „	5,755	
Motor cars, etc. and parts—			
Motor Cars	25 vehicles	2,926	Canada (2).
Parts and accessories ...		1,472	United Kingdom (1).
		4,398	
Hardware		3,642	United Kingdom (3).
Manures	352 tons	3,215	United States of America (3).
Soap (all kinds)	2,765 cwt.	3,210	United Kingdom (3).
Bags and Sacks	8,705 doz.	3,034	India (2), United Kingdom (1).
Medicines and drugs		2,593	United Kingdom (2).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures ...	62,125 yd.	2,364	United Kingdom (1), Japan (1).
Paper Manufactures		2,068	United Kingdom (1).
Electrical Apparatus		1,959	United Kingdom (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURAL.

The resources of the Colony are almost exclusively agricultural. The chief products are sugar, limes, cocoa and copra, but increased attention is being given to fruits for the export market. The island is only partly developed and there are moderate areas of good land available for opening up.

From the point of view of value of exports **sugar** is the most important product. The total area under sugar in 1935 was 4,600 acres; the sugar is produced both on large estates and also by small proprietors on two systems known as the "metayer" and "contributor" systems.

Of the sugar produced in the Colony some 500 tons is retained for the local market and the remainder is exported to the United Kingdom and Canada.

The greater part of the rum produced is also consumed in the Colony.

Exports of sugar products during recent years have been as follows:—

	Sugar (Vacuum Pan).		*Molasses and Syrup.*	
	Tons.	£	Gal.	£
1931	3,973	35,554	24,837	1,194
1932	4,990	46,466	32,988	1,453
1933	4,940	46,493	43,260	1,417
1934	4,730	39,396	23,080	1,431
1935	6,080	48,377	168,903	2,401

The sugar industry in St. Lucia is not centralized, as the estates are relatively small units, but the factories are moderately well equipped and are being improved each year. Tractor ploughing has been introduced and is proving successful. The depression has been felt very severely but with the additional preference given in the United Kingdom in 1932 the industry has been able to survive and take steps to improve its efficiency. Tests of new cane varieties are being made and experiments with various fertilizers are in hand.

The second most important export product is **limes**, the area under this crop being estimated at 1,500 acres. There was a severe outbreak of withertip disease in 1926, and yields were much reduced for some years but by 1931 there was a substantial recovery. Considerable numbers of seedling and budded limes have been planted in recent years. The exports of fresh limes and of lime oil have shown expansion but the industry has been greatly prejudiced by the adoption of the method of producing citric acid from sugar and prices for concentrated lime juice in 1935 were still very low.

The most important product, **distilled lime oil**, is obtained by distillation of the fruit juices from crushed limes, at the rate of between 3-4 oz. of oil per barrel (160 lb.) of ripe limes. **Hand-pressed lime** is obtained from unbruised ripe limes by rotating them by hand over copper pans set with points which lightly pierce the fruit rinds and release a highly aromatic essential oil, approximately 2-3 oz. per barrel of limes being recovered by this method.

The following have been the exports of limes and lime products during recent years:—

	Green Limes.		*Lime-juice.*				*Lime Oil.*			
			Concentrated.		*Raw.*		*Distilled.*		*Hand-pressed.*	
	Barrels.	£	Gal.	£	Gal.	£	Gal.	£	Gal.	£
1931 ...	4,114	5,418	10,312	650	6,961	297	1,146	14,524	340	5,236
1932 ...	3,782	5,552	1,880	78	4,069	152	1,149	11,662	221	3,337
1933 ...	3,758	4,455	16,208	860	591	40	843	7,412	270	3,021
1934 ...	6,001	7,010	3,371	228	10,525	471	1,577	12,275	147	1,868
1935 ...	6,619	8,035	1,080	45	29,613	854	1,207	9,673	178	2,517

The crops during this period calculated in barrels of limes have been as follows:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.		Barrels.
1931	50,339	1933	44,019	1935	38,189
1932	44,762	1934	43,703		

Formerly the third export crop in order of importance, **cocoa,** has markedly declined in export value in recent years. It grows well in the upland parts of the island, the total area under cocoa in 1934-35 being about 4,500 acres; in view of the low prices during recent years a reduction of area is to be looked for. Most of the cocoa is estate-grown, and a decreasing amount is grown by smallholders. Peasant-grown cocoa in the island is badly prepared and of very poor quality. The question of improving the quality of the product, more particularly by establishing central fermentaries, has been under consideration, but owing to the reduction of peasants' cocoa, no fermentaries have been established. The preparation of the best estate cocoa has been improved and market reports show that St. Lucia " planter's cocoa " has gained a fair reputation. The cocoa is rated at about 2s. 4d. per cwt. below the better Trinidad grades.

The large proprietors generaly market their crop direct, but the peasants usually sell their crop to the local " factors ", who are licensed and registered. About half the total crop finds its way to Trinidad for re-export.

Exports during the recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. cwt.	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* cwt.	*Value.* £
1931	10,419	14,125	1934	6,349	6,032
1932	8,188	9,091	1935	5,605	6,042
1933	6,056	6,778			

Coconuts do well on the flat lands of the island and there is a satisfactory increase in production. The total area under coconuts in 1935 was about 4,800 acres, and as a number of plantations are now coming into bearing there has been a further increase in the export of coconuts and their products. Although there is still some room for further expansion in this crop, it is possible that there is not much more suitable land, as plantings made on the hill-sides have not been so satisfactory.

No regulations controlling the grading of copra have yet been enacted, and the quality is determined by the amount of hand picking done, and by the use of hot-air driers which to a great extent replace or supplement sun-drying. The best copra is made from ripe nuts containing thick-fleshed kernels such as are common in the valley and sea-side plantations. Such copra is recognized as superior quality and exporters have no difficulty in meeting their brokers' specifications.

Approximately 4,500 nuts are required per ton of copra as against the Trinidad figure reported to be above 6,000 nuts per ton, but by far the greater proportion of the nuts are exported whole.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Coconuts.		*Copra.*	
	Number.	£	Tons.	£
1931	367,350	1,178	498	5,869
1932	650,240	2,430	432	5,389
1933	1,999,808	3,527	542	5,167
1934	2,616,175	7,298	302	2,592
1935	2,814,965	7,632	215	1,871

Other Fruits and Vegetables.—St. Lucia is eminently suited for the production of most kinds of tropical fruits, and, as there is a ready and growing market in Canada and also the United Kingdom, the Government gives every encouragement to the peasant as well as to the large proprietor.

The production of oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, and avocado pears has made progress in recent years and steps have been taken to ensure that exports are of a high quality. Legislation to control the grading, packing, and marketing of fruit has been passed, and in 1931 a Government Fruit Packing House was opened and cold storage was provided. Much attention has been given by the Agricultural Superintendent to improved methods of growing mangoes, grapefruit, and avocado pears.

The banana trade to Canada has been seriously taken up, the security of a five-year contract between the Canadian Banana Cmpany and the St. Lucia Banana Association, incorporated in 1934, having revived interest in this crop.

There has been a marked improvement on the 1934 shipments of bananas—1934 18,377 stems and 1935 59,893 stems. The industry is almost entirely in the hands of peasants who are adopting improved methods and giving attention to the control of Panama disease.

Three Government nurseries organized by the Agricultural Department, provided some 30,000 plants free from disease to the planters at the nominal rate of ½d. per plant.

The estimate of banana production for 1936 is from 100,000 to 120,000 bunches.

A grant of £18,000 for a Road and Land Settlement Scheme, including bananas as a principal crop, has been received from the Colonial Development Fund and will provide for the settlement of peasantry in a selected area with a good motorable road.

The value of fruit (other than green limes, to which reference has been made elsewhere) exported in 1931 to 1935 was as follows:—

	1931. £	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £
Bananas	—	—	1,626	1,499	5,209
Mangoes	2,172	1,655	1,212	1,372	1,567
Avocado pears	567	977	610	389	709
Grapefruit	36	43	13	13	35
Oranges	169	206	141	92	91
Pineapples	23	96	31	16	3
Miscellaneous	1,766	1,645	2,003	1,920	1,699

These figures are not by themselves impressive but a stage has now been reached at which progressive development should be possible and within the next few years the foundations of a fruit-growing industry of material value to the Colony may be laid.

Large quantities of *vegetables* of excellent quality are grown for the local market, the principal kinds being sweet potatoes, yams, string beans, lima beans and other kinds of legumes, bread-fruit, and tannia. Exports, however, are inconsiderable.

2. FORESTRY.

Forestry exploitation is of trifling importance in St. Lucia; there exists approximately 12,000 acres in natural mixed forest in the island but no extensive stands of any one species are to be found.

In 1935 small quantities of fire-wood, boards, posts and other forest products were exported to neighbouring West Indian Islands, particularly Barbados and Martinique. The total value of these exports was £4,369, and of this value **charcoal** accounted for £3,667.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The general run of stock in the island has much improved since the Government has introduced some pedigree bulls and boars. A further recent introduction of a Kentucky Jackass, and good breeds of sheep and goats will further influence animal husbandry for the better. A strong demand exists for the breeding services of these animals. Certain areas in the island are well suited for grazing and are gradually becoming stocked with improved herds. A dairying enterprise was commenced in 1931 and the prospects of establishing an animal industry appear to be good since very good mutton and pork could be produced locally, and there is a large market for meat available in Trinidad.

The estimated number of live-stock in the Colony in 1935 was:—

Horned cattle	8,000	Sheep	6,300	Horses	650	Asses	300
Pigs	8,000	Goats	800	Mules	700		

4. MINERALS.

So far as is known the Colony contains no mineral wealth. There are a few stone quarries.

5. FISHERIES.

There are no organized fisheries. Numbers of canoes and small sailing boats ply on the coasts of the Colony and some engage in fishing.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a small local bee-keeping industry. About 400 cwt. of *honey* valued at £415 were exported in 1935 to the United Kingdom.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Colony is self-supporting in certain classes of food-stuffs and certain other classes, which are at present imported, could probably be produced locally, but for certain food-stuffs, in particular flour, it will always necessarily remain dependent on imports.

The total value of imported food and drink in 1935 was £52,476, of which the principal items were the following:—

Article.	*Value of imports*, 1935. £	*Principal sources of supply with values in* 1935.
Wheat flour	16,795	Canada (£15,682), United Kingdom (£1,100).
Fish	7,013	Canada (£3,824), Newfoundland (£3,037).
Edible Oil	5,611	United Kingdom (£5,319).
Butter	2,497	United Kingdom (£1,057), France (£506), Canada (£515).
Rice	1,995	British Guiana (£1,650), India (£345).
Butter substitutes	1,971	United Kingdom (£1,477), Holland (£494).

VI.—Industry.

The only industrial establishments in the Colony are those engaged in preparing local products for the home market and for export. They are as follows:—

Lime-juice	25 factories	Rum	3 distilleries.
Sugar	4 factories	Bay oil	1 distillery.

No particulars of the number of persons employed, etc., are available.

There are excellent facilities for coaling ships at Castries and this industry at one time afforded a good deal of employment for the inhabitants of the town. In 1931, however, the business fell away very seriously and the values of imports of bituminous coal dropped from £45,349 in 1930 to £5,159 in 1931 but has improved a little recently. The imports for 1934 amounted to £20,224, and for 1935 to £38,273.

As a consequence the provision of employment for this section of the population has become a serious problem, as they are unaccustomed to agricultural pursuits and find it difficult to turn to agriculture for a living.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Entrepôt trade and the tourist traffic are of no importance in the economic life of the Colony.

VIII.—Communications.

There is an excellent road system capable of carrying the very considerable amount of motor and other wheeled transport which exists.

The towns, villages, and most of the large estates are connected with the capital by main roads, some sections of which are oiled. The approximate length of main roads is 127 miles.

A secondary system of by-ways leading into the interior, provides access to the valleys and a means of transport to the peasants. The total length of by-ways is 148 miles of which 56 are fit for motor traffic.

Seventy-four miles of "unclassified" roads, not fit for vehicular traffic, give access to the interior for pioneers.

There is a daily coastal motor boat service along the western or leeward side of the island, and a bus service to the windward side of the island.

Oversea communications are maintained by a variety of steamship lines.

The only regular direct service to Europe, is the fortnightly passenger and cargo service of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique via Martinique, which also continues on the outward voyage via Trinidad to various South American ports. Steamers of the Harrison "Direct" Line and the Booker Line also call *en route* to and from the United Kingdom when cargo offers.

Direct fortnightly services to Canadian ports are provided by Canadian National Steamships and the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation, also occasional outbound and home-bound calls by Canadian National Steamship cargo boats.

Monthly services to New York and various West Indian ports are provided by Furness Withy, and Company Limited, the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation, and the American Caribbean Line.

The air service by the Pan-American Airways has been suspended temporarily.

The only port of entry in the Colony is Castries, but vessels can clear at Vieux Fort and Soufrière. The total number of sailing vessels which called in 1935 was 311 vessels with a net tonnage of 9,120 tons. All of these, except four foreign vessels with a total of 240 net tons, were British.

The total number of steam vessels which entered in 1935 was 422 of a total net tonnage of 1,109,202 tons, made up as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Net tons.*
British	217	711,359
Norwegian	57	106,527
United States	42	103,367
Swedish	20	35,996
French	39	28,450
Other foreign	47	123,503
	422	1,109,202

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The entrance is about a quarter of a mile wide with 7 to 9 fathoms depth on leading marks.

There are 600 feet of wharves with a depth of 27 feet alongside.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on all imports with certain specified exceptions among which are a specified number which are free, when of British origin, but subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. when of foreign origin. Specific or *ad valorem* duties are charged on an extensive list of goods and all others not specially provided for are subject to a general *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. preferential and 22½ per cent. general. Imperial Preference is provided for in all cases, generally amounting to one-third of the general duty. A surtax of 25 per cent. of the duty is at present charged on all goods with a few exceptions.

X.—Trade Representatives, etc.

There are no official representatives of the Colony overseas except the West Indian Trade Commissioner maintained jointly by various West Indian Governments in Canada.

The Colony's interests are represented unofficially in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee.

ST. VINCENT.

I.—Area, etc.

The island of St. Vincent, the second largest of the Windward Islands, is situated in latitude 13° N. and longitude 61° W., 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia and 100 miles to the west of Barbados.

It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth and has an area of 133 square miles or, say, 85,100 acres.

The Colony also includes five of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, viz., Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island, the total area of these islands being some 17·3 square miles, say, 11,100 acres. The total area of the Colony is therefore about 150 square miles.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands. The climate may be divided into two seasons, the dry season from January to May and the wet from June to December. The cooler months are December to April, but there is little variation in temperature throughout the year. In 1935 the highest monthly maximum at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony, was 89° F. in August and the lowest 81° F. in February; the highest monthly minimum was 79° F. in August and the lowest 66° in January. In 1935 the total rainfall was 92·72 inches, the highest monthly total being 14·11 inches in October and the lowest 1·61 inches in April.

As in other West Indian islands there is little Crown land in the Colony other than uncultivable and waste land. St. Vincent, as the following table shows, is predominantly a country of small holdings:—

Size of holding.	*Number of holdings.*	*Total area involved. Acres.*
"House Spots" (about 50 to 60 feet square) ...	3,944	—
Under 10 acres	4,818	12,606
11 to 50 acres	242	5,438
51 to 100 acres	21	1,468
101 to 1,000 acres	83	29,250
Over 1,000 acres	4	5,703
	9,112	54,465

Of the total area of the island some 34,000 acres are under natural forest.

No particulars regarding land-holding in the Grenadines are available.

II.—Population.

The latest Census of the Colony was taken in April, 1931, the population then being 47,961, being 3,514 more than at the 1921 Census.

Of this total 44,278 were resident in St. Vincent and 3,683 in the Grenadines.

No traces of the original Carib population now survive and the population at the Census was classified as follows:—

Negroes	33,257
Coloured	11,292
Europeans	2,173
Other	1,239
	47,961

The estimated population at the 31st December, 1935, was 55,219.

Immigration and emigration are not of great importance in the economic life of the Colony.

Almost the whole of the adult population of the Colony is engaged in agriculture.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The coinage current in the Colony is United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coinage and the "British Guiana and West Indies groat" or 4d. piece. United States gold coin is legal tender but is not current. Silver coin is legal tender for any amount.

The local coin of account is the "dollar" ($1 = 4s. 2d., 1 cent = ½d.).

It is estimated that the coinage in circulation is between £4,000 and £8,000.

Notes issued by Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) are in common use although not legal tender, the amount in circulation being £12,741 13s. 4d. The notes are issued in denominations of $5, $10, $50, and $100.

2. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) maintains a branch in the Colony and has a savings Branch paying interest at 1½ per cent. per annum.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank is a private institution having as its principal object the advance of money to peasants on crops. Its paid-up capital is £4,842. It maintains a Savings Branch, paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits. On the 31st of December, 1935, there were 648 depositors and the total amount deposited is £6,250.

There is a Government Savings Bank, the number of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, being 820 and the total amount deposited £17,884.

Five Agricultural Credit Societies exist, which make loans for periods not exceeding 12 months on a basis of mutual liability.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt of the Colony comprises 12 small loans, the total amount outstanding on the 31st of December, 1935, being £90,538. Of these, six, totalling £53,262, have been made by the Colonial Development Fund, one for £26,636 raised through the Crown Agents, and the remainder have been issued locally, mostly in the form of debentures for comparatively small amounts. Of the total amount £1,400 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £30,000 (advanced from the Colonial Development Fund) a loan to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association, for the repayment of which General Revenues are liable only in case of default by the principal.

The loans originally totalled £97,781, of which £7,243 has now been paid off, and another £7,656 is now available in various sinking funds.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
Post Office	2,993	2,219
Electricity, telephones and refrigeration	5,167	4,991*
	8,160	7,210
Net surplus £950.		

* Excludes share interest on Loan.

General Revenue.

		£	£	*Percentage.*
1.	Customs:—			
	Import duties	34,050		
	Export duties	2,850		
			36,900	52·1
2.	Licences and Excise		10,825	15·3
3.	Internal Revenue		11,715	16·5
4.	Fees of Court, etc....		4,317	6·1
5.	Rents and other income from Crown Lands		2,452	3·5
6.	Interest		1,991	2·8
7.	Miscellaneous		1,730	2·4
8.	Surplus on self-balancing Departments...		950	1·3
			£70,880	100·0
	Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure		7,210	
	Revenue from Colonial Development Fund		463	
	Total		£78,553	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on goods imported from:—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
Class I	8,643	6,313	2,219	17,175
Class II	89	305	433	827
Class III	5,965	4,442	3,483	13,890
Class IV	—	1	1	2
Total	£14,697	£11,061	£6,136	£31,894

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

		£	*Percentage.*
1.	Debt Charges	4,311	5·6
2.	Administration	29,998	39·6
3.	Economic Development	3,901	5·1
4.	Social Services	32,686	43·2
5.	Defence	483	0·7
6.	Non-effective, i.e., Pensions	4,385	5·8
		£75,764	100·0
	Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue...	7,210	
	Total	£82,974	

4. As at the 31st December, 1935, the Colony's reserve fund amounted to £8,712, in addition to which there was a Permanent Investment Eruption Fund of £25,000.

5. The Colony has received grants and loans from the Colonial Development Fund in respect of six schemes for developing natural resources, improving communications and other related purposes. Altogether grants to an amount of £8,000 and loans to an amount of about £55,820 have been approved.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	84,198	28,371	2,631	115,200
1932	30,108	35,465	31,726	97,299
1933	34,263	43,453	41,414	119,130
1934	41,583	40,563	53,083	135,229
1935	38,962	33,049	62,911	134,922

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
To :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	26,742	11,024	9	—	37,775
Trinidad	9,741	1,441	3,288	44	14,514
Canada	10,934	—	—	—	10,934
Barbados...	1,454	2,458	553	73	4,538
Rest of Empire	1,202	98	15	50	1,365
Total Empire	50,073	15,021	3,865	167	69,126
United States of America ...	57,565	—	—	—	57,565
Other foreign countries... ...	5,035	—	278	—	5,313
Total foreign countries ...	62,600	—	278	—	62,878
GRAND TOTAL	112,673	15,021	4,143	167	132,004

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Countries of destination with amounts in £'000.*
Class I.		£	
Arrowroot	6,609,856 lb.	76,668	United States of America (46), United Kingdom (19), Canada (5), France (3).
Coconuts	3,391,582	10,215	United States of America (7), Canada (3).
Sugar	725 tons	6,406	United Kingdom (all).
Syrup and Molasses	148,357 gal.	6,182	United States of America (4), Canada (2).
Animals, etc., living for food—			
Pigs	2,390	3,954	Trinidad (3).
Other		2,065	Trinidad (2).
		6,019	
Vegetables—			
Sweet Potatoes	9,150 bags	2,294	Trinidad (2).
Other		1,119	Trinidad (1).
		3,413	
Class II.			
Cotton, raw—			
Sea Island	1,834 cwt.	9,947	United Kingdom (all).
Marie Galante (lint)	345 „	804	United Kingdom (all).
	2,179 „	10,751	
Copra	375 tons	3,418	Barbados (2), Trinidad (1).
Class III.			
Cassava Starch	6,947 cwt.	4,124	Trinidad (3).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	49,548	42,822	30,516	122,886
1932	65,274	47,935	33,780	149,289*
1933	66,326	47,876	33,094	148,647*
1934	71,125	55,351	34,849	163,035*
1935	79,084	55,852	34,036	171,392*

* Includes Parcel Post, etc., not shewn in previous columns, the value of which was as follows :—

	£		£		£
1931	1,708	1933	1,351	1935	2,420
1932	2,300	1934	1,710		

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	16,262	997	61,825	—	79,084
Canada	17,090	5,485	8,810	—	31,385
Trinidad	1,913	329	4,431	74	6,747
British Guiana	4,291	327	221	1	4,840
Newfoundland	4,767	—	—	—	4,767
India	1,949	—	1,350	—	3,299
Barbados...	2,128	30	274	8	2,440
Rest of Empire	968	96	1,310	—	2,374
Total Empire	49,368	7,264	78,221	83	134,936

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935—continued.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
From :—	£	£	£	£	£
United States of America ...	2,093	7,502	14,045	2	23,642
Japan	9	—	3,593	—	3,602
Other foreign countries... ...	2,180	157	4,330	125	6,792
Total foreign countries ...	4,282	7,659	21,968	127	34,036
Miscellaneous and Unclassified...	—	—	—	2,420	2,420
GRAND TOTAL	53,650	14,923	100,189	2,630	171,392

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with values in £'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.			
Flour, wheat	1,308 tons	15,445	Canada (13).
Rice	596 „	5,934	British Guiana (4), India (1).
Other		762	
		22,141	
Fish (all kinds)	5,498 cwt.	6,408	Newfoundland (5), Canada (1).
Tobacco—			
Manufactured	15,488 lb.	4,172	United Kingdom (4).
Unmanufactured	18,965 „	591	
	34,453 „	4,763	
Butter and substitutes—			
Butter	406 cwt.	2,292	United Kingdom (2).
Butter substitutes	165 „	441	
	571 „	2,733	
Sugar	278 tons	2,678	Barbados (1), United Kingdom (1).
Biscuits, bread and cakes ...	1,301 cwt.	2,101	Trinidad (1), Barbados (1).
Class II.			
Wood and Timber—			
Shooks, Staves, etc.		8,170	Canada (4), United States of America (4).
Lumber	500,759 ft.	5,225	United Kingdom (4), Canada (1).
Other		306	
		13,701	
Class III.			
Cotton Manufactures—			
Piece Goods	1,003,906 yd.	18,749	United Kingdom (16), United States of America (2).
Other		3,645	United Kingdom (2), United States of America (1).
		22,394	
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	3,196 doz. pr.	5,020	United Kingdom (2), Canada (1), Hong Kong (1).
Other		7,921	United Kingdom (3), Japan (2), United States of America (1).
		12,941	
Motor Cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars and trucks ...	42 vehicles	5,754	United Kingdom (3), Canada (2).
Parts and accessories ...		578	
Tyres and tubes		1,633	Canada (1).
		7,965	
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...		6,150	United Kingdom (5).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	78,351 gal.	1,980	Trinidad (all).
Illuminating	45,908 „	1,432	Trinidad (all).
Other	45,226 „	1,393	Trinidad (1).
	169,485 „	4,805	
Machinery		4,713	United Kingdom (3).
Fertilizers and Manures ...	576 tons	4,034	United States of America (2), United Kingdom (1).
Cement	4,534 barrels of 400 lb.	2,967	United Kingdom (2).
Paper and Cardboard Manufactures.		2,740	United Kingdom (1).
Soap (all kinds)	1,891 cwt.	2,392	United Kingdom (2).
Silk and Artificial Silk Manufactures.		2,379	United Kingdom (1).
Drugs and Medicines		2,274	United Kingdom (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The economic resources of the Colony are exclusively agricultural, and considering its small size there is an extraordinary variety of production.

The main staple of the Colony is now **arrowroot**, St. Vincent being the principal source of the world supply. Arrowroot is a very pure form of starch derived from the rhizomes of *Maranta arundinacea*. The crop is usually reaped from the end of October to mid-June, and the fields are replanted immediately by reburying small pieces of the rhizomes. The rhizomes are washed and disintegrated, and the starch is extracted by washing. The average yield is about 10 barrels of starch per acre.

The dried starch is classified into one of six different grades on being delivered to the Co-operative Association. The grades are as follows:—(1) Extra-superfine, (2) Superfine, (3) Fine, (4) Good, (5) Fair, (6) Ungraded. About 75 per cent. of the starch, consisting chiefly of grades (2) and (3), is exported to the United States of America in a pulverised form. Starch exported to other countries is usually in the granular form. Shipments are made chiefly in barrels containing 224 lb. of starch, but larger barrels containing 300 lb., kegs, bags and packages are occasionally used.

About four-fifths of the crop is grown on plantations and the remainder by peasant proprietors. All arrowroot for export is now graded, packed, and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association.

The quantity of starch exported varied little from year to year up to 1932. There was, however, a considerable increase in 1933, mainly to the United States of America which is now the chief consumer. This was followed by a large increase in 1934 and a slight increase in 1935 with the possibility of further expansion in 1936.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity lb.	*Value* £.
1931	3,532,327	44,915
1932	3,704,833	47,524
1933	4,589,435	55,510
1934	6,526,003	75,044
1935	6,609,856	76,668

The destination of exports in 1935 was as follows:—

	Quantity lb.	*Value* £.
United Kingdom	1,764,186	19,465
Canada	404,064	4,729
British Guiana	19,309	190
British West Indies	107,033	1,317
United States of America	3,954,400	46,230
European countries	357,184	4,682
Other foreign countries...	3,680	55

Cotton, which used to be the most important staple of the Colony, has now fallen to the fourth place. Like the other West Indian Sea Island cotton industries it recently has been much depressed but definite improvements have been recorded in 1934 and 1935. Prior to 1934 there were heavy accumulations of stocks both in England and in the West Indies but at the end of 1935 the market was bare. This has led to a considerable revival of the industry which is reflected in the increase in the area under this crop from 1,216 acres in 1933-34 to 3,540 acres in 1935-36. These figures do not include Marie Galante cotton which is grown only in the Southern Grenadines. The area under this latter was 721 acres in 1935-36.

The quantity of cotton exported in recent years has been as follows:—

	Sea Island.		*Marie Galante.*	
	Quantity lb.	*Value* £.	*Quantity* lb.	*Value* £.
1931 ...	456,089	25,463	33,809	704
1932 ...	148,860	8,392	68,033	1,417
1933 ...	160,792	8,107	78,508	1,619
1934 ...	204,519	9,346	53,907	1,123
1935 ...	205,459	9,947	38,604	804

A highly purified strain of the finest quality Sea Island cotton is grown and the quality and purity of the seed supply is maintained at a high standard by a Cotton Research Station established by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in St. Vincent since 1920 with a break between 1926 and 1930.

Government aid is extended to peasants through the facilities of the Government Cotton Ginnery. This Ginnery purchases cotton from peasants on a co-operative basis, an advance, depending on ruling market prices, being paid at time of purchase and a bonus subsequently distributed after the costs of ginning, baling and marketing together with a commission have been deducted.

Sugar and allied products are produced to a small extent. One plantation with a modern sugar factory produces sugar; the output for 1935 was 1,500 tons of which 725 tons valued at £6,406 were exported to the United Kingdom, the remainder being consumed locally. A modern distillery is run in conjunction with the sugar factory and in 1935, 28,447 proof gallons of rum were distilled of which 5,468 proof gallons valued at £641 were exported and the remainder consumed locally.

Syrup. 148,357 gallons of syrup and molasses valued at £6,182 were exported, of which 109,989 gallons valued at £4,583 went to the United States of America. With the aid of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund, the syrup industry is being reorganised. A Crop Specialist has been appointed to standardize the method of manufacture and to improve the quality of the product.

Bananas. A Co-operative Banana Association was formed in 1934 and entered into a five year contract with the Canadian Banana Company for the sale of all bananas of the Gros Michel variety produced in the island. To the end of of 1935, 560 acres had been planted with this variety. Shipping commenced in July, 1935 and to the end of the year 5,770 stems equivalent to 3,840 count bunches valued at £400 were exported.

Coconuts and Copra. During the latter part of 1934 interest in this industry was revived by the shipping of whole nuts to Canada and the United States of America. St. Vincent nuts are in good demand because of their size and excellence and exports increased considerably in 1935: 3,391,582 nuts were exported in 1935 as compared with 978,988 nuts in 1934.

The exports of copra declined from 2,148,160 lb. in 1933 to 840,602 lb. in 1935.

	1933.		*1934.*		*1935.*	
	Quantity in lb.	*Value in £.*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*	*Quantity in lb.*	*Value in £*
Copra	2,149,641	8,978	2,015,675	6,551	840,602	3,418
Coconuts—	*nuts*		*nuts*		*nuts*	
United States of America...	—	—	891,730	2,121	2,317,840	6,752
Canada	—	—	60,455	353	1,046,900	3,392
Elsewhere	17,713	38	27,803	64	26,842	71

Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. Owing to the high cost of production because of the ravages of disease and to the high freight charges because of the distance from the Canadian markets, the exports of tomatoes have fallen from 67,648 lb. valued at £500 in 1933 to 19,500 lb. valued at £146 in 1934 and to 10,388 lb. valued at £85 in 1935. The exports of green limes decreased from 1,183,219 valued at £198 in 1934 to 695,570 valued at £166 in 1935.

The Bureau was closed down in July, 1935, but the shipment of green limes will be continued by the Government Cotton Ginnery.

The following commodities were also exported during 1935:—

	Estimated total production.	*Estimated value in £.*
Cassava starch	778,059 lb.	4,124
Sweet potatoes	9,150 bags	2,294
Cocoa	97,242 lb.	913
Peas	100,872 „	622
Tannias		477
Nutmegs	30,240 „	378
Plantains		295
Mace	6,796 „	283
Yams		168
Peanuts	15,282 „	98
Maize	4,261 „	25
Oranges	21,582 No.	22
Ginger	1,532 lb.	4
Grapefruit	2,150 No.	3

A Government granary is maintained in conjunction with the cotton ginnery, at which maize owned by growers is kiln-dried and stored. No corn has been actually purchased during the last two years as at the present low prices it has been found to be uneconomic.

2. FORESTRY.

Some 34,000 acres in the Colony are under natural or secondary forest, but no attempt is at present being made to develop these resources. Useful timber trees are limited and widely dispersed. The following trees occur *Tecoma leucoxylon*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Sterculia caribaea*, *Bursera simaruba*, *Cordia alliodora*, *Tabebuia serratifolia*, *Haematoxylon campechianum*, *Sideroxylon quadriloculare*, and *Hymenea courbaril*; the first four are relatively common.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The following table shows the information collected at the agricultural census of 1931.

Animals.	*Number.*	*Owned by Plantations.*	*Peasants.*	*Computed value.*	*Exported in 1933.*
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	£	
Swine	6,182	50	50	9,273	2,637
Cattle	6,070	40	60	24,280	70
Goats	5,813	15	85	1,844	2,642
Asses	2,365	15	85	1,184	150
Sheep	2,205	90	10	1,212	756
Horses	350	40	60	3,213	7
Mules	169	95	5	1,690	6

The Colony is self-supporting in fresh meat. There are no factories for the disposal of animals and animal products. The export markets are in the immediate neighbourhood, chiefly Barbados and Trinidad.

There is a privately-owned modern dairy farm which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle.

4. Minerals.

No minerals have been found in the Colony.

5. Fisheries.

There are no organised fisheries in the Colony but the peasants practise a good deal of fishing, the catch being consumed locally. There are also small whaling stations on some of the smaller islands.

In 1935 1,675 gallons of whale oil valued at £163 and 832 lb. of turtle shell valued at £269 were exported.

B.

Food Supplies.

Although, so far as most of the principal essential food-stuffs are concerned, the Colony is, or could be, self-supporting, there are substantial imports of food and drink, the total value of imports of these classes in 1935 being about £54,000. The most important items were wheat-flour £15,445, mostly from Canada, fish of all kinds £6,408, mostly salted or dried fish from Canada and Newfoundland, and rice £5,934, almost entirely from British Guiana. Neither wheat-flour nor rice could be produced in the Colony.

VI.—Industry.

Industry is practically non-existent in the Colony, the only industrial establishment not employed in the conversion of agricultural products being an ice factory.

No information is available regarding the labour force, etc., of this factory or of the one rum distillery, four cotton ginneries, or the various establishments for grading and packing local produce.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Neither entrepôt trade nor the tourist traffic are of any importance in the economic life of the Colony.

VIII.—Communications.

St. Vincent is well provided with roads, the road system being divided into two sections, windward and leeward, with cross-communication between the two. The road communications are supplemented by coastal communication by motor launch and canoe, and while the communication between Kingstown the capital and the windward side of the island is carried on mainly by motor vehicle, communication with the leeward side is principally by launch and canoe.

The total length of roads in the island is 376⅛ miles of which 67½ are main roads, 177⅛ by-ways, 53½ Crown land roads, and 78 land settlement roads. 18½ miles of road are oiled and 52⅜ miles macadamized; the remainder are earth roads.

The roads in the Grenadines are 7½ miles in Bequia, about 12 miles in Union Island and about 3 miles in Canouan.

There is communication thrice weekly by sailing boat between St. Vincent and Bequia and weekly communication with the Southern Grenadines by the Government Sloop *Carib*.

Oversea communication with Canada is provided by the weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines call at Kingstown at various intervals.

Mail and cargo for the United Kingdom and United States are also sent by sailing vessel to Barbados and Trinidad for transhipment there and inward mail and cargo is received by the same route.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony. All steam vessels, however, enter at Kingstown; sailing vessels also enter at Union Island. The other two ports, Georgetown and Barrouallie, are seldom used.

The total number of sailing vessels entered in 1935 was 250 (British 248, American 2) of a total net tonnage of 7,678 tons.

The total number of steam vessels entered at Kingstown in 1935 was 195 vessels of a total net tonnage of 640,748 tons distributed as follows:—

	Vessels.	*Tons.*
British	123	499,869
United States	31	67,600
Norwegian	35	64,310
Danish	3	4,563
Swedish	2	4,296
Santo Dominican	1	110

The anchorage at Kingstown is a wide open bay with depths of 18 to 20 fathoms within a quarter of a mile from the shore. The only harbour work is a landing stage or jetty extending 80 yards from the shore, and all cargo must be worked by lighters.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are charged on all imports except those specifically exempted. Specific rates are charged on a large number of specified goods. On the rest there are *ad valorem* duties which, with a few exceptions, are at the rate of 12½ per cent. preferential and 18¾ per cent. general. In all cases some measure of Imperial Preference is provided, generally amounting to one third of the duty; in a few cases Empire goods are admitted free while foreign goods are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

X.—Trade Representatives.

There are no official representatives of the Colony overseas except the West Indian Trade Commissioner maintained jointly by various West Indian Governments in Canada.

The Colony's interests are represented unofficially in the United Kingdom by the West India Committee.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan beween latitude 51° and 53° S. and longitude 57° and 62° W., that is almost exactly the same latitude as the British Isles, but south of the Equator. There are two main islands known as the East and West Falklands which are divided by the Falkland Sound, and a group of about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The approximate area of the group is 4,618 square miles. Port Stanley, the capital of the Colony, is situated in East Falkland.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands and Graham's Land.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in 54½° South latitude; the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. This group is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude; and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the fiftieth and eightieth meridians of west longitude.

South Georgia with an area of 1,450 square miles is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion which is inhabited throughout the year, with the exception of a meteorological station maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys.

In the Falkland Islands there are distinct summer and winter seasons, but the seasonal variations are less marked than those of the United Kingdom by reaon of the scanty tree vegetation of the Islands. The mean average temperature is lower than in the United Kingdom. During 1935 the highest temperature registered at Stanley was 68° F. and the lowest temperature was 18° F. The total rainfall for the year was about 33 inches.

In the Dependencies the climate approximates closely to conditions in the Antarctic. In South Georgia the mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year, and glaciers descend on a grand scale right to the sea. During 1935 the average mean temperature recorded at Grytviken, Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, was 33·35° F. Rain fell on 67 days and snow or sleet on 146 days.

Of the total area of the Colony, estimated at 2,955,520 acres, some 2,875,520 acres are in private ownership, and some 80,000 acres remain in the possession of the Government. Of this area it is estimated that 2,248,320 acres are suitable for pasture.

The land is held for the most part in very large units. The estates of the Falkland Islands Company approximate to 1,000,000 acres; there are 4 estates of between 100,000 and 200,000 acres and 10 estates between 40,000 and 100,000 acres. Altogether excluding Government lands and urban sites there are only 30 estates in the Colony, one of under 10 acres, one between 100 and 1,000 acres and the remainder over 1,000 acres each.

The land of the Dependencies is owned by the Government. A few plots have been leased for use as whaling stations.

II.—Population.

The population of the Colony as shown by the 1931 Census was 2,392. 443 persons were engaged on sheep farming, and 284 were employed either by the Government or by the Falkland Islands Company.

There is no aboriginal population and the whole community is made up of European settlers, mostly English or Scotch, and their descendants.

On the 31st of December, 1935, the estimated population was 2,432, made up of 1,349 males and 1,083 females.

There is no permanent population in the Dependencies other than South Georgia. During the whaling season the population exceeds 1,000, almost all males. Out of that season it falls to 300 or even less. On 26th April, 1931, the combined population of South Georgia and the South Shetlands, as shown in the Census, was 708 males and 1 female. The majority are Scandinavian, the remainder British.

III.—Finance.

A. Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is United Kingdom coinage and a paper currency of 10s., £1, and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Note Ordinance, 1930. During 1935 the currency note issue stood at £22,000.

There is a Government Savings Bank in the Colony, which is, as its name implies, solely a bank of deposit. There are no other banks of any kind. On the 31st December, 1935, the number of depositors was 1,032 and the total amounts standing to their credit was £251,314.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of 1 per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no Public Debt.

2. (A) The Revenues of the Colony and Dependencies for 1936 were estimated at £57,841 and £14,650, respectively, but as the former figure includes a contribution of £8,000 by the Dependencies towards the cost of the Central Administration, the estimated net combined revenue was £64,491. In 1935 the actual revenue amounted to £49,813 in the case of the Colony, and to £12,617 in the case of the Dependencies.

Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936).

Self-balancing Departments.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
Post Office	1,475	2,095
Wireless	1,040	1,190
Electrical and Telephones	1,310	1,996
Water supply	350	150
	£4,175	£5,431

Net deficit £1,256.

General Revenue.

Head.	£	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	26,030	41·8
2. Dues, Licences, Fees, Internal Revenue, Crown Lands, rents, sales etc.	14,502	24·6
3. Interest	14,600	24·7
4. Miscellaneous	5,184	8·9
	60,316	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure...	4,175	
	£64,491	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from—

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign countries.* £	*Total.* £
Class I	5,831	5	366	6,202
Class III	—	—	78	78
	5,831	5	444	6,280

3. The estimated total expenditure for 1936 was £58,994 excluding the £8,000 contributed by the Dependencies towards the cost of the Central Administration.

Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936).

Head.	£	*Percentage.*
1. Administration	28,411	51·9
2. Economic Development	6,800	10·8
3. Social Services	14,542	26·8
4. Non-effective (i.e. Pensions)	1,710	3·7
5. Defence	2,100	3·9
6. Loss on self-balancing Departments	1,256	2·9
	54,819	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set off against Revenue	4,175	
	£58,994	

4. The excess of the Colony's assets over its liabilities on 31st December, 1935, amounted to £296,904, as under:—

	£
Land Sales Fund	241,200
Other surplus (i.e. General Account)	55,704
	£296,904

The Dependencies had a surplus of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1935, of £332,317, which was divided up as follows:—

	£
Research and Development Fund	326,209
"Discovery" Pension Fund	6,108
	£332,317

5. The Colony has not received any grant-in-aid since 1885.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Exports.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) from the Colony and its Dependencies to:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	730,944	—	729,275	1,460,219
1932	238,750	—	242,614	481,364
1933	441,256	—	13,069	454,325
1934	580,674	—	17,526	598,200
1935	417,405	—	32,379	449,784

(ii) *Domestic Exports, by Classes,* 1935.

To:—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	—	355,989	59,583	—	415,572
Total Empire	—	355,989	59,583	—	415,572
French West Africa	—	13,000	—	—	13,000
Argentine Republic	—	4,500	4,774	—	9,274
Other foreign countries... ...	—	290	—	—	290
Total foreign countries ...	—	17,790	4,774	—	22,564
GRAND TOTAL	—	373,779	64,357	—	438,136

These statistics of exports are really somewhat misleading. The whale oil is a "domestic export" only in the most technical sense of the term, and the totals include some £94,000 worth of whale oil which is shown among the imports and should therefore be classified as a re-export. The real domestic exports of the Colony are the wool and minor animal products, of which particulars are given in section V below.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of destination with values in £'000.*
Class II.			
Whale Oil	111,048 barrels	245,815	United Kingdom (229), French West Africa (13).
Wool	4,159,052 lb.	109,381	United Kingdom (all).
Seal Oil	4,121 barrels	8,365	United Kingdom (8).
Hides and Skins—			
Sheep Skins	683 bales	6,362	United Kingdom (6).
Hides	1,181	565	United Kingdom (all).
		6,927	
Class III.			
Guano	99,787 bags	62,768	United Kingdom (58), Argentine Republic (4).

Imports.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) into the Colony and its Dependencies from:—*

	United Kingdom. £	*Rest of Empire.* £	*Foreign Countries.* £	*Total.* £
1913	152,958	4,351	85,784	243,093
1932	95,329	—	91,473	186,802
1933	94,711	—	175,107	269,818
1934	106,202	84	190,515	296,801
1935	121,590	12,672	143,818	278,080

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

From :—	*Class I.* £	*Class II.* £	*Class III.* £	*Class IV.* £	*Total Merchandise.* £
United Kingdom	29,242	28,500	61,244	2,604	121,590
Rest of Empire	124	6,048	1,500	5,000	12,672
Total Empire	29,366	34,548	62,744	7,604	134,262
Dutch West Indies	—	24,184	—	—	24,184
Norway	2,556	533	13,275	—	16,364
Argentine Republic	4,610	112	3,515	3,172	11,409
Uruguay	4,174	1,145	2,729	1,139	9,187
Canary Islands	—	8,842	—	—	8,842
Chile	403	4,188	358	1,260	6,209
Other foreign countries... ...	1,436	3,321	1,251	—	6,008
Total foreign countries ...	13,179	42,325	21,128	5,571	82,203
GRAND TOTAL	42,545	76,873	83,872	13,175	216,465

In addition whale oil (£60,015) and whale meat meal (£1,600) to the value of £61,615 were imported from the "High Seas."

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Value* £	*Principal countries of origin with value in* £'000.
Class I.		
Provisions, unenumerated	28,488	United Kingdom (19), Argentine Republic (3), Uruguay (3), Norway (2).
Tobacco	4,320	United Kingdom (4).
Fruit, Vegetables, etc.	2,564	United Kingdom (1), Uruguay (1).
Spirits	2,047	United Kingdom (2).
Corn and Fodder	2,031	Argentine Republic (1), Uruguay (1).
Beer	2,006	United Kingdom (2).
Class II.		
Coal, Coke and Oil Fuel	68,692	United Kingdom (27), Dutch West Indies (24), Canary Islands (9), British West Indies (6).
Whale Oil	60,015	"High Seas" (all).
Timber	8,181	Chile (4), United Kingdom (2).
Class III.		
Hardware, Machinery and Ammunition	30,721	United Kingdom (23), Norway (7).
Paints and Oils	8,262	United Kingdom (5), Uruguay (2).
Chemicals, crude and fine	7,838	United Kingdom (4), Argentine Republic (3).
Bags and bagging	5,756	United Kingdom (5).
Drapery, Fancy Goods and Haberdashery	5,650	United Kingdom (4), Norway (1).
Furniture and effects	4,851	United Kingdom (3), Cyprus (1).
Apparel	4,376	United Kingdom (4).
Canvas, Rope, etc.	4,195	Norway (3), United Kingdom (1).
Class IV.		
Animals, not for food	8,988	New Zealand (5), Argentine Republic (2), Chile (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

For practical purposes sheep farming is the sole industry of the Colony and at the present time **wool** is almost the sole export. When prices are remunerative, *skins*, *tallow*, and a small quantity of *hides* are shipped.

Sheep farming is carried on extensively rather than intensively; the farms vary in extent from 24,000 acres to 150,000 acres and carry on the average between 8,000 and 35,000 sheep, or, say, one sheep to between 3 and 5 acres.

Statistics of production, as opposed to export, of wool are not kept, but the two are, for practical purposes, identical. The average production during recent years has been four million pounds annually. The average price realized in 1935 was between 7d. and 8d. per lb. as against an average price of 11d. per lb. in 1934, and just over 6d. per lb. in 1933.

Economic conditions were as difficult and disappointing in 1935 as in the preceding year. Prices for wool and other produce continued at levels which left little or no profit to farmers.

Although the number of sheep in the Colony had fallen from 800,000 in 1900, to 615,682 in 1935, the weight of wool per head had increased considerably, and in 1930 the average weight per fleece was 7·1 pounds compared with 5·1 pounds in 1890. The Romney strain of sheep, which predominates in every flock in the islands, is the best suited for local conditions and produces a wool for which there is a good demand. During 1935 a number of rams of the Romney Marsh and Corriedale types was imported from New Zealand for the purpose of improving flocks.

In addition to the sheep, the farms of the Colony carried the following stock in 1935:—3,378 horses, 10,072 cattle, and 29 swine.

It is estimated that during 1935 the total amount of production of sheep products was as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value* £.
Wool	4,195,052 lb.	109,381
Sheepskins	170 tons	6,362
Tallow	200 tons	2,070

All the above produce was exported.

In addition 1,181 hides valued at £565 were produced and exported.

Almost all the wool is exported in the grease to London; it is estimated that about half this wool is, in due course, re-exported from United Kingdom.

Exports of wool during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *lb.*	*Value.* £
1931	3,931,593	125,818
1932	3,934,852	109,475
1933	4,021,444	100,749
1934	3,992,984	130,325
1935	4,195,052	109,381

All Falkland Islands wool falls into the crossbred category. The quality is somewhat coarser than Punta Arenas wool and ranges from 46's to 56's according to the conventional standard. It is particularly suitable for high grade hosiery. It commands a fair average price compared with other wools of comparable quality and a somewhat higher price than Patagonian wool. Non-pastoral agriculture can hardly be said to exist, although it is of interest to observe that the acreage under cultivation, mainly of forage crops, is increasing.

There are no forests, and no mineral deposits suitable for working have been discovered.

The Falkland Islands Sealing Company, Limited, which has confined its activities to the production of oil from hair seal, discontinued operations in 1931 and 1932 owing to the unfavourable market. The Company was successful, however, in disposing of the stocks remaining unsold from previous seasons, and in 1933 it operated for a short period of three months and produced approximately 300 tons of oil from hair seal of an export value of £4,660. Owing, however, to unfavourable market conditions the Company was unable to show a profit on the season's working. Operations were suspended until 1935 when the Company produced some 300 tons of oil at an export value of £4,135.

In the Dependencies **whaling**, and, on a smaller scale **sealing**, are the only industries. The whaling season is restricted to the period from the 16th of September to 31st May annually, while sealing operations are carried on at South Georgia from 1st March to 31st October. It is proposed to restrict the whaling season still more in the near future.

The catch for the whole of the 1935 season amounted to 5,838 seals, as against 4,438 seals in 1934, an increase of 1,400 seals. The yield of oil amounted to 11,892 barrels as compared with 8,896 barrels in 1934, being an increase of 2,996 barrels. The average yield per seal was practically the same as that for 1934, being 2·037 barrels compared with 2 barrels in 1934. For the purpose of comparison the following table shows the catch, production of oil and the average per seal for the past five seasons:—

Season.	*No. of Seals.*	*Production.*	*Average.*
1931	5,929	11,580	1·953
1932	5,172	9,867	1·907
1933	5,987	12,252	2·046
1934	4,438	8,896	2·004
1935	5,838	11,892	2·037

Operations were commenced at the beginning of March and suspended simultaneously with the cessation of whaling on the 5th of April. A resumtion of operations took place on the 15th of September, but hunting was confined to the areas from Cape Buller to Cape Saunders and from Larsen Point to Cape Disappointment as the area between Cape Nunes and Cape North was heavily packed with ice and quite inaccessible. Seals were scarce but those taken were in excellent condition. A scarcity of seals continued until about the 8th of October when considerable numbers began to haul up and this fact coupled with much improved ice conditions in Division I and favourable weather to the end of the season enabled the Company to bring their operations to a very successful termination.

Whaling operations were very closely curtailed during the 1935-36 season. No floating factories operated under licence from the Government, although a good number of expeditions fished on the high seas and off the ice-pack, the catch being restricted by agreement on a quota basis. The land station at Deception Island remained closed, fishing being suspended entirely at the South Shetlands and also at the South Orkneys. At South Georgia only two of the five land stations conducted operations.

The number of whales taken was 1,785, made up of 520 fin, 1,221 blue, 41 humpback, and 3 sperm; 143,192 barrels of oil, and 114,666 bags of guano were produced.

The output of oil and guano at land stations during recent years has been as follows:—

	Oil. *Quantity in barrels.*	*Guano.* *Quantity in bags.*
1931	124,337	113,420
1932	54,583	49,572
1933	132,190	123,996
1934	108,261	91,073
1935	143,192	114,666

The figures of export from the Dependencies in Section IV refer to the year ending 31st December, 1935. While the above figures are in respect of the season September to May.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Colony has a very limited range of local production and is dependent on importation for almost all kinds of foodstuffs other than meat. Natural conditions (save in respect of cereals) are not such as to render it impossible for the Colony to become self-supporting.

VI.—Industry.

Apart from the operations connected with conversion of the local products for export there is no industry of any kind in the Colony or Dependencies.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

None.

VIII.—Communications.

There are no railways in the Colony and no roads beyond the town of Stanley and its immediate vicinity. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat.

The inter-insular service alike for passengers and for mails devolves principally on the s.s. *Lafonia*, a vessel of some 600 tons deadweight belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, facilities being arranged as far as practicable so as to afford connexions with in-coming and out-going sailings for overseas. Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Montevideo, to which port a service is maintained, in accordance with actual requirements by the s.s. *Lafonia*, which is running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. In addition, calls are made at Stanley by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, but these tend to become more irregular and infrequent partly on account of the depression in trade. Since the opening of the Panama Canal the passenger vessels of this Company have visited the Colony at increasingly rare intervals, and recently they have arrived once only in the year in the course of a tourist cruise round South America.

The distance from Stanley to Montevideo is rather more than a thousand miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Lafonia* averages 4½ days, and by other vessels from 3 to 5 days according to the class of vessel.

The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Montevideo, is 26 days; by the direct route passenger vessels complete the journey in the same time and the cargo vessels require upwards of a month to five weeks on the voyage home, which is performed almost invariably from Stanley to London without intermediate stop, and on the outward voyage upwards of five weeks dependent on the number of intermediate stops.

On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails occur every four to five weeks.

The contract with the Tonsberg Whaling Company for the conveyance of mails to and from South Georgia was terminated in the early part of 1933, and provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for the maintenance of communication by the s.s. *Lafonia*, which makes two voyages a year usually in March and November. The time taken on the voyage between Stanley and South Georgia averages 3½ days.

During the whaling season, October-April, opportunities occur from time to time for the conveyance of mails between Europe and South Georgia by means of floating factories and transports engaged in the Whaling Industry. There is also a fairly reliable service three times in the year between Buenos Aires and Grytviken by the motor auxiliary s.v. *Tijuca* of the Compania Argentina de Pesca.

In 1935 the following vessels were entered at the ports shown from ports outside the Colony and Dependencies:—

	British vessels.		*Foreign vessels.*	
Port.	*Number.*	*Net tonnage.*	*Number.*	*Net tonnage.*
Stanley	15	39,335	—	—
Fox Bay (West Falkland) ...	5	1,082	2	606
South Georgia	42	99,224	23	25,844

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Import duties are charged only on beer, wines, spirits, tobacco, and matches. A preferential rate is charged on bottled British wines, the duty being 4s. 6d. per dozen reputed quarts as against a duty of 6s. 9d. per dozen reputed quarts on other wines. Import duties at the rate of nine-tenths of the general tariff rates are charged on cigars, cigarettes, cut and manufactured tobacco, and snuff manufactured in any part of the British Empire from tobacco which is the produce of any such part. The import duty on matches does not apply to matches manufactured in and consigned from the United Kingdom or any part of the British Empire.

X.—Trade Representatives.

There is no official Trade Representative in London. The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, which was formed in 1851 and has its head office at 61, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, is an important commercial organization carrying on business in the Colony.

DEPENDENCIES IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

FIJI.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony of Fiji comprises a number of islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Fijian Group situated between latitude 15° and 22° S. and longitude 177° W. and 175° E. comprises about 250 islands of which about 80 are inhabited.

The largest islands are Vitilevu (4,053 square miles), in which is situated Suva, the capital of the Colony (1,743 miles from Sydney, New South Wales and 1,140 miles from Auckland, New Zealand), Vanualevu (2,128 square miles) Taveuni (166 square miles), and Kadavu (165 square miles).

The islands of Rotuma (14 square miles in all), a dependency of Fiji, lie somewhat to the north and east.

The total area of the Colony, including Rotuma, is approximately 7,083 square miles. Of this area about three-sevenths is of a mountainous character and suitable only for forest, while another two-sevenths is mountainous but suited for cattle.

The mountains in the main islands rise to a height of between 3,500 and 4,500 feet.

The climate is comparatively cool for the tropics, though rather humid, temperature varying little from month to month. In 1935 at Suva, the highest maximum temperature was 94° F. on 5th February, the lowest maximum being 72° F. on the 28th and 31st August, whilst the highest and lowest minima were 79° F. on the 16th and 17th February, and 63° F. on 22nd September respectively. Suva's rainfall for 1935 amounted to 163·62 inches or 44·12 inches above the normal, November being the wettest month, also the wettest November on record with a total of 26·55 inches, and June the driest with 4·67 inches.

Rainfall is considerable, though there are two distinct zones known as the wet and dry districts. Rainfall in the wet zone, or the south-eastern portions of the main islands, is largely of the orographical type, whilst in the wet districts, which lie to the north and west, rainfall is mostly associated with the passage of depressions. The averages vary between 60 inches to 84 inches and 90 inches to 210 inches respectively, but considerable variations occur from year to year.

In 1931 the rainfall was considerably above the normal and quite exceptional figures were recorded at Nandarivatu, the Hill Station in Tholo North. The total for the year was 268 inches, of which 97 inches fell in February, 24·2 inches falling in a single day. The 1932 total was even greater, 332 inches being recorded, 90 inches falling in February.

The year 1935 was generally very wet, six stations only showing a slight deficiency. The wettest areas were the south-eastern portions of the main islands. 223 inches fell at Nayavu in the Tailevu district, 52 inches of which fell in January, whilst Nandarivatu's total was 140 inches which is the normal for that station; Lautoka and Mba received 86 inches and 91 inches respectively. January, October, November and December were exceptionally wet months, November being the wettest, whilst June was the driest. In January, November and December widespread rains occurred, the daily total ranging between 6 and 10 inches.

Hurricanes are experienced from time to time, and a particularly severe one, accompanied by unprecedented floods, visited the Colony in February, 1931, causing heavy loss of life and considerable damage to property and food crops. Since that date there have been no hurricanes or cyclones in the Colony.

Most of the land in the Colony belongs to the natives, but prior to the British occupation European settlers had acquired large areas of land from the native chiefs and the total area of land alienated to settlers, either as freehold or on long lease is now about one-fifth of the Colony. Since 1912 it has been illegal to sell native land except to the Government, but leases up to 99 years are permitted. At the end of 1935 the following land had been alienated or was in process of alienation:—

Nature of title.	*Number of titles.*	*Area in acres.*
Freehold	1,593	532,639
Leases of Crown land ...	732	21,464
Leases of native land ...	7,820	311,306
	10,145	865,409

The Government holds "open to settlement" in various parts of the Colony some 180,000 acres of land suited for such various purposes as cattle and sheep runs, coconut, rubber, and banana plantations.

II.—Population, etc.

The main and original population of the Colony is Fijian and Rotuman, but there is a very large domiciled community of Indian origin, and smaller European, half-castes, Polynesian and Chinese communities.

The estimated population on the 31st of December, 1935, was as follows:—

Fijian	99,953
Rotuman	2,561
European	4,938
Half-caste	3,846
Indian	85,892
Polynesian	1,982
Chinese	1,486
Others	1,394
	202,052

The Fijian race is perhaps the only Melanesian race in the South Pacific Islands which has passed the point of decline and is on the up grade. In 1870 the population was estimated (perhaps wrongly) at 300,000, in 1881 it was 114,748; and in 1891, 105,800; in 1905 just under 87,000. From 1905 to 1911 it was stationary and rose to 91,000 in 1917. It was reduced by the influenza pandemic of 1918 to 85,569, and has since been rising steadily. Other sections of the population are also increasing.

The Fijians are all members of land-owning tribal units, and have the right to use a portion of the tribal lands for cultivation or cattle raising; they do not normally accept paid employment except in order to earn money for some specific purpose. About 10 per cent. of the adult males are so employed at any one time, but the period of employment of any individual seldom exceeds a year at a time. Only very few leave their communities to become regular wage-earners.

Their employment falls mainly under the five following classes:—agricultural labourers, casual labourers, artisans, seamen, and domestic servants.

Indians mostly cultivate small holdings or allotments and also serve as contract labourers. The principal employer is the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which has, however, adopted the policy of encouraging the Indians and Fijians to grow on their own holdings crops of sugar cane for purchase by the Company.

There is no unemployment among the Indians. From a comparative small plot of land an Indian farmer can draw all the requirements for himself and his family except clothing.

Europeans and half-castes are employed principally in various skilled and industrial capacities.

The Chinese are for the most part market-gardeners, artisans, and traders.

Of the whole agricultural community approximately 60 per cent. is dependent for its livelihood directly or indirectly on the Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

Immigration and emigration are no longer important factors in the economic life of the community. Indian immigration and emigration are now trivial, the movement in either direction not amounting to more than about one-half per cent. in 1935.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The Currency Notes Ordinance, 1933, authorized the issue of currency notes ranging from 5s. to £20 and linked the Fiji pound with sterling at the rate of £111 Fiji to £100 sterling. The Coinage Ordinance, 1934, authorized the issue of a local coinage covering silver coins (6d., 1s., and 2s.) and cupro-nickel pierced coins (½d. and 1d.) which are legal tender for the payment of amounts not exceeding forty shillings and one shilling respectively.

The Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales maintain branches in the territory.

The Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to £269,985 at the 31st December, 1935, on behalf of 8,517 depositors.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. The total public debt on 31st December, 1935, was £F.1,414,030, the annual charges in 1935 being £F.87,432 and sinking fund contributions amounting to £F.17,590.

The value of the sinking funds on the 31st of December, 1935, was £F.120,909.

Particulars of the loans are as follows:—

Specific 1946 loan of £765,000 sterling (£F.849,150) at 5 per cent. Ordinance No. 7 of 1928.

Public Purposes 1955 loan of £171,408 sterling (£F.190,263) at 5 per cent. Ordinance No. 2 of 1929.

Public Works 1959 loan of £154,996 sterling (£F.172,046) at 4 per cent. (£160,000 authorized). Ordinance No. 14 of 1932.

1960/70 loan of £182,496 sterling (£F.202,571) at 3 per cent. (£180,000 sterling authorized). Ordinances Nos. 51 of 1930 and 17 of 1934.

2. (A) *Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue. £F.	*Expenditure.* £F.	*Net Deficit.* £F.
Post Office	25,540	26,165	625

General Revenue.

Head.	£F.	*Percentage.*
1. Customs	380,500	58·2
2. Port, Wharfage, and Lighthouse dues	26,000	4·0
3. Native taxes	10,000	1·5
4. Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	98,150	15·0
5. Fees of Court or Office, payments for specific services and reimbursements-in-aid	65,624	10·0
6. Rent of Government Property	14,070	2·2
7. Interest	42,330	6·5
8. Miscellaneous	16,240	2·5
9. Land Sales and Premia on Leases	500	0·1
	653,414	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against Expenditure	25,540	
Colonial Development Fund...	6,500	
	£685,454	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£F.	£F.	£F.	£F.
Class I ...	30,570	85,097	9,482	125,149
Class II ...	586	4,067	159	4,812
Class III ...	87,701	36,185	98,426	222,312
Class IV ...	6	—	—	6
	118,863	125,349	108,067	352,279
Parcel Post ...				4,936
				357,215

3. *Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year* 1936).

Head.	£F.	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department	625	0·1
2. Charges on account of public debt	87,962	13·0
3. Administration	251,380	37·1
4. Economic development	98,252	14·5
5. Social services	192,893	28·5
6. Non-effective (Pensions)	36,247	5·3
7. Defence	9,930	1·5
	677,289	100
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set-off against Revenue ...	25,540	
	£702,829	

Reserve Fund.—At the 31st December, 1935, the Colony's Reserve Fund (including the Immigration Fund Proceeds Account) amounted to £F.250,000, and the surplus of Assets over Liabilities was £F.353,416.

No grants-in-aid have been received during recent years. The only external financial assistance received is in respect of grants from the Colonial Development Fund which amounted to £F.11,394 in 1935.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to*:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	41,085	1,375,334	9,521	1,425,940
1932	847,053	777,128	72,568	1,696,749*
	£F.	£F.	£F.	£F.
1933	849,213	717,360	156,040	1,722,613*
1934	674,395	678,495	100,717	1,456,455*
1935	896,944	711,174	185,032	1,793,150*

* Excluding ships' stores, the value of which was as follows:—

	£		£F.
1932	2,215	1934	2,848
	£F.	1935	17,461
1933	2,916		

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes*, 1935.

To:—	*Class I.*	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Class V.*	*Total Merchandise.*
	£F.	£F.	£F.	£F.	£F.	£F.
United Kingdom	852,105	26,287	441	—	—	878,833
Canada	457,273	—	—	—	—	457,273
Australia	18,178	40,777	19	—	54,019	112,993
New Zealand	81,261	297	1,690	—	—	83,248
Rest of Empire	1,799	1,885	4,480	—	—	8,164
Total Empire	1,410,616	69,246	6,630	—	54,019	1,540,511
Europe	—	81,904	—	—	—	81,904
United States of America ...	—	40,632	—	—	—	40,632
Other foreign countries ...	303	61,817	24	29	—	62,173
Total foreign countries	303	184,353	24	29	—	184,709
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,410,919	253,599	6,654	29	54,019	1,725,220

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with values in £F'000.*
Class I.		£F.	
Sugar, raw	135,632 tons	1,314,128	United Kingdom (850), Canada (453), New Zealand (11).
Fruit—			
Fresh—			
Bananas	303,127 bunches	66,863	New Zealand (59), Canada (4), Australia (3)
Mandarines	5,805 cases	3,487	New Zealand (3).
Other		2,132	New Zealand (2).
Canned—			
Pineapples	114.794 lb.	1,718	New Zealand (1).
		74,200	
Molasses	16,545 tons	16,545	Australia (14), New Zealand (2).

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £F.	*Principal countries of destination with values in £F'000.*
Class II.			
Copra	26,081 tons	220,478	Europe (71), United States of America (40), Australia (34), Mexico (31), United Kingdom (21).
Shell—			
Trocas	298 „	20,226	Europe (15), United Kingdom (2), Japan (2).
Turtle	1,670 lb.	1,342	United Kingdom (all).
Pearl	71 cwt.	81	
		21,649	
Class V.			
Gold, raw	6,933 oz.	54,019	Australia (all).

IMPORTS.

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1913	152,998	671,774	79,196	903,968
1932	250,748	488,954	95,748	857,346*
	£F.	£F.	£F.	£F.
1933	36,151	562,192	119,315	1,069,226*
1934	362,763	427,935	180,702	995,204*
1935	495,992	532,160	204,458	1,257,287*

* Includes imports by parcel post, not shewn in preceding columns, the value of which was as follows:—

	£		£F.
1932	21,896	1934	23,804
	£F.	1935	24,677
1933	21,608		

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1935.

	Class I. £F.	*Class II.* £F.	*Class III.* £F.	*Class IV.* £F.	*Total Merchandise.* £F.
From:—					
United Kingdom	32,440	265	449,950	—	482,655
Australia	137,640	28,827	140,703	202	307,372
India	23,265	124	63,366	—	86,755
Canada	12,812	15,010	29,001	—	56,823
New Zealand	28,994	1,592	14,623	296	45,505
Rest of Empire	27,645	435	9,197	—	37,277
Total Empire	262,796	46,253	706,840	498	1,016,387
United States of America ...	8,132	4,304	82,714	—	95,150
Japan	162	—	39,462	1	39,625
Dutch East Indies	—	4,887	20,868	—	25,755
Germany	62	—	11,647	—	11,709
Other foreign countries	10,554	521	19,557	—	30,632
Total foreign countries ...	18,910	9,712	174,248	1	202,871
Parcel Post	—	—	—	24,677	24,677
GRAND TOTAL	281,706	55,965	881,088	25,176	1,243,935

In addition bullion and specie to the value of £13,337 was imported from the United Kingdom and £15 from Australia.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £F.	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £F'000.*
Class I.			
Grain, Flour, Pulse, etc.—			
Flour and Wheatmeal ...	2,697 tons	21,417	Australia (21).
Rice	1,202 „	12,607	Burma (9).
Dholl	604 „	7,133	India (7).
Other		288	
		41,385	
Sharps and Pollard	5,081 „	38,731	Australia (all).
Tobacco—			
Manufactured	79,923 lb.	23,101	Australia (23).
Cigarettes	22,324 „	8,844	United Kingdom (7), Australia (1).
Other	1,453 „	255	
	103,700	32,200	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article. *Class I*—continued.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £F.	*Principal Countries of origin with amounts in* £F'000.
Fruit and Vegetables—			
Fruit—			
Fresh	146 tons	3,363	United States of America (1), Australia (1), New Zealand (1).
Dried	87 „	1,772	Australia (1).
Preserved	32 „	1,361	Australia (1).
Total fruit	265 „	6,496	
Vegetables—			
Potatoes	1,172 „	8,729	New Zealand (6), Australia (2).
Onions	716 „	5,016	Australia (4).
Other	113 „	2,836	Australia (2).
Total vegetables	2,001 „	16,581	
Total fruit and vegetables	2,266 „	23,077	
Tea	2,396 cwt.	21,131	Ceylon (17), China (2).
Spirits—			
Whisky, in bottle	8,370 gal.	9,409	United Kingdom (all).
„ in bulk	6,307 „	6,830	United Kingdom (all).
Other	3,355 „	2,211	United Kingdom (1).
	18,032 „	18,450	
Meats—			
Beef, fresh and canned	236 tons	11,544	New Zealand (7), Australia (4).
Bacon, Hams, etc.	35 „	3,991	New Zealand (3).
Mutton, fresh and canned	43 „	2,450	New Zealand (1), Australia (1).
Other	1 „	34	
	315 „	18,019	
Fish	455 „	17,878	Canada (12), United States of America (4).
Class II.			
Timber—			
Rough	2,524,878 ft.	15,851	Australia (8), Canada (7).
Dressed	1,223,614 „	8,582	Canada (7), New Zealand (1).
Other		301	
		24,734	
Coal	31,563 tons	19,767	Australia (19).
Oil, crude	1,467,996 gal.	8,799	Dutch East Indies (4), United States of America (4).
Class III.			
Drapery—			
Cotton and Artificial silk piece goods.	5,178,583 yds.	117,167	United Kingdom (99), Japan (12), India (5).
Textile piece goods	336,431 „	15,568	Japan (10), United Kingdom (4).
Other		42,447	United Kingdom (21), Japan (10), Hong Kong (2), Australia (2), New Zealand (2).
		175,182	
Machinery—			
Sugar		30,544	United Kingdom (16), Australia (13).
Mining		29,835	Australia (12), United States of America (9), United Kingdom (7).
Agricultural		11,613	United Kingdom (5), Australia (4), United States of America (2).
Other		29,603	United Kingdom (21), Australia (5), United States of America (2).
		101,595	
Hardware		89,061	United Kingdom (56), Australia (19), United States of America (5).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	1,206,823 gal.	27,205	Dutch East Indies (16), United States of America (11).
Kerosene	402,252 „	13,443	United States of America (8), Dutch East Indies (5).
Lubricating	96,891 „	10,111	United States of America (6), United Kingdom (4).
Other	1,080 „	84	
	1,707,046 „	50,843	

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935—continued.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £F.	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in* £F'000.
Class III—continued.			
Bags and Sacks	180,888 doz.	50,466	India (5).
Motor cars, etc., and parts—			
Motor cars	153 vehicles	21,065	United Kingdom (9), Canada (8), United States of America (4).
Motor lorries	83 „	9,438	Canada (6), United Kingdom (2).
Tractors and parts		3,668	United States of America (3).
Tyres and tubes		8,589	Canada (5), United Kingdom (3).
		42,760	
Manures	5,495 tons	30,192	United Kingdom (21), Australia (7), Palestine (2).
Iron and Steel Manufactures ...	1,952 „	24,933	United Kingdom (21), Australia (2).
Cinematograph films	3,982,147 ft.	23,819	United States of America (17), United Kingdom (4).
Rails, Crossings, etc.		17,382	United Kingdom (15), Australia (2).
Fancy Goods and Toilet Requisites.		15,288	United Kingdom (6), Japan (3), Australia (2).
Drugs		12,866	United Kingdom (6), Australia (4).
Paints		12,803	United Kingdom (8), Australia (4).

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The resources of the Colony are almost exclusively agricultural.

The most important product is **sugar**, the production of which is entirely controlled by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, an Australian Company with refineries in Australia and New Zealand.

Approximately eighty-five per cent. of the cane grown is produced by Indians, principally tenant farmers working on land leased from the Company; a little is grown by Fijians, who are being encouraged to take an interest in cane-growing; and the rest is grown in the Company's own plantations. The Company purchases cane from the cane-growers at a fixed price.

The Company owns five mills, four on Vitilevu and one on Vanualevu. These mills are understood to be well-equipped and the Company's cost of production compares favourably with those of other Empire producers.

The crushing season lasts from June to December, and the sugar is exported as it is made. The total crop varies widely from year to year according to climatic conditions.

The area cropped and the total crop for each crop year for the past five years were:—

	Area Cropped. *Acres.*	*Yield of Cane.* *Tons.*
1931	38,789	663.473
1932	39,055	530.737
1933	44,672	1,079,160
1934	44,712	868,438
1935	42,899	815,139

Exports in recent years have been:—

	Sugar.		*Molasses.*	
	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £F.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £F.
1931 ...	67,937	624,310	9,019	9,019
1932 ...	131,302	1,289,239	9,448	9,448
1933 ...	113,836	1,180,782	12,937	12,937
1934 ...	103,863	1,069,049	16,828	16,828
1935 ...	135,632	1,314,128	16,545	16,545

The sugar is exported principally to the United Kingdom and Canada. Small quantities are occasionally sent to New Zealand.

There is no production of rum in Fiji.

Coconuts.—Although the combined value of the products exported falls behind that of sugar, the cultivation of the coconut palm is, from the point of view of area cultivated, over three times as important as that of sugar. In 1935 the area under coconut palm was 130,772 acres.

Production is organized both on a system of European-owned estates of varying size and also on a system of Fijian communal ownership, each system being reponsible for about half the total production.

The labour on the estates is largely Fijian working on one-year contracts.

The principal product exported is copra, and there is some export of fresh coconuts. The following table shows the figures of the last five years:—

	Copra.		*Coconuts.*	
	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £F.	*Number.*	*Value.* £F.
1931	16,917	177,786	300,860	906
1932	15,076	170.240	330,930	994
1933	22,597	195,788	251.330	754
1934	23,520	127,941	300,040	807
1935	26,081	220,478	164,000	490

Since 1930 exports have been lower than in the immediately preceding years, owing partly to drought in 1930 and the bad weather of early 1931 and largely to the great fall in prices. All sections of the copra-producing community suffered from the price decline, which continued throughout 1934, but improved during 1935. There is no doubt that many European-owned estates were worked at a loss, but there has been no general tendency towards the breaking up of estates or the foreclosure of mortgages. A Committee was appointed to consider what measures of assistance to the industry were possible and certain export charges have been remitted. The Fijian producer is not so seriously affected by the low price, but is tempted to neglect his plantations.

The Department of Agriculture is carrying out investigations into insect pests, the erection of cheap hot-air copra driers of approved design, and general educational work among Fijian growers.

Bananas.—The third most important agricultural product from the point of view of export is bananas, which are grown both for export and for local consumption.

The fruit is exported mainly to New Zealand, but also to Canada and Australia. For export to New Zealand and Australia the bananas are detached from the stem and packed in cases, each case containing 85 lb. of fruit, the equivalent of two and a half bunches. The fruit is exported to Canada on the bunch and this market was only initiated in 1935. Exports are continued throughout the year, but supplies tend to diminish somewhat in the cool months.

Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity.	*Value.*		*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Bunches.	£F.		*Bunches.*	£F.
1931	194,875	57,368	1934	324,494	67,845
1932	346,968	67,237	1935	303,127	66,863
1933	326,422	69,243			

Exports of recent years have been much below those in the period before the war, largely owing to a prohibitive duty of 1d. per lb. imposed in Australia in 1921. During the years 1921 to 1932 almost the only market was New Zealand. As a result of the Agreement concluded at Ottawa, however, Fiji is permitted to export to Australia 40,000 centals, equivalent to 100,000 bunches at a reduced duty of 2s. 6d. per cental. The market, however, was not found to be profitable as charges considerably increased the taxation on shipments to the Commonwealth. As a consequence exports to Australia for the past three years have been 1933, 20,542 cases, 1934, 9,398 cases and 1935, 7,546 cases. In 1932 His Majesty's Government in New Zealand found it necessary, owing to the pressure of bananas on the home market, particularly from the Dominion's dependencies, to limit imports from Fiji to an annual quota of 142,800 cases.

The possibilities of building up an export trade to Western Canada are being examined, and experimental shipments in 1935 exceeded 14,000 bunches.

The crop is one which comes to maturity very quickly and new areas can be brought into bearing within 12-15 months.

The production is divided approximately in the following proportions:—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Fijian	85	Indian	2
Chinese	11	European estates	2

but the export is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans, the marketing being strictly controlled by regulations made under the Fruit Export Ordinance, 1906.

Rice is grown for domestic consumption only and is of no importance from the point of view of export, but the value of the annual crop probably exceeds that of the banana. The annual output is increasing. Almost the whole is grown by Indian peasant cultivators cultivating plots of from one to five acres each. The milling of paddy is principally a home industry carried on by Indian families; until 1933 the Government operated a mill at Suva, and two merchant firms and a number of Indians carry on small mills.

During the year 1933 the Government notified paddy growers that it would not purchase their crops after the conclusion of the 1933 season and that the Government Mill would cease operations when existing stocks had been disposed of. It was considered that the purchase of paddy and milling rice by Government had achieved its object by establishing within 12 years a permanent producing and milling industry of such proportions as to render importations of rice unnecessary under normal conditions.

Seven hundred and forty-two tons of rice were imported in 1921, the year in which the Government Mill commenced operations. The imports for the five years 1931-1935 were 3,533, 648, 280, 291 and 1,201 tons respectively which serves to indicate the steady progress towards self-sufficiency with regard to the rice industry which the Colony has made. The significance of these figures is emphasized when it is remembered that the Indian population, which subsists largely on rice, has increased considerably since 1921 and also that the Fijian race now consumes large quantities of rice.

Thirty-eight privately owned power-driven hullers, averaging approximately two tons per 10-hour day in capacity, were in operation in 1935.

The estimated acreage and yield for 1935 was 10,000 acres and 9,000 tons of paddy respectively.

Other agricultural products are of secondary importance.

Pineapples are grown to a limited extent for export. From time to time considerable areas of the Smooth Cayenne variety have been planted for canning purposes. The canning industry has not progressed as well as preliminary experiments and subsequent reports on the various "packs"' indicated that it should, owing principally to the small financial resources on which the Companies have attempted to operate. The Fiji Pineapple Company's factory at Ovalau has not operated since 1931 and the West Coast Pines Limited of Nandi ceased operations in 1933, but resumed again in 1935.

In 1935 some 200 acres were under pineapples. Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Fresh pines.		*Canned pines.*	
	Cases.	*Value.* £F	*Cases.*	*Value.* £F
1931	5,607	1,510	8,128	5,961
1932	1,776	668	14,565	8,095
1933	2,684	1,007	9,193	5,582
1934	2,171	816	6,425	3,808
1935	986	371	2,634	1,718

Citrus.—The citrus industry is in its infancy, but has progressed satisfactorily and indications are that a profitable minor industry may be developed. The preparation of the fruit for export, consisting of colouring, grading, wrapping, and packing is carried out by the Department of Agriculture at the expense of the consignor. The bulk of fruit exported consists of mandarins, oranges, and a small quantity of limes. Grapefruit of excellent quality are offered in the local market and sufficient quantities will be available for export in the near future. The value of the exports in 1935 was £F4,952.

Exports for the past five years have been as follows:—

	Cases.		*Cases.*
1931	2,743	1934	3,522
1932	3,225	1935	8,812
1933	7,345		

Minor Fruits and Vegetables.—The following fruits:—citrus fruits and melons, and vegetables:—kumalas, tomatoes, Mauritius beans and pumpkins are grown in small quantities for export, quantities exported in recent years being:—

	Fresh fruit	*Fresh vegetables*	
	Value. £F.	*Quantity.* cwt.	*Value.* £F.
1931	1,919	9,922	4,988
1932	1,116	5,891	1,875
1933	3,663	3,647	1,228
1934	326	3,672	3,662
1935	667	5,882	2,237

Tomatoes and Mauritius beans, the latter being used as a green manure, go to Australia, and the remainder principally to New Zealand.

Food-Stuffs.—Large quantities of food-stuffs, particularly yams, taro, tapioca, kumalas, kawai, bread fruit, bananas, plantains, oranges, and mandarins, are grown for local consumption by the Fijians. No reliable statistics of production exist, but the quantities are ample to provide food for the Fijians with a margin for sale or barter. The Indians grow dhall, beans, and other vegetables as well as rice for their own consumption and for sale.

Indians and a few Fijians grow a small quantity of **cotton** principally of the **Sea Island** variety. In 1935, 125 acres were under cotton, the crop being ginned at the ginneries at Lautoka and Sigatoka. The total crop amounted to 10,715 lb. of lint.

Exports of recent years have been:—

	Cotton	
	Quantity. lb.	*Value.* £F.
1931	78,932	1,146
1932	101,997	5,100
1933	34,870	2,300
1934	2,513	84
1935	3,860	257

Tobacco grows luxuriantly in almost every part of the Colony, but is not yet exported.

Fiji tobacco, grown and cured by Fijians and Indians, is largely used locally. A limited number of cigars is rolled by hand by Indians and some cut tobacco is now offered for sale locally.

A number of varieties of tobacco are at present undergoing trial at the Government experimental stations and efforts are being made to manufacture "stick" tobacco for trading in other Pacific Islands.

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

Some 2,366,000 acres are under unclassified forest. It is estimated that local production is about 3,000,000 sup. feet of all kinds annually, which is sold locally.

Most of the forest lands are owned by the natives, who may make grants of cutting rights subject to Government approval under the Forests Ordinance, 1913, while one company exploits a large concession for Kauri. There are several good local timbers in addition to Kauri, such as "Yaka," "Damanu," "Salusalu" and "Kauvula," while teak and mahogany grow well on the lower hills.

The natives use unrecorded quantities of timber for their houses, boat building and other purposes; most of the fuel of the Colony is derived from mangrove trees which are cut under licence while mining props have recently been in good demand in connection with the gold industry. Kauri gum is collected for sale by the natives but this industry is diminishing owing to competition by synthetic products.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle are bred by all classes of the community and play a very prominent part in the lives of the people. They provide the Indian farmers with the chief means of farm traction, and manure for their land, milk and ghee for their families, and they are probably more commonly used than money in inter-family trade by barter in country districts. The Fijians own many cattle. The number of cattle in the dairy industry is increasing. Few Europeans breed solely for the beef trade but many are bred on coconut plantations to keep down undergrowth. Many of these are sold for beef purposes.

Dairy farming is carried on in three pastoral districts within easy reach of Suva, by Europeans assisted by Indian labourers. The internal market for butter is protected by a duty of 4d. preferential, 8d. general, per lb., with the result that imports are negligible and the protective tariff has enabled an export trade to be built up. There is also a considerable trade in fresh milk which is abundant and of good quality and is retailed at 6d. per quart.

Production and export during recent years have been as follows:—

	Production.	*Export.*	*Value.*
	lb.	*lb.*	£F.
1931	490,055	180,544	7,519
1932	543,815	271,152	11,299
1933	557,976	204,744	7,564
1934	560,649	146,384	4,016
1935	608,201	25,928	1,152

In view of the excellent market which exists for ghee within the Colony and the low prices for butter in the world market considerable quantities of butter above that required for local consumption, which would normally be exported, are now being converted into ghee by the local dairy companies. Factory production of ghee has increased from 21,504 lb. in 1933 to 186,361 lb. in 1935 whilst imports of ghee or ghee substitutes have fallen from 335,802 lb. in 1933 to 13,367 lb. in 1935. There is considerable domestic production of ghee among Indian farmers.

Pigs are bred on a number of dairy farms, but the market is limited to the local demand for pork. There is no local manufacture of ham or of bacon.

Sheep breeding is not successful and the country must be considered as generally unsuitable though in one area sheep have been maintained for a number of years. Goats do well and are important in local trade.

Canned meat.—The depression in the copra industry of the last three years temporarily destroyed the potential local and local export trade in canned meat. This caused a proposed scheme for the establishment of a central abattoir and meat canning factory to be abandoned for the time being.

4. MINERALS.

Prospecting operations have been carried on spasmodically in the Colony for the past half century, the principal metals sought being gold, silver and copper, but not until 1931 was any metal found in quantities sufficient for commercial exploitation. In that year a barium lode carrying payable gold was discovered at Yanawai in the island of Vanualevu. A 10-head pilot battery and cyanide treatment plant was established in 1932 to test the deposit and in May, 1935, a much larger and more efficient plant commenced operations on a commercial scale. In November, 1932, payable gold was found in altered andesites near the Nasivi River at Tavua, in the island of Vitilevu, and areas in the vicinity of the find have since then been extensively prospected, with varying success, principally by Australian companies. Several diamond drilling plants are operating on the Tavua field and one at Yanawai. A cyanide treatment plant was established at the Emperor Mine at Tavua towards the end of 1934 and commenced operations in January, 1935. The capacity of this plant was recently enlarged by the addition of further extraction machinery. It is probable that the erection of ore treatment plants will be commenced on other mines at Tavua during 1935. Prospecting operations are proceeding in various parts of the Colony and there are indications that at least one other important auriferous lode formation may be proved to exist. No payable deposits of alluvial gold have yet been discovered.

The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold exported from the Colony since the inception of mining operations:—

	Ozs.
1932	311·1
1933	1,844·2
1934	931·4
1935	6,727·7
	9,814·4

In addition 634 ozs. of silver were exported during 1935.

5. FISHERIES.

There are no established fisheries, properly so called, in the Colony, but there is a certain small export trade in bêche-de-mer, trocas shell, turtle shell, and pearl shell. The trocas shell is obtained by natives diving around the coral reefs in fairly deep water. Exports in recent years having been as follows:—

	Bèche-de-mer		*Trocas shell*		*Turtle shell*		*Pearl shell*	
	cwt.	£F	*tons.*	£F	*lb.*	£F	*lb.*	£F
1931	2,864	16,045	183	7,371	1,881	1,594	24,304	216
1932	2,073	8,801	266	12,125	1,400	879	21,504	193
1933	255	1,348	365	19,945	1,687	1,041	12,824	128
1934	272	1,408	319	20,733	2,788	1,870	7,817	80
1935	433	2,381	298	20,226	1,670	1,342	7,952	81

As stated above the Colony cannot at present dispense with some imports of rice and canned meats, but there is some prospect of replacing these from local sources.

The only really important food-stuff, of which all supplies must necessarily be imported, is flour. Supplies are derived almost entirely from Australia. There is also a variety of semi-luxuries, such as tea, alcoholic liquors, and edible oil, which can be supplied only from overseas sources.

VI.—Industry.

Industry in the Colony is confined almost entirely to the application of simple conversion processes to locally produced raw materials. In this class fall the following establishments:—

Sugar mills	... 5	Rice mills	... 38	Cotton ginneries	2	Pineapple cannery	1
Butter factories	... 2	Copra dryers	... 28	Butcheries	... 11		

Other industrial establishments in the Colony are a biscuit factory, which supplies almost the whole domestic market and produced 71,394 lb. of plain biscuits valued at £F.1,438 for export to neighbouring Pacific Islands in 1935, and a soap factory which supplies part of the domestic market and produced 166 tons of plain soap valued at £F.4,255 for export to neighbouring Pacific Islands in 1935.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Fiji serves to some extent as an entrepôt for neighbouring islands, both British and foreign. Excluding cinematograph films which are by far the most important item, and coin and bullion, which has bulked very large in some years, re-exports have amounted to anything from a little under £F.40,000 to a little over £F.80,000 annually during the last 5 years.

Tourist traffic is encouraged by the efforts of the local Publicity Board.

VIII.—Communications.

By the end of 1935 there were about 600 miles of roads fit for motor traffic in the Colony and about 1,600 miles of bridle tracks, and the construction of new motorable roads is being carried on steadily.

There is a fairly extensive service of public motor char-a-bancs and lorries in certain districts, the total number of vehicles in service in 1933 being 238 carrying from 8 to 24 passengers each.

The Colonial Sugar Refining Company maintains 380 miles of permanent way of 2-foot gauge in two areas in Vitilevu and one in Vanualevu. These railways are primarily for the transport of cane to the various sugar mills under the control of the Company, but the length from Sigatoka to Tavua (220 miles in length including branch lines) provides a free passenger service.

Inter-island communication is maintained by two subsidized vessels (one of 382 and one of 122 tons) which give at least a monthly service to the most important islands from Suva. Various small vessels and launches provide a frequent service to the coastal ports of Vitilevu.

Fiji is a port of call on the main ocean lines crossing the Pacific.

The Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line gives a four-weekly service in both directions to Sydney, Auckland, and Vancouver; and two other vessels give a four-weekly service, one to Sydney and the other to Auckland, Tonga, and Samoa.

The Matson Navigation Company (a United States Company) gives a four-weekly service to Sydney in one direction and Honolulu and San Francisco in the other.

Vessels arrive from London via Panama at intervals of about six weeks. Twelve sailing vessels (9 British and 3 foreign) of a total tonnage of 483 tons and 149 steam and motor vessels (98 British and 51 foreign) of a total tonnage of 864,833 tons entered the Colony from ports outside the Colony in the course of 1935.

The three principal ports of the Colony are Suva, Levuka, and Lautoka.

At Suva the maximum available depth of water at wharfs L.W.O.S.T. is 32 feet; there are 1,500 feet of such deep water wharves and 750 feet having lesser depth.

At Levuka the figures are 35 feet and 700 feet respectively.

At Lautoka the figures are 24 feet and 150 feet respectively.

At Suva and Levuka only 900 and 600 feet of wharf respectively are available for the largest vessels.

IX.—Tariff.

Duties are levied on a large number of articles named in the tariff list at specific or *ad valorem* rates, the latter varying from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. A number of other articles are specifically exempted from duty. All other articles are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. preferential, and 40 per cent. general. In the case of all dutiable articles, except motor-spirit, imports of Empire origin receive a preference, the margin below the general rate of duty varying from ⅓ to ½ of the duty where a specific duty is charged, and being 20 per cent. *ad valorem* where an *ad valorem* duty is charged.

In addition to customs duty there is levied on all imports, whether dutiable or not, a Port and Service Tax at the rate of 2 per cent. *ad valorem.*

The Importation of Textiles (Quota) Ordinance, 1934, introduced a system of import quotas applicable to textile goods of foreign manufacture; additional protection is thereby given to goods of Empire origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

The Colony maintains no trade representatives abroad and there are no overseas representatives in the Colony.

THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Colony is composed of two main groups of islands, the 16 Gilbert Islands lying between 4° N. and 3° S. and between 171° E. and 175° E., and the nine Ellice Islands between 5° S. and 11° S. and 176° E. and 180°. Ocean Island, the headquarters of the Colony, lies some 250 miles to the west of the Gilbert Group. Fanning, Washington and Christmas Island are approximately 1,800 miles to the east.

The area of Ocean Island is about 1,500 acres and the aggregate area of land contained in the whole Colony amounts to less than 200 square miles.

From a geological point of view Ocean Island stands alone in the Colony, being an elevated cone, rich in phosphate of lime and attaining a height of 280 feet above sea level.

All the other islands are coral atolls varying from 5 to 50 miles in length. Of these none rises much higher than 15 feet above sea level or exceeds 5 furlongs in width from beach to beach.

In 1934 at Funafuti (representing the Ellice Islands) the rainfall was 108·36 inches whereas at Ocean Island and Tarawa (representing the Gilbert Islands) it was only 23·44 and 32·47 inches respectively. The wettest months are usually December, January, and February, while the months of least rainfall are September and October. In normal seasons the annual rainfall ranges from 40 inches in the vicinity of the equator to about 100 inches in the Northern Gilbert Islands and 120 in the Southern Ellice Islands.

Under existing legislation in the Colony the sale of native owned land to non-natives is prohibited and leasing is subject to various restrictions. Fanning and Washington Islands are in the hands of a private company. A licence was issued to Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Limited in 1914, granting them the exclusive right for a period of 87 years to occupy Christmas Island for the production and export of coconuts, coconut products, pearl shell, and guano.

II.—Population, etc.

The population of the whole Colony on the 31st December, 1934, based on returns received from the various districts was 34,337, of which 33,739 were natives, 360 Chinese, and 238 Europeans.

The population of Ocean Island amounted to 2,138 of which 652 were Banabans, 1,063 Gilbert and Ellice Islanders, 339 Chinese, 127 Europeans, and 1 Fijian.

There is no indigenous population in Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, the sole inhabitants being labourers recruited from other islands for the copra industry, the European supervising staff and, in Fanning Island, the staff of the cable station. The labour employed at Christmas Island is Tahitian.

On the 31st March, 1936, the British Phosphate Commissioners employed in Ocean Island some 70 Europeans, 812 Gilbertese (including Banabans) and 485 Chinese in mining operations. About 130 natives are employed under indenture in the coconut plantations of Fanning and Washington Islands. There is no other form of employment in the Colony (apart from such minor occupations as seafaring and domestic service).

The great bulk of the native population is occupied in the cultivation of the coconut palm and other native foodstuffs.

III.—Finance.

A.—Currency and Banking.

There is no local issue of currency, Australian currency being the ruling medium of exchange throughout the Colony.

There are no banks in the Colony except an agency on Ocean Island of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Savings Bank Branch) which transacts Savings Bank business only.

The Government accepts deposits of cash for safe-keeping and repays them on demand through any financial officer in the Colony.

B.—Public Finance.

1. There is no public debt.
2. The Colony's financial year ends on the 30th of June, the revenue for the year 1934-35 being £A.52,923.

Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936-37).

Self-balancing Department.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Posts and Telegraphs Department	£A.664	£A.1,799
Net deficit £A.1,135		

General Revenue.

	£A.	*Per cent.*
1. Customs (Import and Export duties)	16,000	23·9
2. Native taxes, etc.	4,865	7·3
3. Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified ...	3,127	4·7
4. Royalties	9,100	13·6
5. Interest	2,854	4·2
6. Fees of Court, etc.	6,798	10·1
7. Consolidated contribution from the British Phosphate Commissioners	23,750	35·4
8. Miscellaneous	535	·8
	67,029	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Department set-off against Expenditure	664	
Imperial grant in respect of New Hebrides and Tonga services performed at Suva	750	
	£A.68,443	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1934-35.

It is not possible to give accurate figures as to the amount of duty collected on goods imported from the United Kingdom, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries, but the following table shows the amount of duty collected according to Classes.

	£A.
Class I	8,286
Class II	674
Class III	2,363
Class IV	67
	£A.11,390

3. The expenditure for the year 1934-35 amounted to £A.53,983.

Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936-37).

	£A.	*Percentage.*
1. Loss on self-balancing Department	1,135	1·7
2. Administration...	35,750	52·2
3. Economic Development	5,559	8·1
4. Social Services	22,417	32·7
5. Defence	853	1·2
6. Non-effective (Pensions, etc.)...	2,815	4·1
	68,529	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Department set-off against Revenue	664	
	£A.69,193	

4. The excess of assets over liabilities on 30th June, 1935, was £A.115,010. The surplus funds are held partly in London and partly in Australia.

In June, 1934, legislation was enacted whereunder the British Phosphate Commissioners, in return for exemption from payment of certain licence fees, capitation taxes and Customs import duties on all goods of British manufacture or origin—with the exception of alcoholic liquors, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes—undertake to pay to the Government the equivalent of the difference between the total revenue received and the total amount expended by the Government during each year in which the enacting Ordinance remains in force. This legislation became operative as from the 1st July, 1934, and is to remain in force provisionally for a period of five years.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Only the simplest trade statistics are collected.

EXPORTS.*

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	£
1913	330,518

	United Kingdom. £A.	*Rest of Empire.* £A.	*Foreign Countries.* £A.	*Grand. Total.* £A.
1931–32† ...	—	231,449	33,819	265,268
1932–33† ...	—	349,525	48,543	398,068
1933–34† ...	—	221,752	38,091	259,843
1934–35† ...	—	260,477	83,077	343,552

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1934-35.†

To:—	*Class I.* £A.	*Class II.* £A.	*Class III.* £A.	*Class IV.* £A.	*Total Merchandise.* £A.
Australia	—	197,251	—	—	197,251
New Zealand	—	59,700	—	—	59,700
Rest of Empire	340	—	—	14	354
Total Empire	340	256,951	—	14	257,305
Japan	—	40,023	—	—	40,023
Mexico	—	13,787	—	—	13,787
United States of America ...	300	9,447	—	—	9,747
Netherlands	—	9,000	—	—	9,000
Germany	—	5,528	—	—	5,528
Spain	—	4,992	—	—	4,992
Total foreign countries ...	300	82,777	—	—	83,077
GRAND TOTAL	640	339,728	—	14	340,382

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* All values in £ Australian, £125 Australian=£100 sterling from 1931 onwards.

† For the year ending 30th June.

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports*, 1934-35.*

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £A.	*Countries of destination with amounts in £A.'000.*
Class II.			
Phosphate of Lime	234,400 tons	281,280	Australia (176), New Zealand (60), Japan (37).
Copra	7,153 „	58,148	Australia (21), Mexico (14), United States of America (9), Germany (6), Spain (5), Japan (3).

IMPORTS.†

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	£
1913	103,559
	£A.
1931–32*	114,511

	United Kingdom. £A.	*Rest of Empire.* £A.	*Foreign Countries.* £A.	*Grand Total.* £A.
1932–33*...	17,402	65,761	26,583	129,910‡
1933–34*...	23,041	50,646	17,301	97,442‡
1934–35*...	29,791	66,125	22,818	122,058‡

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1934-35.*

From	*Class I.* £A.	*Class II.* £A.	*Class III.* £A.	*Class IV.* £A.	*Total Merchandise.* £A.
United Kingdom	1,992	880	26,872	47	29,791
Australia	27,246	4,006	15,053	370	46,675
Rest of Empire	11,545	536	2,359	10	14,450
Total Empire	40,783	5,422	44,284	427	90,916
United States of America ...	5,109	854	3,831	1,543	11,337
Other foreign countries... ...	2,717	3,141	5,588	35	11,481
Total foreign countries ...	7,826	3,995	9,419	1,578	22,818
Unspecified	469	192	2,395	268	3,324
GRAND TOTAL	49,078	9,609	56,098	2,273	117,058

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from Australia to the value of £A.5,000.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1934-35.*

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £A.	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £A.'000.*
Class I.			
Provisions		24,095	Australia (12), New Zealand (5), United States of America (1), United Kingdom (1), Canada (1).
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	31,267 lb.	3,457	United States of America (3).
Manufactured	8,017 „	2,292	Australia (2).
	39,284 „	5,749	
Rice		5,000	Australia (3), Burma (1), India (1).
Fruit and Vegetables		3,973	Australia (3).
Sugar		2,689	Australia (2).
Flour		1,858	Australia (all).
Class II.			
Coal	2,915 tons	4,174	Australia (3), United Kingdom (1).
Crude Petroleum	142,393 gal.	2,480	Dutch East Indies (2).
Timber	133,387 sq. ft.	1,927	Australia (1), United States of America (1).
Class III.			
Machinery		13,486	United Kingdom (11), Australia (1).
Drapery		5,753	United Kingdom (3), Australia (1), China (1).
Hardware, Cutlery, etc. ...		4,644	Australia (2), United Kingdom (2).
Oils—			
Kerosene	32,822 gal.	2,065	Dutch East Indies (2).
Lubricating	10,932 „	1,354	United States of America (1).
Benzine	17,964 „	1,002	Dutch East Indies (1).
	61,718 „	4,421	
Building Materials		1,800	Australia (1).
Medical goods		1,497	United Kingdom (1).

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* For the year ended 30th June.

† All values in £ Australian; £125 Australian = £100 sterling from 1931 onwards.

‡ Includes imports from unspecified places (£A.8,174) and imports into Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands (£A.11,990) in 1932–33, and imports from unspecified places (£A.6,454) in 1933–34, and (£A.3,324) in 1934–35.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the physical structure of the islands of which the Colony is comprised only a very limited range of agricultural production is possible. A considerable proportion of the cultivable land is now in use and no substantial increase of agricultural development is possible.

The only agricultural export is **copra,** which is produced throughout the Colony with the exception of Ocean Island.

The average quality of the copra produced is steadily improving and at times a high standard is attained. All copra is sun dried. Unfortunately there is no attempt at grading, all qualities being sold in the world market as " South Sea Sun Dried." The main bulk of copra is shipped to various European ports, including France, and until recently shipments were made to the United States of America also. The production of copra is not seasonal and is carried on throughout the year. Only native copra is produced in the Colony; it is either purchased by local traders or Native Co-operative Societies or sold direct by the natives to the shippers the most important of whom are Messrs. Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, and Messrs. On Chong and Company, Sydney.

The quantities and values of copra exported during the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* *£A.*
1930–31	6,548	65,480
1931–32	6,715	67,150
1932–33	8,995	94,844
1933–34	3,626	27,107
1934–35	7,153	58,148

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

There are no forests.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There is no grazing for cattle, or even goats in the Colony, the only live-stock which can be reared being swine and poultry.

4. MINERAL.

Phosphate of lime constitutes the most important product of the Colony and is mined in Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners. These deposits are extremely rich and the phosphoric acid reaction of the deposits at Nauru and Ocean Island is higher than any other known. The table below shows the quantities and values of phosphate exported during the five-year period 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Rate per ton* £A. s. d.	*Value.* *£A.*
1930–31	145,122	1 2 0	159,634
1931–32	142,200	1 7 0	191,970
1932–33	224,200	1 7 0	302,670
1933–34	175,650	1 6 6	232,736
1934–35	234,400	1 4 0	281,280

With developments of plant, completed during 1929-30, the annual output of raw phosphate can be increased to 400,000 tons.

5. FISHERIES AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

Pearl shell exists in the lagoons at Christmas Island and Onotoa (Southern Gilberts) but is not at present being exported.

There are plentiful supplies of fish, the fish of most commercial importance being the *palu* or castor-oil fish, which abounds in the Ellice Group, but there is not at present an established fishing industry.

B.

The fruit of the coconut and pandanus palms, coarse edible tubers of taro (*calladium*) and babai (*alocassia indica*) are the staple food products laboriously cultivated by the native inhabitants, supplemented by fish and occasionally pigs and poultry. So far as these native food-stuffs are concerned, the Colony is self-supporting, but as fresh meat, vegetables, and fruit are for practical purposes unobtainable, and as the local resources of Ocean Island are insufficient to support the labour force situated there, there is a substantial import of food-stuffs, and particularly " European " food-stuffs, the declared value of " provisions " imported in 1934-35 being £A.31,549.

VI.—Industry.

Variety of industry in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups is sadly lacking, manufactured mats, hats, fans, and bags being the only articles worthy of note. This work is excellent and is a fine tribute to the ingenuity of the native women. The pandanus palm is extensively used in this connection, but unfortunately there is only a local market and no organized export for these goods.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There are no other economic activities.

VIII.—Communications.

A system of moorings has been laid down by the British Phosphate Commissioners at Ocean Island, where ocean-going vessels load, secured to the buoys close inshore in deep water. At Tarawa, Butaritari, and Funafuti Islands there are, for vessels of moderate draught, anchorages in reef-locked lagoons with safe approaches, which are also used occasionally by ocean-going vessels. The majority of the islands in the Colony are surrounded by fringing reefs, steep-to, with only precarious anchorages for small vessels in a few cases.

Communication with the outer world at Ocean Island is moderately frequent, 72 ships having called at Ocean Island during the year 1935. The majority of ships arrive from and proceed to various ports in Australia and New Zealand, with occasional arrivals from the Far East, United States of America, and European ports. There is a limited amount of irregular external communication with various other ports of the Colony, e.g., Tarawa, Butaritari, Fanning Island, etc. Interinsular communication between the various islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups is maintained by vessels engaged on the local copra trade on behalf of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Seas) Company, Limited, and Messrs. On Chong and Company, Limited, and by a small native-owned cutter. The islands of the Colony are also visited by the London Missionary Society's vessel and by the Government vessel, the latter providing the main means of communication between Ocean Island and the Groups.

Rough coastal roads are to be found throughout the Colony, their total length being estimated to amount to about 300 miles.

IX.—Tariff

Import duties are levied on all imports, with the exception of a fairly extensive list of exempted goods, which includes a number of important food-stuffs.

An Imperial Preferential Tariff was introduced in March, 1934, under which goods of Empire origin receive benefits to the extent of one-third of the import duty on certain scheduled articles (mainly wines and spirits, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes), and one half on the bulk of all other dutiable imports. The preferential and general rates of duty on the latter class of imports are 12½ per cent. and 25 per cent *ad valorem* respectively.

The exemption from payment of import duty previously granted in respect of certain articles, irrespective of country of manufacture or origin, is now under the Imperial Preferential Tariff, generally granted only when such articles are of Empire origin.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

I.—Situation, etc.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate comprises a double row of mountainous islands lying between latitude 5° and 12° 30′ S. and longitude 155° and 170° E. The total area of the islands is approximately 11,458 square miles. A great part of this is practically uninhabitated. In Malaita, Ngela, and Savo the population is only about 25 to the square mile and in most of the other islands only between 3 and 6 to the square mile.

The great bulk of land in the Protectorate is native land. This native land may not now be purchased by non-natives; but leases may be obtained through the Government. 185,326 acres are freehold, 45,794 acres are held under Crown Lease, 5,026 acres under Native Lease and 176,037 acres under eight Occupational Licences, of which three are in respect of areas of less than 1,000 acres.

Generally speaking the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April to November, and the remainder of the year comprises the north-west season. Hurricanes are unknown. There is little variation in the temperature but the south-east season is slightly the cooler. In 1934 the monthly maxima varied from 88° to 92° F. and the monthly minima from 72° to 74° F.

The rainfall is heavy, though it varies considerably from month to month and year to year. The average at Tulagi, the headquarters of the Protectorate, is approximately 120 inches annually.

In 1934 the rainy season, January, February, and March produced 49 inches out of the total rainfall for the year of 135 inches, while 28 inches fell in October, November, and December. In 1933 the rainy season was more marked, January, February, and March producing 52 inches. On the other hand the total rainfall of the year was higher, 167 inches, and the next rainy season began earlier, October, November, and December producing 55 inches.

The ample rainfall is caused by the central backbone of high mountains in the larger islands of the Group which reach in places an elevation of 8,000 feet, but a curious climatological feature is the almost total absence of wet and dry zones on the larger islands. Almost invariably a heavy tropical rain forest or bush, indicative of an ample rainfall, clothes the entire islands. The one exception is on the westerly or driest end of the Guadalcanal, where a combination of small rainfall, fires, and appropriate soils has resulted in a series of grass plains and treeless hill slopes.

Owing to the prevalence of malaria the climate must be regarded as unhealthy. The Protectorate is subject to earthquakes from time to time.

II.—Population, etc.

The population of the Protectorate according to the Census of April, 1931, was 94,066, made up as follows:—

Europeans	478	Chinese	164
Melanesians	89,568	Japanese	8
Polynesians	3,847	Malay	1

It is uncertain whether the population is stationary, increasing or decreasing, but it is commonly believed that on the island of Malaita at any rate it is on the decrease.

Apart from a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen all labour available in the Protectorate is native. Employment is of two categories, contracted and non-contracted. In 1931 the labour force was approximately 2,000 contract and 1,000 non-contract labourers, these figures being substantially below those of earlier years.

Apart from this form of labour, the native population are occupied principally in cultivating food-stuffs for their own use and gathering coconuts from their own palms for the preparation of copra for sale to traders for export.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. The currency in circulation is United Kingdom and Australian coin and local currency note of four denominations 5s., 10s., £1, and £5. On the 31st of December, 1935, £A4,637 of these notes was in circulation. The external exchange value of the currency is the same as Australian, practically all transactions being carried out through Australia.

2. There are no banks in the Protectorate, except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which conducts Savings Bank business only.

3. The Government conducts no business of a banking nature.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no Public Debt.

2.—(A) The financial year commences on the 1st April and the revenue for the year 1934-35 amounted to £A52,927.

Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	£A
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephones—	
Revenue	1,116
Expenditure	2,087
Net deficit	971

General Revenue.

	£A	*Percentage.*
Customs (i.e., Import and Export duties)	34,070	62·9
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified	12,325	22·7
Fees of Court, etc.	1,461	2·7
Rent and royalties	2,991	5·5
Interest	2,049	3·8
Miscellaneous	1,317	2·4
	54,213	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set off against Expenditure	1,116	
Colonial Development Fund Grant	760	
	56,089	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1934-35.

Amount of duty collected on articles imported from:—

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£A	£A	£A	£A
Class I.	1,842	6,237	8,515	16,594
Class II.	12	248	77	337
Class III.	1,618	3,163	4,080	8,861
Class IV.	—	1	20	21
TOTAL	3,472	9,649	12,692	25,813
Parcel Post	—	—	—	324
				26,137

3. The expenditure for the year 1934-35 was £A54,207.

Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936-37).

	£A	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Departments (see 2 (A))...	971	1·7
2. Administration...	34,998	60·1
3. Economic Development	8,072	13·9
4. Social Services	12,051	20·7
5. Non-effective (pensions, etc.)	2,120	3·6
	58,212	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing departments set-off against Revenue	1,116	
Loss of Exchange on Revaluation of Oversea Assets and Liabilities	11,414	
	70,742	

4. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1935, was £A62,575. Accumulated funds of £A78,879 are on a fixed deposit with a bank in Sydney, of which sum £A45,000 was earmarked against advances made in London with the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

5. The Protectorate has been given a grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund towards certain agricultural investigations. The grant is to be spread over a period of ten years and the first instalment was paid at the end of 1930. Two entomologists have been appointed who work in co-operation with a local Agricultural Committee.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

EXPORTS.†

The countries of destination shown in the trade statistics are Australia, adjacent Pacific Islands (which are included in Australia in the table below and are of negligible importance), Hong Kong, Mexico, and Europe. Exports to the United Kingdom are not shown separately.

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie) to:—*

	Australia.	*Europe.*	*Other Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1920–21*	220,181	—	116,365	336,546
	£A	£A	£A	£A
1932–33*	118,076	68,396	—	186,472
1933–34*	78,234	25,739	5,225	109,198
1934–35*	62,521	31,333	220	94,074

(ii) *Domestic Exports by Classes,* 1934-35.

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Class IV.*	*Total Merchandise.*
To:—	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Australia	1,598	57,990	—	65	59,653
Hong Kong	50	128	—	—	178
Total Empire	1,648	58,118	—	65	59,831
Italy	—	16,326	—	—	16,326
France	—	2,905	—	—	2,905
Rest of Europe	—	12,102	—	—	12,102
Total foreign countries ...	—	31,333	—	—	31,333
GRAND TOTAL	1,648	89,451	—	65	91,164

(iii) *Principal Domestic Exports,* 1934-35.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal countries of destination with value in £A'000.*
		£A.	
Class I.			
Bêche-de-mer	17 tons	1,648	Australia (1).
Class II.			
Copra	18,093 tons	54,013	Australia (23), Italy (16), Rest of Europe (11), France (3).
Shell—			
Trocas	416 „	24,124	Australia (24).
Green Snail	112 „	1,683	Australia (1).
Other	9 cwt.	55	Australia (all).
		25,862	
Timber	1,418,984 sq. ft.	5,938	Australia (all).
Ivory Nuts	707 tons	3,638	Australia (3).

IMPORTS.†

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1920–21*	—	324,745	No records kept.	324,745
	£A	£A	£A	£A
1932–33*	15,921	114,878	37,462	168,261
1933–34*	18,357	101,508	38,911	158,776
1934–35*	22,337	90,946	32,656	145,939

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* Year ending 31st March.

† All values in £ Australian; £125 Australian = £100 sterling from 1931 onwards,

(ii) *Imports by Classes*, 1934-35.

From :—	*Class I.* £A.	*Class II.* £A.	*Class III.* £A.	*Class IV.* £A.	*Total Merchandise.* £A.
United Kingdom	2,324	103	19,854	56	22,337
Australia	34,039	1,955	24,887	22	60,903
India and Burma	11,865	—	7,274	—	19,139
Rest of Empire	1,920	849	2,257	—	5,026
Total Empire	50,148	2,907	54,272	78	107,405
United States of America ...	7,032	719	7,388	7	15,146
Borneo	—	2,770	3,232	—	6,002
Japan	460	96	2,604	4	3,164
Other foreign countries... ...	1,593	189	6,490	72	8,344
Total foreign countries ...	9,085	3,774	19,714	83	32,656
Parcel Post	—	—	—	2,952	2,952
GRAND TOTAL	59,233	6,681	73,986	3,113	143,013

In addition there were imports of bullion and specie from Australia to the value of £2,926.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1934-35.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £A.	*Principal countries of origin with values in* £A'000.
Class I.			
Rice	1,236 tons	12,209	Burma (11), India (1).
Tobacco, manufactured ...	1,171,188 lb.	10,387	United States of America (7), Australia (3).
Meats—			
Preserved	2,622 cwt.	7,155	Australia (7).
Fresh	424 „	1,029	Australia (1).
Bacon and Ham	150 „	971	
	3,196 „	9,155	
Biscuits, plain and fancy ...	2,710 „	4,686	Australia (4).
Flour and sharps	5,757 „	2,440	Australia (2).
Fruit and vegetables	2,289 „	2,375	Australia (2).
Sugar	113 tons	2,152	Australia (2).
Beer	10,000 gal.	2,025	Australia (2).
Class II.			
Crude petroleum	229,298 gal.	3,407	Borneo (3).
Timber	141,584 sq. ft.	2,404	Australia (1), Canada (1).
Class III.			
Machinery	—	10,852	United Kingdom (5), Australia (4), United States of America (1).
Drapery	—	9,143	United Kingdom (4), Australia (2), Japan (2).
Oils—			
Motor Spirit	82,043 gal.	3,779	Borneo (2), United States of America (1).
Lubricating	12,486 „	2,490	United States of America (2).
Kerosene	44,295 „	2,238	United States of America (1), Borneo (1).
	138,824 „	8,507	
Bags and Sacks	22,388 dozen	7,183	India (7).
Hardware and Cutlery	—	4,888	United Kingdom (2), Australia (1).
Drugs	—	2,539	Australia (1), United Kingdom (1).
Paints	30 tons	2,356	Australia (2).
Motor cars, etc., and parts ...	—	2,009	United Kingdom (1), Australia (1).

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The resources of the Protectorate, so far as they are at present exploited, are mainly agricultural.

Coconuts are the only commercial crop and are at the present time practically the only source of wealth in the Protectorate. The produce is exported in the form of **copra.** The great bulk of this is produced under plantation conditions. In 1935 there were 62,309 acres of coconut plantation. Solomon Islands copra falls under the commercial grades " South Sea Island Sun Dried " and " South Sea Island Hot Air Dried," but actually none of it is sun dried.

Messrs. Levers Pacific Plantations Proprietory Limited shipped 7,168 tons of hot air dried copra during the year 1934-35 and, during the same period, Messrs. the Malayta Company, Limited, shipped 2,165 tons of copra. All the rest is smoke dried and (unlike the output of the companies referred to above which is shipped to Australia for consumption there) is shipped to Europe, where it finds a ready, if poor, market. The industry has been very seriously embarrassed by the low prices of copra which have prevailed recently.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £A
1930–31	23,681	271,828
1931–32	21,209	137,843
1932–33	22,256	153,426
1933–34	21,119	70,379
1934–35	18,093	54,013

More land is available for coconut plantations than is now so used, but so long as prices continue at their present low level it is unlikely that any further land will be taken up for coconut plantations. Until the first plantations were established some 25 years ago the whole area was covered with virgin bush and owing to lack of experience some plantations were established in areas where the subsoil or climatic conditions were unsuitable. Considerable experience has now been obtained and it is unlikely that previous mistakes would be repeated. It is estimated that at least as much suitable land as is at present under plantations could be made available for new planting.

The limiting factor, however, apart from the question of price, is that of labour supply, and labour would have to be imported from elsewhere under contract, or different arrangements be made for the employment of local native labour, before any large increase of plantations could be effected. At present most native labourers are young men serving on two years' contracts. Any substantial increase of labour would be dependent on native villages containing men, women, and children being established on the plantations. To render this possible, however, the plantation owners would have to provide a suitable village-site and buildings and land for gardens.

The only other agricultural export of any significance is the **ivory nut.** The ivory-nut palm is self-sown and is found in almost every swamp in the Protectorate. A small area, estimated at 77 acres in 1934-35, is kept under this palm in various coconut estates in order to ensure a supply of leaf for thatching purposes. The nuts on reaching maturity are gathered by the natives and are sold to traders for export. Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

Season.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £A.
1930–31	724	5,653
1931–32	1,108	8,818
1932–33	644	4,591
1933–34	1,085	6,841
1934–35	707	3,638

Two hundred and twenty acres were under rubber and four acres under cocoa, but there was no export of these commodities during 1934-35.

2. Forest Products.

There is a considerable amount of timber in various parts of the Protectorate, but the only systematic exploitation at present is by a company operating at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

Season.	*Quantity.* *super. feet*	*Value.* £A.
1930–31	786,639	4,683
1931–32	1,098,340	4,943
1932–33	1,244,134	5,903
1933–34	735,419	2,935
1934–35	1,418,984	5,938

3. Animal Husbandry.

Most plantations are stocked with cattle, partly for food purposes, but mainly to keep down grass and weed growth on cultivated areas.

It was estimated that on the 31st of March, 1935, the Protectorate contained 16,015 cattle 544 goats, 480 pigs, 235 horses, 87 sheep, and 48 mules.

4. Minerals.

No mineral resources are at present being exploited.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

Trocas shell (*Trochus niloticus*) and **green snail shell** (*Turio marmoratus*) is fished for by the natives and sold to traders. **Bêche-de-mer** is gathered by a few Japanese under contract to a company trading in the Protectorate and is exported by the Company.

There are also trifling exports of turtle.

Exports in recent years have been as follows:—

	Trocas shell.		*Bêche de Mer.*		*Green Snail Shell.*	
Season.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £A.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £A.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £A.
1930–31	294	13,332	21	2,457	106	1,909
1931–32	462	19,103	15	1,400	93	1,412
1932–33	400	19,036	19	2,135	91	1,248
1933–34	467	25,210	13	1,632	171	2,113
1934–35	416	24,124	17	1,648	112	1,683

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

So far as the native population (apart from plantation labour) is concerned, the Protectorate is self-supporting, garden crops of such food-stuffs as yams, sweet potatoes, panna, bananas, and other vegetables being grown and coconuts being gathered as required. Food-stuffs are not in general grown for sale.

The food-stuffs required by Europeans are largely imported and there are substantial imports of provisions for distribution to the labour force, who receive rations from their employers. The principal food-stuffs imported in 1934-35 were:—

	Tons.	£A
Rice	1,236	12,209
Meats, preserved ...	131	7,155
Biscuits	130	4,237

Under present conditions it is impossible to feed the plantation labourers from local resources. The bulkiness and perishability of native food-stuffs would make it prohibitively expensive to bring such supplies from present places of production to the plantations. The situation would be altered if native villages were established on the plantations, as in that case the women could take care of the gardens which would supply the bulk of the food-stuffs required.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industry of any significance in the Protectorate, other than the preparation of copra for export—see above.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Nil.

VIII.—Communications.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks varying in quality. Satisfactory motor roads have been built on many plantations for the internal movement of produce.

Inter-island and inter-port communication is maintained by the regular mail steamers referred to below, by one vessel owned by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited, and occasionally by auxiliary vessels owned by planters and traders.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company's mail steamers which ply between the Protectorate and Australia at six weeks' intervals.

Direct overseas shipments are also made occasionally in other vessels both British and foreign.

In 1934-35, 39 steam vessels (30 British and 9 foreign) of an aggregate tonnage of 91,308 tons entered at ports of the Protectorate.

The chief port in the Protectorate is Tulagi; the other ports of entry are Shortland Harbour, and Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Group.

Vessels of any size can with safety enter Tulagi Harbour, but only ships of approximately 5,000 tons could tie up alongside the Government wooden wharf at Tulagi or Messrs. Burns Philp's concrete wharf at Makambo (opposite Tulagi and half a mile across the harbour) or at Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited, concrete wharf at Gavutu three miles from Tulagi.

IX.—Tariff.

Imports Duties are charged on all goods at specific or *ad valorem* rates, other than a number of articles which are specially exempted from duty.

In the case of all dutiable articles, except oils, imports of Empire origin receive a preference, the margin below the general rate of duty generally being 12½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

TONGA.

I.—Situation, etc.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands and three outlying islands in the Southern Pacific, the main groups lying between latitude 18° and 22° S. and longitude 173° and 176° W.

The total area of the islands is approximately 250 square miles.

The climate is good for the tropics from May to November, the temperature rarely rising above 80° and the humidity being relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90°, but the humidity is high and conditions therefore trying for Europeans.

The average rainfall at Nukualofa during the years 1926-1935 (inclusive) was 61·63 inches. The total rainfall in 1935 was 66·18 inches. Rain fell on 150 days during the year, the most rain in any 24-hour period being 4·52 inches in September. The country is subject to drought and in 1930 the total rainfall amounted only to 40·5 inches.

The land system of the Kingdom is interesting and peculiar. Each adult male Tongan is entitled to a " tax allotment " of 8¼ acres of agricultural land subject to the obligation to plant one-half of it in coconuts. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain the lease of an extra area. European settlement is not encouraged. The number of European leases in Tonga is 1,645 of a total area of 7,747 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residences in towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

II.—Population.

The total population at the census taken in April, 1934, was 31,589; including 30,482 Tongans, 378 Europeans, 475 half-castes, 206 other Pacific Islanders, and 48 others. The increase in the Tongan population during the ten years ending April, 1934, was 22·26 per cent. The increase during the year ending April 1934, was 2·91 per cent.

Most of the Tongan population is occupied in the cultivation of the " tax allotments " referred to above. Very few Tongans engage regularly in paid labour. The number of labourers employed by Europeans, apart from casual labour, is negligible and consists chiefly of Fijians and Solomon Islanders.

Immigration is limited. The immigrant population is mainly composed of employees and labourers in mercantile firms. Emigration among the Tongan people may be said not to exist.

III.—Finance.

A. CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. United Kingdom and Australian coins are legal tender. There is a local issue of currency notes, notes to the value of £21,268 being in circulation on 31st December, 1935. The external exchange value of the currency note is approximately the same as Australian.

2. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1935, was 1,307, and the total amount on deposit was £A18,499. There is no other bank in the Protectorate.

B. PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. There is no public debt.

2.—(A) The financial year closes on the 30th of June, the revenue for the year 1934-35 amounting to £A61,654.

Analysis of Revenue (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936-37).

Self-balancing Departments.

	£A
Post Office, Telegraphs, and Telephones—	
Revenue	2,020
Expenditure	2,998
Net deficit	978

General Revenue.

	£A	*Percentage.*
Native Taxes	11,000	19·6
Customs (i.e., Import and Export Duties)	25,000	44·4
Port and Wharfage Dues	2,580	4·6
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified	4,825	8·6
Rents and Interest	7,870	14·0
Fees of Court, etc.	4,570	8·1
Miscellaneous	380	0·7
	56,225	100·0
Revenue of self-balancing Departments set-off against Expenditure	2,020	
	58,245	

(B) *Analysis of Import Duties for* 1935.

	Total. £A
Class I	5,565
Class II	24
Class III	6,692
	12,281

3. The expenditure for the year 1934-35 was £A55,515.

Analysis of Expenditure (on the basis of Estimates for the year 1936-37).

	£	*Percentage.*
1. Deficit on self-balancing Department	978	1·8
2. Administration	28,161	51·0
3. Economic Development	4,180	7·6
4. Social Services	16,947	30·7
5. Defence	—	—
6. Non-effective (Pensions, etc.)	4,945	8·9
	55,211	100·0
Expenditure of self-balancing Departments set-off against Revenue	2,020	
	57,231	

4. On the 30th June, 1935, the surplus funds of the Kingdom amounted to £A133,719 including a sum of £A75,700 on Fixed Deposit in Australia and £A15,500 on Fixed Deposit in New Zealand.

5. No grants-in-aid have been received or requested.

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Only comparatively simple trade statistics are collected and it is not possible to give all the particulars which are availabe for other dependencies.

Re-exports are not distinguished from exports of domestic produce. In the tables given below only "sundries" are shown as re-exports.

(*Note.*—Figures for 1912 have been inserted as representing the pre-war position because in 1913 the country was suffering severely from the effects of hurricane.)

Exports.†

(i) *Total Exports (including Bullion and Specie).*

	£		£A.
1912	216,512	1933	114,447
	£A.	1934	77,688*
1932	98,163	1935	90,679*

(ii) *Destination of Exports.*

	1935. £A.
Europe	77,883
New Zealand	9,284
America	1,952
Other countries	1,134
	90,253
Specie	300
Re-exports	126
	90,679

(iii) *Principal Exports*, 1935.

Article.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £A.	*Destination of exports with value in* £A.'000.
Copra	12,038 tons	79,003	Europe (77), Mexico (1), United States of America (1).
Bananas	29,793 cases	8,352	New Zealand (all).

Imports.†

(i) *Total Imports (including Bullion and Specie) from:—*

	United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	*Grand Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1912	3,499	140,754	25,270	189,473
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1932	10,495	63,613	11,898	86,006
1933	11,156	54,750	20,102	86,008
1934	8,295	31,130	9,101	48,526
1935	10,159	37,282	21,341	68,782

(ii) *Origin of Imports.*

Country of Origin.	1935 £A.
United Kingdom	10,159
New Zealand	16,079
Australia	12,932
India	4,874
Fiji	1,499
Rest of Empire	1,898
Total Empire	47,441
Japan	11,069
United States of America	7,990
Other foreign countries	2,282
Total foreign countries	21,341
GRAND TOTAL	68,782

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* Excluding exports for Ships' Stores to the value of £A.154 in 1934 and £A.32 in 1935.

† All values in £ Australian; £125 Australian=£100 Sterling from 1931 onwards.

(iii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

(*Note.*—Quantities are not shown in the published statistics.)

Article.	*Value.* £	*Principal countries of origin with amounts in £A.*
Class I.		
Meats, canned	7,639	New Zealand (7,361), Australia (194).
Flour	4,773	Australia (4,772).
Sugar	1,948	New Zealand (1,802).
Tobacco	1,775	Australia (1,587).
Class II.		
Shooks	1,215	New Zealand (all).
Timber, rough and dressed	913	United States of America (657), Australia (115).
Class III.		
Drapery	12,187	Japan (9,739), United Kingdom (2,418), New Zealand (441).
Oils	6,113	United States of America (5,049).
Bags	4,756	India (all).
Soap	1,739	Fiji (978), Australia (418), New Zealand (302).
Drugs, etc.	1,621	United Kingdom (880), New Zealand (239), Australia (187), Holland (185).
Motor cars and accessories	1,428	Canada (831), United Kingdom (381).
Galvanised Manufactures	1,369	United Kingdom (917), Australia (287), New Zealand (105).
Toys and Fancy Goods	1,362	United Kingdom (416), Japan (281), Australia (217).
Hardware	1,113	United Kingdom (449), New Zealand (351), United States of America (119).
Cordage and rope	991	New Zealand (244), United Kingdom (236), Australia (229), Japan (125).
Stationery	971	United Kingdom (400), New Zealand (326), Australia (124).

The leading commercial houses, Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Seas) Company, Limited, and Messrs. Morris Hedstrom, Limited, import goods from the United Kingdom through their London offices.

V.—Natural Resources, etc.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The soil throughout the Group is very fertile and the potential productivity of the Kingdom is considerably in excess of the actual; actual production is confined to a few staples, and of these only two, copra and bananas, are at present produced for export.

European settlement is not encouraged, and, apart from this fact, the difficulty of obtaining labour would form an effective bar to the development of the land by plantation methods. There are, therefore, only a few Europeans planters in the Kingdom, and over 90 per cent. of the copra exported is produced by the Tongans themselves.

Every Tongan taxpayer is compelled by law to plant one-half of his tax-allotment with coconuts properly spaced and planted in rows. Legislation exists having as its object the improvement of the quality of copra produced and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra.

The total exports of **copra** in recent years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £A.
1931	8,929	80,361
1932	8,323	83,228
1933	11,379	105,029
1934	10,154	59,941
1935	12,040	79,000

Exports in 1931 and 1932 were unusually small owing to the cumulative effects of hurricanes and droughts which, during the years 1929 to 1932, affected the various islands in the Group and the discouragement of production by the disastrous fall in price. Copra is produced by Tongans on every island in the Group. It falls under the commercial grade " South Sea Island Sun Dried." The commodity is purchased by the exporting firms either direct from the Tongans or from small traders. It is exported on optional bills of lading and is mostly sold on the Continent. The principal exporters are Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., Messrs. Morris Hedstrom, Ltd., and Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Seas) Company, Ltd.

Prior to 1914 there was a considerable export of **bananas** to New Zealand, but this trade was destroyed during the War owing to the lack of steamship communications. The trade was revived in 1931 and a small shipment of 2,191 cases was exported in December of that year. During the year 1932 exports amounted to 47,659 cases, say about 1,750 tons, valued at £A10,452. In 1932 an arrangement was concluded with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand allotting a quota share of the Dominion banana market to Fiji and Tonga. The combined quota for the two Administrations for 1933 was fixed at 12,000 cases a month from May to September and 15,000 cases a month from October to April. The Tongan share of the quota was subsequently fixed at 20 per cent. of the total Fiji-Tonga quota and Tonga commenced shipments on this basis in January, 1933.

A cyclonic storm at the end of Feburary, 1933, seriously affected the banana crop. The result was that export was not possible from March until the last quarter of the year. Only 16,777 cases, valued at £A3,700, were exported during 1933.

During 1934, owing to lack of shipping, it was only possible to send nine shipments, amounting to 26,402 cases, valued at £A6,907, to the Dominion.

In 1935, the combined quota was reduced from 174,000 to 143,500 cases per annum, the Tongan share remaining at 20 per cent. of this quota. Shipments, which were made at monthly intervals during the year, amounted to 29,793 cases, valued at £A8,352.

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

There are no forests.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The returns taken in April, 1934, show the following live-stock in Tonga:—Cattle, 1,788; pigs, 20,289; goats, 3,621. The cattle are mostly owned by Europeans and the market is local. The export of cattle is not possible in present circumstances. The Tongans have hitherto been averse from keeping cows; the younger generation, however, are becoming alive to the benefits of using fresh milk.

Pigs are used by the Tongans for food purposes, but are generally of a poor type and would not command a market for export. Boars are occasionally introduced from New Zealand, but in-breeding is prevalent.

The pasturage is good but there are no rivers or streams.

4. MINERALS.

There are no known minerals of commercial value in the Kingdom.

5. FISHERIES.

Nil.

B.

FOOD SUPPLY.

There is an ample supply of native food-stuffs, root crops in abundant quantity being produced for domestic use as well as coconuts.

European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the months December to April.

The abundance of pigs, fish, and fowl renders the islands self-supporting in times of necessity, but the Tongan, especially the older generation, prefers tinned to fresh meat, and meat imports, mainly from New Zealand, average £A8,437 for the five years ending the 31st December, 1935. In 1935 the value of imported meats was £A7,569.

In the outlying islands fresh meat and ice are not available.

There are substantial imports of flour and sugar, and some imports of biscuits, the value of imports being as follows:

	Average for 5 years ending 31st December, 1933.	1934.	1935.
	£A.	£A.	£A.
Flour	8,419	2,534	4,773
Sugar	3,628	1,742	1,948
Biscuits	2,066	569	691

The fall in the value of food-stuffs imported is altogether inter-related with the fall in copra prices.

Imports of alcoholic liquors are relatively very inconsiderable.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industrial development.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

Tourist traffic and entrepôt trade play no part in the economic life of the Kingdom.

VIII.—Communications.

There are approximately 40 miles of metalled roads in Tongatabu and 14 miles in Vavau suitable for motor traffic. The remaining roads in the Protectorate are graded earth roads, unsuitable for heavy traffic in the wet season. There are no railways.

Interinsular communication is maintained by a Japanese trading ketch and Tongan cutters.

During 1934 communication with the outside world was irregular. Vessels of the Union Steamship Company en route from Pacific ports to New Zealand called at intervals and a vessel in the New Zealand—Fiji cargo trade made occasional calls. In addition, seven vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes.

In 1935 an agreement was made with the Union Steamship Company to provide a monthly subsidised cargo service between Nukualofa and Auckland direct. The service was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. In addition, seven vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes, two calls were made by Messagerie Maritime liners en route from New Caledonia to France, and three cruising vessels (two from Australia and one from New Zealand) also called.

In 1935 the total number of vessels entered was 28 of which 25 were steam and motor vessels (17 British, three Swedish, two French, one Danish and two Panamanian) of a total tonnage of 58,120 tons.

There are two ports of entry, Nukualofa and Vavau. At both these ports there are concrete wharfs, 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, suitable for discharging cargo. At Nukualofa Wharf the maximum available depth of water L.W.O.S.T. is 22 feet; at Vavau 21 feet. At both Nukualofa and Vavau vessels of a draft up to 25 feet can be moored by keeping the stern off the wharf. Buoys are provided for this purpose. Safe anchorage is available for vessels of large tonnage at either port. Nukualofa harbour is reef bound; Vavau is land locked.

IX.—Customs Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods with certain specified exemptions. Specific rates are applied to a few articles (principally alcoholic liquor, tobacco, sugar, and flour) and *ad valorem* rates to the rest. In the case of dutiable articles, except benzine and kerosene, imports of Empire origin receive a preference. The general tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem;* the preferential rate is 12½ per cent. On articles subject to specific duties the preferential rate varies from one-half to four-fifths of the general rate.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

NEW HEBRIDES.

(British-French Condominium.)

I.—Situation, etc.

The islands comprising the New Hebrides lie between latitude 13° and 21° S. and longitude 166° and 170° E. Including the Banks and Torres groups which lie somewhat to the north of the main group there are in all 11 large and about 80 small islands. The total area of the whole group is about 5,700 square miles of which Santo, the largest island, accounts for about 1,500.

The capital of the Condominium is at Vila in Efate, seven to nine days by steamer from Sydney, New South Wales.

The Group is administered jointly by the United Kingdom and French Governments, whose local representatives are the two Resident Commissioners who are responsible to High Commissioners at Suva, Fiji, and at Nouméa, New Caledonia, respectively.

Owing to the status of the Group as a condominium, the produce of the Group is not granted the benefits of Empire preference in the United Kingdom or the same treatment as the French colonies receive in France, but certain articles, notably copra, produced by French planters or bought by French traders receive on importation into France the same tariff treatment as that accorded to French Colonial products.

The larger islands are very mountainous and there are three active volcanoes in the Group.

The climate of the Group is very enervating and on the whole unhealthy. There is a hot wet season from November to April and a dry cool season from May to October, but this distinction seems to have become less marked in recent years and there are now droughts in the wet season and heavy rains in the dry season.

The temperature at Efate varies from a minimum of about 63° F. in the dry season to a maximum of about 92° F. in the wet season. The temperature of the northern islands is usually some 7 degrees above that of the southern islands (including Efate).

The average rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the Group, as the following table shows:—

	Average inches.
Dillon's Bay (Erromanga)	57·32
Vila (Efate)...	70·97
Hog Harbour (E. Santo)...	127·73
Port Patterson (Vanua Lava)	133·04

The Group is not infrequently visited by hurricanes.

Land held by settlers in the New Hebrides has been largely acquired from native owners by purchase or barter. The native deeds do not constitute an indefeasible title until confirmed by the Joint Court.

Approximately 1,000 claims covering about 2,150,000 acres, i.e., 3,360 square miles or nearly two-thirds of the total area of the Group, have been lodged in the Joint Court. Two hundred and eighty-two indefeasible titles had been granted by the end of 1935 in completing the land work on Efate and adjacent islands.

In the grant of land titles due consideration is given to the needs of the native population, and, when necessary, reserves are set aside for them.

Large tracts of fertile land remain untouched, awaiting more favourable times and security of tenure.

II.—Population, etc.

No census of the native population has ever been made and the native population cannot be more closely estimated than at between 40,000 and 60,000. The non-native population at the end of December, 1935, was 1,902, including 178 British, 731 French, 824 French protected persons (mostly Tonkinese), 61 foreigners who have opted for the British legal system, and 96 foreigners who have opted for the French legal system.

The following is an approximate estimate of the population of the more thickly populated islands: —

Malekula	9,000	Ambrym	4,000
Santo	7,000	Banks and Torres Group	3,000
Pentecost	7,000	Epi	2,500
Tanna	6,500	Efate	2,000
Aoba	6,000		

The natives are Melanesian, but in places there is a mixture of Polynesian blood.

In general the native population has been declining but in recent years the population on certain islands has shown a tendency to increase particularly on the islands of Tanna and Tongoa.

Generally speaking the native of the New Hebrides will not work for wages unless compelled by circumstances. When times are good labour is very scarce and dear, as most natives can obtain all they want by the sale of the produce of their lands and with a minimum of exertion. When times are bad the time comes when the native has exhausted his savings and is compelled either to work on his own account, or to content himself with the local supplies of food, which are ample, and clothing, or to work for wages to secure the imported food, clothing, and other small luxuries to which he has become accustomed.

When the third alternative is chosen the production of native-made copra tends to fall away.

Native labour falls into three main classes:—

(*a*) Plantation labour, small boats' crews, traders' employees, and Government servants, on contract or otherwise;

(*b*) domestic labour; and

(*c*) casual manual labour.

The native will seldom accept long-term contracts and domestic labour is always difficult to secure.

Asiatic labour falls into two classes:—

(*a*) Indo-Chinese contract labour imported for the use of French settlers by the French Government. Owing to the depression this force was reduced from about 5,500 at the end of 1930 to about 822 at the end of 1935; and

(*b*) free Chinese and Japanese artisan labour.

III.—Finance.

A.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

1. Both sterling and French currency are legal tender but Australian currency is also accepted for public and private transactions at its exchange rate against sterling.

2. There are no banks in the New Hebrides. The Condominium Government carries out its banking operations through Nouméa (New Caledonia) and Sydney (New South Wales). It was the custom of the larger British and French commercial houses to act as bankers for their clients, but the economic crisis, coupled with shortage of cash and credit, has severely restricted local banking operations.

3. The Condominium Government does not perform any functions of a banking nature.

B.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. By Article 5 of the Convention of 6th August, 1914, each of the two Signatory Powers is required to defray the cost of its own Administration in the Group, that is the emoluments of, and other expenses connected with the national staff, Police Force and District Agents. The expenditure on British Services amounted to £9,500 in 1935-36. The estimated expenditure for 1936-37 is £10,236.

The cost of the joint services, including finance, posts and telegraphs, customs, public works, ports and harbours, public health, the Joint Court and Summary Courts and land registry, is defrayed out of local taxation. If revenue from local taxation is insufficient to meet jointly approved expenditure, the two Powers contribute to the deficit in equal proportions.

No such contributions were required between 1922 and 1930 inclusive, but contributions were required in 1931 and later years. During 1935 the Condominium revenue amounted to £23,008,* and the Condominium expenditure to £26,102,* leaving a deficit of £3,094.*

IV.—Trade Statistics.

Only comparatively simple trade returns are kept and full information regarding countries of destination of exports and countries of origin of imports is not available.

EXPORTS.†

(i) *Total Exports.*

	£	*Tons.*		£	*Tons.*
1931	122,193	13,667	1934	49,933	9,587
1932	78,601	10,014	1935	130,937	13,423
1933	71,839	10,043			

(ii) *Principal Exports*, 1935.

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £.		*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £.
Copra	9,859	61,783	Trochas and Burghaus shell ...	98	3,594
Cocoa	2,672	42,047	Sandalwood	66	1,704
Coffee	366	19,367	Cotton, ginned	33	966

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* These figures are true sterling; conversions made at day to day rate.

† Prior to 1935, values are in sterling converted from francs at the rate of 124 fr. = £. The 1935 values are in true sterling, conversions being made at the day's rate.

The share of produce exported by British firms and planters was 8·6 per cent. by weight and 7 per cent. by value of total exports, as against 18 per cent. and 11 per cent. in the previous year. Copra is the principal British export.

IMPORTS.*

(i) *Total Imports.*

	£		£
1931	79,997	1934	75,993
1932	81,587	1935	115,493
1933	85,544		

(ii) *Principal Imports*, 1935.

Class I.

		£		£
Rice		6,737	Spirits (potable)	3,369
Tobacco		5,126	Sugar	2,111
	£		Tinned goods and groceries ...	1,766
Wines (ordinary) ...	3,092		Beer	1,638
(fine)	637		Tinned fish	1,212
	——	3,729	Tinned milk	1,208
Flour		3,472	Tea	1,089

Class III.

		£			£
Agricultural machinery, boats and motor cars		8,445	Kerosene	1,814	
Oils—				——	7,192
Lubricating	3,230		Building materials...		6,774
Petrol	2,148		Gunny bags		3,175

Australia is now the chief source of supply of a number of commodities, including flour, beer, fine cigarettes and tobacco, tinned meat and fish, potatoes, butter, tinned milk, ship's biscuit, sugar, groceries, piece-goods, soap, onions, wireless and electrical apparatus, haberdashery and apparel, some of which formerly came almost exclusively from France.

V.—Natural Resources.

A.

1. AGRICULTURE.

The soil and climate of the Group are well suited to the production of most tropical crops.

Almost the whole cultivation is in the hands of European settlers, the only commodity produced for export by the natives on their own account being copra, about one-sixth of the total exports of which are of native production.

Of the European-owned plantations some are worked by individual settlers, both British and French, and the remainder by French Companies, the most important being the Société Française des Nouvelles-Hébrides.

The British settlers work their estates with indigenous native labour, about one-third under contract and the remainder free or casual. During the prosperous period 1924 to 1929, the French settlers depended to a large extent on indentured Tonkinese coolies imported by the French authorities. Later, owing to the general depression in primary products, the French settler became unable to afford the cost of the introduction and employment of Tonkinese labour, and in consequence repatriated numbers of them before the expiry of their contracts. During 1935, however, these costs were materially reduced and now compare favourably with those of native labour. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the importation of Tonkinese will again increase.

The most important item is **copra**, which is classed as South Sea Island, smoke dried; the production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £*		*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £*
1931	10,005	69,886	1934	6,939	14,886
1932	7,032	36,306	1935	9,859	61,783
1933	7,045	23,864			

The next most important commodity is **cocoa**, of which the varieties known as Criollo and Calabacillo are grown. Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £*		*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £*
1931	1,505	31,435	1934	1,728	19,512
1932	1,728	27,967	1935	2,672	42,047
1933	1,893	28,745			

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* Prior to 1935, values are in sterling converted from francs at the rate of 124 francs to the £. The 1935 values are in true sterling, conversions being made at the day's rate.

There is some cultivation of **cotton** and the following products have been exported:—

	Ginned Cotton.		*Cotton seed.*	
	Tons.	£*	*Tons.*	£*
1931	387	9,833	1,063	1,286
1932	189	3,277	411	497
1933	62	1,084	126	121
1934	19	309	—	—
1935	33	966	—	—

There are two varieties of cotton grown, the Caledonian and Caravonica. The former is now more favoured on account of its weather resisting properties. Owing to the fall in price the cultivation of cotton has almost been abandoned.

The following products are also exported:—

	Coffee.		*Maize.*	
	Tons.	£*	*Tons.*	£*
1931	131	5,712	52	298
1932	213	6,571	99	400
1933	433	13,937	35	143
1934	318	9,624	43	209
1935	366	19,367	106	283

The **coffee** grown in the Group is of excellent quality and holds its own in the world's markets. The variety most favoured is the *Robusta* on account of its immunity from the devastating yellow leaf disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*). In former years the *Arabica* variety was almost entirely grown but the plantations were totally destroyed by the disease above mentioned.

More interest is being shown in the cultivation of coffee, and owing to the bounty on its production offered to French settlers by the French Government, the output increased substantially in 1933 but fell away somewhat in 1934. However the higher prices received in 1935 may help to increase future production.

Owing to the great fall in prices of the main staples, endeavours were made in 1930 and the following years to find alternative and more remunerative crops. Other commodities to which attention has been paid are castor seed and tung oil and tobacco (the latter under French auspices) the last two not having yet reached the export stage.

Exports of castor seed commenced in 1931, on an experimental scale, but since then have never exceeded a few tons.

Bananas, oranges, pineapples, tomatoes, and practically all kinds of tropical fruits, grow profusely. An attempt was made to organize the export of bananas, tomatoes, oranges, etc., to New Zealand, but owing to transport difficulties the scheme had to be abandoned.

2. FOREST PRODUCTS.

There are small quantities of timber, particularly kauri, island teak, and other useful hardwoods in the Group, but, apart from difficulties of financing and marketing, it is doubtful whether these timbers are in sufficient quantity to support an industry. There is, however, some export of **sandalwood,** the quantities exported in recent years having been as follows:—

	Tons.	£*		*Tons.*	£*
1931	24	492	1934	100	1,446
1932	69	1,146	1935	66	1,704
1933	61	941			

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There is a small sheep station on Erromanga carrying about 3,000 sheep, and a cattle station of about 1,000 head.

Cattle thrive well and are bred on a small scale generally throughout the Group principally for slaughter to provide food for the labour force, and also in order to keep down grass and undergrowth on the plantations.

There has been a small but steady export of wool:—

	Tons.	£*		*Tons.*	£*
1931	9	412	1934	9	441
1932	4	170	1935	5·5	515
1933	9	436			

Hides, a by-product of the cattle industry, are exported to Australia, but quantities and values are small.

4. MINERALS.

Traces of various minerals are known to exist including deposits of coal and ma ganese. There are large quantities of sulphur on the islands of Tanna, and Vanua Lava (Banks Gr up).

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* Prior to 1935, values are in sterling converted from francs at the rate of 124 francs to the £. he 1935 values are in true sterling, conversions being made at the day's rate.

5. Fisheries and Marine Products.

There is no fishing industry. There is some gathering of **trocas** and **green-snail shell** for export, the latter being called *burghaus* shell in the local returns. The quantities of the two shells are shown together in the returns, exports during recent years having been as follows:—

	Tons.	£*		*Tons.*	£*
1931	102	2,053	1934	130	2,970
1932	112	1,768	1935	98	3,594
1933	110	1,782			

Bêche-de-mer is exported, as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Tons.*	*Value.* £*
1931	9	104
1932	1	13
1933	18	236
1934	2·5	39
1935	2	43

B.

Food Supply.

So far as native foodstuffs are concerned there are ample supplies available and in case of necessity the native population could be self-supporting. The European population, however, is dependent on imports and the natives have been accustomed to various imported luxuries with which they would not willingly dispense.

The principal items of imported foodstuffs are shown in IV above; the principal source of supply is Australia.

VI.—Industry.

There is no industrial activity of any kind in the Group, apart from the performance of the simplest processes in order to prepare local products for export.

VII.—Other Economic Activities.

There is no entrepôt trade and no facilities for tourist traffic.

VIII.—Communications.

Tanna has several roads, one of which traverses the island. There is a fairly good road on Tongoa. Vila has several fair roads which link up with the districts adjacent to the town. In the other islands there are few public roads suitable for wheeled transport. In addition to these public roads there are a number of roads suitable for motor transport traffic on the European-owned estates.

There are no railways in the Group. A rail track, two-foot gauge, four miles long, runs from Vila to the outskirts of Mélé but is seldom used. Small lengths of similar rail tracks are used on a few plantations in the Group for the purpose of transporting produce.

Inter-island communications are provided by the s.s. *Mirani* (Burns, Philp (South Seas) Company) and s.s. *Bucephale* (Messageries Maritimes) which make monthly or five-weekly voyages round the Group without fixed itinerary, but usually connecting with mail steamers at Vila.

Communication with the outer world is provided by several regular steamship services.

A two-monthly service of the Messageries Maritimes between Dunkirk and New Caledonia via Panama touches at Vila on both the outward and the return voyages, the time taken from Vila to Marseilles being approximately 55 days.

A Burns Philp and a Messageries Maritimes steamer maintain respectively six-weekly and periodical services between Vila and Sydney (New South Wales).

A vessel of the Dutch Royal Packet Navigation Company maintains a regular service between Saigon and Nouméa touching at Vila every two and a-half months.

Vila is the port of entry of the Group. The following vessels were entered in 1935:—

	Vessels.	*Net tons.*
British	12	11,218
French	30	110,246
Other	13	25,133

Mails are usually sent by the Australian route, the average period for transmission from Vila to England being between 42 and 49 days.

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* Prior to 1935, values are in sterling converted from francs at the rate of 124 francs to the £. The 1935 values are in true sterling, conversion being made at the day's rate.

There are four good harbours, Vila and Havannah on Efate and Port Sandwich and Port Stanley on Malekula, and a number of sheltered anchorages off these and other islands. Vessels up to 20,000 tons can enter Vila Harbour and there is anchorage for several vessels of large tonnage. Accommodation could be increased if there were moorings. There are no wharves or piers suitable for embarking or discharging cargo except for very small vessels. Unloading is carried out by lighters and cargo is discharged at the jetties along the beach front. There are four small jetties or piers.

IX.—Tariff.

Import duties are levied on all goods except those specially exempted (among which are flour, rice and coal). Specific rates are charged on a few articles and *ad valorem* rates on the rest, with a general rate of 12 per cent. on all goods not specially enumerated or exempted. Owing to the status of the Group, there is no Imperial preference.

X.—Trade Representatives.

Nil.

A SUMMARY OF SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

The table immediately following is designed to give a conspectus of the most significant statistical figures relating to the Colonial Empire.

The following points should be noted:—

Column II. *Area.*—The area of the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands which are practically uninhabited has been excluded, since its inclusion would be definitely misleading.

Column V. *Public Debt.*—The amounts shown are net amounts, that is the total Public Debt less the value of the Sinking Fund, at the dates shown.

Columns VI and VII. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The amounts shown are the *net* Revenue and Expenditure, that is, they include only the surplus or deficit, as the case may be, of the self-balancing Departments and not the gross Revenue and Expenditure of those Departments.

Column VIII. *Imports.*—The figures shown are those of *total* imports. It is not possible to isolate the imports for domestic consumption. In the case of those few Dependencies, therefore, such as the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, which enjoy a substantial entrepôt trade, the figure of amount of imports per head is misleading. No statistics are available for Perlis and Gibraltar.

Column IX. *Domestic Exports.*—The figures shown are those of domestic exports only, which are of more significance than those of *total* exports. No statistics are available for Perlis, Gibraltar, and Hong Kong, although figures of total exports are available for the latter Colony.

Column X. *Total Exports.*—The value of trade per head is not included in this Column, since the figures would be misleading in some cases and almost identical with the figures in the preceding Column in others.

STATEMENT SHEWING GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1935

Colony, etc.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*	*Density of population per square mile.*	*Public Debt (less value of Sinking Funds).*	*Revenue (net).*	*Per head of population.*	*Expenditure (net).*	*Per head of population.*	*Total Imports.*	*Per head of population.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Per head of population.*	*Total Exports.*
EAST AFRICA—						£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Kenya	219,730 + 5,230 (*h*)	3,084,351 (*a*)	14·0	15,696,897 (*e*)	2,037,683 (*f*)	0 13 3	2,027,933 (*f*)	0 13 2	4,857,928	1 11 6	2,978,307	0 19 4	8,696,466
Uganda	80,371 +13,610 (*h*)	3,661,099 (*a*)	45·6	2,225,511	1,464,337 (*f*)	0 8 0	1,611,205 (*f*)	0 8 10	1,783,417	0 9 9	3,630,529	0 19 10	
Tanganyika Territory.	339,000 (*x*) +21,000 (*h*)	5,138,080 (*a*)	15·2	8,290,227 (*e*)	1,804,133 (*f*)	0 7 0	1,784,402 (*f*)	0 6 11	3,269,564	0 12 9	3,445,143	0 13 5	4,311,158
N. Rhodesia ...	290,323	1,376,938 (*a*)	4·7	2,340,750 (*e*)	737,220 (*f*)	0 10 8	737,188 (*f*)	0 10 8	3,013,678	2 3 9	4,667,870	3 7 10	4,798,538
Nyasaland ...	37,596 (*x*) +10,353 (*h*)	1,603,257 (*a*)	42·6	3,543,800	374,661 (*f*)	0 4 8	428,093 (*f*)	0 5 4	656,745	0 8 2	736,312	0 9 2	769,766
Somaliland ...	68,000 (*x*)	347,383 (*a*)	5·1	236,000 (*e*)	94,945 (*f*)	0 5 6	166,855 (*f*)	0 9 7	272,028 (*w*)	0 15 8	127,459 (*w*)	0 7 5	151,019 (*w*)
Zanzibar	1,020	234,261 (*a*)	229·7	14,000	433,955 (*f*)	1 17 0	427,033 (*f*)	1 16 6	974,791	4 3 3	656,404	2 16 0	918,564
TOTAL ...	1,036,000 (*x*) +50,200 (*h*)	15,446,100 (*x*)	14·9	32,347,185	6,946,934	0 9 0	7,182,709	0 9 4	14,828,151	0 19 2	16,242,024	1 1 0	19,645,511
SOUTH AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES—													
Basutoland... ...	11,716	600,000 (*x*)	51·2	Nil	301,831 (*j*)	0 10 1	293,196 (*j*)	0 9 9	588,331	0 19 7	Not Available		331,145
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	275,000	152,983 (*c*)	·6	Nil	110,876 (*j*)	0 14 6	188,547 (*j*)	1 4 8	310,562	2 0 1	260,204	1 14 0	260,204
Swaziland ...	6,704	127,355 (*a*)	19·0	39,827 (*m*)	92,341 (*j*)	0 14 6	126,665 (*j*)	0 19 11	Not Available		100,206	0 15 9	100,206
TOTAL ...	293,420	880,300 (*x*)	3·0	39,827	505,048	0 11 6	608,408	0 13 10	—	—	—	—	691,555
WEST AFRICA—													
Gambia	4,069	197,811 (*a*)	48·6	36,549	206,835 (*f*)	1 0 11	194,113 (*f*)	0 19 7	513,287	2 11 10	376,102	1 18 0	496,704
Gold Coast ...	91,843	3,530,733 (*a*)	38·4	10,157,191 (*i*)	2,822,665 (*j*)	0 16 0	2,813,699 (*j*)	0 15 11	7,956,780	2 5 1	9,240,894	2 12 4	9,971,535
Nigeria	372,674	19,918,516 (*a*)	53·4	22,241,182 (*m*)	4,467,634 (*j*)	0 4 6	4,460,323 (*j*)	0 4 6	8,299,297	0 8 4	11,472,553	0 10 6	12,049,643
Sierra Leone ...	27,925	1,890,000 (*a*)	67·7	1,294,758 (*e*)	617,168 (*f*)	0 6 6	598,454 (*f*)	0 6 4	1,214,315	0 12 10	1,557,678	0 16 6	1,671,640
St. Helena and	47	4,321 (*a*)	91·9	Nil	7,567 (*f*)	1 13 10	14,980 (*f*)	3 6 11	29,824	6 13 2	12,527	2 15 11	14,225
Ascension ...	34	157 (*a*)	4·7	Nil									
TOTAL ...	496,592	25,541,538	51·4	33,729,680	8,121,869	0 6 4	8,081,569	0 6 4	18,013,503	0 14 1	22,659,754	0 17 9	24,203,747
EASTERN—													
Ceylon	25,332 +149 (*h*)	5,617,000 (*a*)	221·7	8,381,291 (*k*)	7,025,675 (*l*)	1 5 0	7,256,412 (*l*)	1 5 10	17,065,127	3 0 9	17,253,093	3 1 5	18,983,461
Hong Kong ...	391	966,341 (*a*)	2,471·5	1,758,499 (*p*) (*e*)	1,571,499 (*q*) (*f*)	1 12 6	1,761,522 (*q*) (*f*)	1 16 6	39,536,236	40 18 3	Not Available		47,684,697
Straits Settlements	1,356 (*x*)	1,143,792 (*a*)	843·5	4,438,730 (*e*)	3,672,699 (*f*)	3 4 3	3,957,235 (*f*)	3 9 2	72,905,000	63 14 9	17,127,000	14 9 6	65,443,000
Federated Malay States.	27,700	1,813,891 (*a*)	65·5	7,771,641 (*e*)	6,423,192 (*f*)	3 10 10	6,023,920 (*f*)	3 6 5	10,161,917	5 12 0	21,297,694	11 14 5	21,789,930

Johore	7,500 (*x*)	528,219 (*a*)	70·4	Nil	1,862,685 (*f*)	3 10 6	2,365,291 (*f*)	4 9 7	4,020,137	7 12 3	9,893,000	6 0 10	10,957,000
Kedah	3,640 (*x*)	452,554 (*d*)	124·3	Nil	735,677 (*f*)	1 12 6	787,770 (*f*)	1 14 10	1,184,201	2 12 4			
Kelantan	5,713	413,013 (*a*)	72·3	646,686 (*e*)	251,641 (*f*)	0 12 2	249,604 (*f*)	0 12 1	636,288	1 10 10			
Perlis	316 (*x*)	51,101 (*d*)	161·4	Nil	66,627 (*f*)	1 6 9	62,164 (*f*)	1 4 4	46,000	0 18 0			
Trengganu ...	5,080 (*x*)	192,142 (*d*)	37·8	420,000 (*e*)	234,837 (*f*)	1 4 5	198,625 (*f*)	1 0 8	647,695	3 7 5			
Brunei	2,500 (*x*)	33,732 (*a*)	13·5	Nil	65,217 (*f*)	1 18 8	91,940 (*f*)	2 14 6	281,808	8 7 1	Not Available		432,123
North Borneo ...	29,500 (*x*)	284,814 (*a*)	9·7	1,381,666 (*e*)	291,192	1 0 5	170,572	0 12 0	554,772	1 19 0	Not Available		912,234
Sarawak	50,000 (*x*)	442,900 (*a*)	8·9	Nil	593,512	1 6 10	492,649	1 2 3	1,926,297	4 7 0	Not Available		2,463,099
Malayan Group Total	133,300 (*x*)	5,356,158	40·2	14,658,723	14,197,279	2 13 0	14,399,770	2 13 9	92,364,115	17 4 11	—	—	101,997,386
Mauritius	809	407,020 (*a*)	504·4	1,064,361 (*e*)	1,075,458 (*u*)	2 12 10	1,052,372 (*u*)	2 11 8	2,244,602	5 10 4	2,100,646	5 3 3	2,244,366
Seychelles ...	156·25	29,303 (*a*)	187·5	Nil	43,375 (*f*)	1 9 7	43,600 (*f*)	1 9 9	66,854	2 5 7	74,716	2 11 0	74,716
TOTAL ...	160,000 (*x*) + 149 (*h*)	12,375,822	77·3	25,862,874	23,913,286	1 18 8	24,513,676	1 19 7	151,276,934	12 4 6	—	—	170,984,626
MEDITERRANEAN—													
Cyprus	3,572	365,372 (*a*)	102·3	605,662 (*e*)	709,800 (*f*)	1 18 10	757,562 (*f*)	2 1 6	1,492,720	4 1 8	1,126,577	3 1 8	1,195,666
Gibraltar	1·875	16,865 (*a*)	8,994·7	Nil	169,444 (*f*)	10 0 11	167,021 (*f*)	9 18 1	Not Available		Not Available		
Malta	121·844	256,140 (*a*)	2,102·2	79,081 (*i*)	994,505 (*j*)	3 17 8	1,047,372 (*j*)	4 1 9	3,770,483	14 14 6	197,330	0 15 5	548,324
Palestine	10,100 (*x*)	1,195,000 (*d*)	118·3	4,183,683 (*i*)	5,268,368 (*r*)	4 8 2	4,366,477 (*r*)	3 13 1	18,375,393	15 7 6	4,215,486	3 10 7	4,982,661
TOTAL ...	13,800 (*x*)	1,833,377	132·9	4,868,426	7,142,117	3 17 8	6,338,432	3 9 2	23,638,596	12 17 7	5,539,393	3 0 5	6,726,651
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—													
Bahamas	4,375 (*x*)	64,982 (*a*)	14·9	132,758 (*m*)	144,896 (*n*)	2 4 7	167,422 (*n*)	2 11 6	723,762	11 2 9	112,887	1 14 9	126,313
Barbados	166 (*x*)	184,912 (*a*)	1,113·9	373,292 (*m*)	418,441 (*j*)	2 5 3	405,847 (*j*)	2 3 11	1,840,783	9 19 1	999,726	5 8 1	1,135,136
Bermuda	19·25(*x*)	30,104 (*a*)	1,568·5	63,313 (*e*)	349,707 (*f*)	11 12 4	352,142 (*f*)	11 13 11	1,420,198	47 3 6	54,280	1 4 1	121,538
British Guiana ...	89,500 (*x*)	328,219 (*a*)	3·7	3,952,477 (*e*)	966,146 (*f*)	2 18 11	1,040,060 (*f*)	3 3 5	1,833,925	5 11 9	2,216,453	6 15 1	2,274,949
British Honduras...	8,598	55,448 (*a*)	6·4	558,466 (*e*)	158,424 (*f*)	2 17 2	196,227	3 10 9	550,781	9 18 8	191,172	3 9 0	349,597
Jamaica	4,450	1,121,823 (*a*)	247·1	3,089,961 (*e*)	2,041,075 (*j*)	1 16 5	2,007,695 (*j*)	1 15 10	5,009,906	4 9 4	3,697,906	3 5 11	3,878,463
Turks and Caicos Islands.	166 (*x*)	5,300 (*a*)	32·0	1,799 (*e*)	7,926 (*f*)	1 9 11	7,810 (*f*)	1 9 5	18,984	3 15 5	13,220	2 10 0	13,220
Cayman Islands	100 (*x*)	6,400 (*a*)	64·0	3,660 (*e*)	6,297 (*f*)	0 19 8	5,866 (*f*)	0 18 4	24,345	3 16 1	10,798	1 13 9	10,820
Jamaica and Dependencies—Total ...	4,716 (*x*)	1,133,523	235·9	3,095,420	2,055,298	1 16 3	2,021,371	1 15 8	5,053,235	4 9 2	3,721,924	3 5 8	3,902,503
Leeward Islands—													
Antigua and Barbuda	170	33,700 (*a*)	190·7	15,916 (*e*)	72,663 (*f*)	2 3 1	77,914 (*f*)	2 6 3	—	—	—	—	159,879
Dominica ...	304	47,394 (*a*)	155·9	4,917 (*e*)	47,957 (*f*)	1 0 3	75,027 (*f*)	1 11 8	—	—	—	—	57,757
Montserrat ...	32	13,264 (*a*)	414·5	896 (*e*)	17,723 (*f*)	1 6 9	21,944 (*f*)	1 13 1	—	—	—	—	74,882
St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla...	152	37,742 (*a*)	247·0	15,745 (*e*)	91,716 (*f*)	2 8 7	90,344 (*f*)	2 7 11	—	—	—	—	269,429
Virgin Islands ...	67	6,100 (*a*)	91·1	Nil	3,823 (*f*)	0 12 6	6,090 (*f*)	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	9,294
Leeward Islands—Total	725	138,200	188·9	37,474	233,882	1 13 10	271,319	1 19 3	578,918	4 3 9	544,603	3 18 10	571,241

STATEMENT SHEWING GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1935—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*	*Density of population per square mile.*	*Public Debt (less value of Sinking Funds).*	*Revenue (net).*	*Per head of population.*	*Expenditure (net).*	*Per head of population.*	*Total Imports.*	*Per head of population.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Per head of population.*	*Total Exports.*
						£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,863·8	439,994 (*a*)	222·2	3,402,366 (*e*)	1,816,072 (*f*)	4 2 7	1,812,089 (*f*)	4 2 4	4,372,386	9 18 9	4,744,729	10 15 8	5,033,647
Windward Islands—	116·2												
Grenada and Carriacou.	119·6 13·2	85,626 (*a*)	644·8	205,953 (*e*)	114,388 (*f*)	1 6 9	121,480 (*f*)	1 8 5	284,753	3 6 6	222,649	2 12 0	251,468
St. Lucia ...	238	64,959 (*a*)	271·7	105,256 (*e*)	73,479 (*f*)	1 2 7	91,259 (*f*)	1 8 2	196,128	3 0 5	103,232	1 11 9	154,793
St. Vincent and Grenadines.	133 17·3	55,219 (*a*)	368·1	82,882 (*e*)	70,880 (*f*)	1 5 8	75,764 (*f*)	1 7 5	171,392	3 2 1	132,004	2 7 10	134,922
Windward Islands—Total	521	205,804	395·0	394,091	258,747	1 5 2	288,503	1 8 0	652,273	3 3 5	457,885	2 4 6	541,183
Falkland Islands ...	4,618 (*x*)	2,432 (*a*)	0·5	Nil	60,316 (*f*)	24 16 0	54,819 (*f*)	22 10 10	278,080	11 6 10	438,136	180 3 1	449,784
TOTAL ...	115,218	2,582,342	22·4	12,009,657	6,461,929	2 10 1	6,609,799	2 11 2	17,304,341	6 14 0	13,481,795	5 4 5	14,505,891
WESTERN PACIFIC—													
Fiji (*y*)	7,083 (*x*)	202,052 (*a*)	28·5	1,164,974	588,661 (*f*)	2 18 3	610,170 (*f*)	3 0 5	1,132,691	5 12 1	1,554,252	7 13 10	1,631,181
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony(*z*)	200 (*x*)	34,337 (*s*)	171·7	Nil	67,029 (*u*)	1 19 0	68,529 (*u*)	1 19 11	97,646 (*o*)	2 16 11	272,306 (*o*)	7 18 7	274,842
British Solomon Islands Protectorate (*z*) ...	11,458 (*x*)	94,066 (*b*)	8·2	Nil	43,370 (*j*)	0 9 3	46,570 (*j*)	0 9 11	116,751 (*g*)	1 4 10	72,931 (*g*)	0 15 6	75,259(*g*)
Tonga (*z*)	250 (*x*)	31,589 (*t*)	126·4	Nil	44,980 (*u*)	1 8 6	44,169 (*u*)	1 8 0	55,026	1 14 10	72,202	2 5 9	72,569
New Hebrides ...	5,700 (*x*)	between 42,000 and 62,000 (*a*)	between 7·4 and 10·9	Nil	23,008 (*v*)	0 8 10	26,102 (*v*)	0 10 0	115,493	2 4 5	130,000 (*x*)	2 10 0	130,937
TOTAL ...	24,691	414,044	16·8	1,164,974	767,040	1 17 1	795,540	1 18 5	1,517,607	3 13 4	2,101,691	5 1 6	2,184,779
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,140,000 + 50,349 (*h*)	59,000,000	27·6	110,022,623	53,858,223	0 18 3	54,130,133	0 18 4	227,478,025	3 17 1	128,131,216	2 3 5	238,942,760

(*a*) Estimated figures as at 31st December, 1935.
(*b*) According to the census of 1931.
(*c*) According to the census of 1921.
(*d*) Estimated figures as at 30th June, 1935.
(*e*) As at 31st December, 1935.
(*f*) On the basis of the Estimates for 1936.
(*g*) For the year ended 31st March, 1935.
(*h*) Area of water.
(*i*) As at 31st March, 1935.
(*j*) On the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1937.
(*k*) As at 30th September, 1935.
(*l*) On the basis of the Estimates for the year ended 30th September, 1936.
(*m*) As at 31st March, 1936.
(*n*) On the basis of the Estimates for nine months to 31st December, 1936.
(*o*) For the year ended 30th June, 1935.
(*p*) Dollar issues converted at annual average rate on London for 1935, i.e. 1s. 11½d. = $1.
(*q*) Converted from dollars at the average rate on London for first six months of 1936, i.e. 1s. 3½d. = $1.
(*r*) On the basis of the Estimates for the year ended 31st March, 1936.
(*s*) Estimated figures as at 31st December, 1934.
(*t*) According to the census of 1934.
(*u*) On the basis of the Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1937.
(*v*) Condominium revenue and expenditure.
(*w*) Excludes imports and exports in transit into and from Abyssinia.
(*x*) Approximate figures.
(*y*) Values in sterling, converted at the rate £111 Fiji=£100 sterling.
(*z*) Values in sterling, converted at the rate £A. 125=£100 sterling.

PART II.—THE PRODUCTS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

The Dependencies which together make up the Colonial Empire are still in that state of development in which the principal, and in most cases the only, occupation of their inhabitants is primary production. The only Dependencies in which there is any substantial production of manufactured goods are the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Palestine, but even in these Dependencies industrial production is not the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Hong Kong and, in the Straits Settlements, Singapore and Penang, are great entrepôt ports. The remainder of the Straits Settlements and Palestine are still predominantly agricultural countries.

Gibraltar and Malta stand in a class by themselves, as great naval and military centres as well as entrepôt ports, but even in Malta agriculture plays a large part in the economic life of the community.

In one or two other Dependencies the tourist traffic is of more importance than primary production.

Among all the primary products of the Colonial Empire it would be difficult to pick out any single product or group of products as being " the principal product " of the Colonial Empire, but it is not difficult to indicate those products which are of major importance to large parts of the Colonial Empire.

Nevertheless it is impossible to assess the value of some of the most important of these products statistically.

The products upon which the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire depend for their livelihood are the great food staples, that is the cereals including rice, the tubers, certain oil-seeds and nuts particularly coconuts and groundnuts, certain fruits, particularly bananas and plantains, and, though less important except in certain areas, livestock.

As will be seen from the table at the end of this memorandum few of these products figure in the list of principal exports. Indeed, except in certain Dependencies, most of which are islands, the great bulk of the inhabitants of the Colonial Empire are much more occupied in producing foodstuffs and a limited range of raw materials for their own use and for local sale than they are in producing for the export market.

Except in a few Dependencies the proceeds of external trade are used more to provide luxuries and semi-luxuries and to meet the expenses of government than to provide the population with primary necessities.

Self-sufficiency is in no sense the policy of His Majesty's Government or the local Governments for the Colonial Empire, on the contrary everything possible is being done to encourage and develop the export trade on sound lines, but, if the time ever came when a policy of economic nationalism in those foreign countries which have hitherto afforded large markets for Colonial products developed to such an extent as to close a number of those markets, the Colonial Empire would fare a great deal better than many other countries, and the ever-increasing development of trade within the Empire would do much to restore the balance.

The two most valuable products are minerals and rubber, their respective positions having fluctuated as prices have varied. In 1935 minerals showed the greatest value, both having recovered substantially from the low levels of 1931-33. Of individual minerals tin remains the most important with gold, copper and petroleum following. Gold and copper have become much more important in the last few years, which have also seen the development of two other minerals, manganese and iron ore, which must now be included in the list of important Colonial commodities.

The great group of oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils is the third in point of value, having temporarily taken the second place in 1932. From many points of view this group is the most important of the export products to the Colonial Empire as a whole. Rubber is of little or no importance outside Malaya and Ceylon, and the minerals are almost exclusively an export product and of importance only to comparatively few Dependencies, but the oil-seeds group is of major importance both to the internal economic life and to the external trade of much more than half the Colonial Empire.

Of commodities of the second rank sugar is of the widest importance, since several Dependencies are almost wholly dependent on their sugar crop for their existence. Sugar is almost exclusively an export product, and, unlike most Dependencies, a number of the sugar-producing Colonies have specialized on sugar to such an extent that they are largely dependent on imports for their essential foodstuffs.

The other commodities in this class are tea, which is the principal export of Ceylon and of little importance to any other part of the Colonial Empire; cocoa which is the principal export of the Gold Coast and Grenada and an important export of Nigeria and Trinidad; and fruit, which has increased considerably in recent years and is of major importance to Jamaica (bananas) and Palestine (citrus).

Except for cotton, which has also gained much ground of late years, no other export commodity not included in one of the larger groups reached in 1935 a value of as much as a third of the value of any one of the commodities previously mentioned, and although certain of these remaining products had considerable local importance none of them except perhaps timber, which is a special case, could be described as being of major importance to the Colonial Empire as a whole.

In the following table the principal export products of the Colonial Empire are arranged in order of importance by reference to the 1935 values. The table includes all products of which the export value in that or the previous year exceeded £½ million.

The larger groups and the most important individual commodities not included in any group are shown in Roman type and the most important of the commodities included in the larger groups are shown in *italics.*

Commodity	*1932* £	*1933* £	*1934* £	*1935* £
Minerals	15,073,000	17,964,000	25,727,000	28,745,000
Rubber	8,898,000	13,345,000	28,269,000	25,700,000
Oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils	13,021,000	11,464,000	9,340,000	13,021,000
Tea	8,150,000	8,981,000	11,152,000	11,375,000
Tin	4,482,000	5,322,000	9,533,000	10,864,000
Sugar and sugar products	7,655,000	8,543,000	7,844,000	8,146,000
Cocoa	7,908,000	6,966,000	6,006,000	7,608,000
Fruit and fruit products...	5,040,000	4,300,000	5,683,000	7,344,000
Palm oil and kernels ...	5,155,000	3,983,000	3,058,000	4,989,000
Gold	2,239,000	2,909,000	3,831,000	4,423,000
Cotton	1,935,000	3,289,000	3,772,000	4,369,000
Copper	2,254,000	3,310,000	3,848,000	4,171,000
Petroleum...	3,257,000	3,107,000	3,852,000	3,835,000
Citrus fruit	1,989,000	2,273,000	2,903,000	3,796,000
Groundnuts	2,465,000	2,739,000	2,312,000	2,691,000
Bananas	2,001,000	1,151,000	1,843,000	2,489,000
Copra	2,706,000	2,249,000	1,902,000	2,315,000
Fibres other than cotton	1,040,000	1,308,000	1,336,000	1,856,000
Coffee	2,169,000	1,731,000	1,880,000	1,828,000
Spices and condiments ...	1,099,000	1,078,000	1,413,000	1,642,000
Coconut oil	1,331,000	1,103,000	1,067,000	1,604,000
Hides and skins	1,197,000	1,348,000	1,464,000	1,511,000
Diamonds	658,000	708,000	1,002,000	1,063,000
Pineapples	932,000	739,000	824,000	974,000
Iron Ore	383,000	423,000	667,000	872,000
Timber and wood ...	751,000	681,000	826,000	852,000
Manganese...	132,000	375,000	493,000	633,000
Desiccated coconut ...	536,000	506,000	310,000	548,000
Cloves (*buds and stems*) ...	507,000	516,000	502,000	515,000
Tobacco	821,000	641,000	628,000	439,000

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

An account of the position of animal husbandry in each Dependency will be found in the relevant Section (V. A.3) of the memoranda in Part I of this volume. There are few Dependencies in which this branch of production is at present of substantial importance in the economic life of the community.

In the Falkland Islands and Somaliland animal husbandry is the only important local industry and provides the great bulk of the export trade.

In Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, the three South African High Commission territories, the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, and the Gold Coast, there are pastoral tribes which depend almost entirely on their flocks and herds for their livelihood, and in these areas therefore animal husbandry is an important element in the economic life of the people. It is of little importance for the export trade, but there is a substantial internal trade particularly between the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria.

In a few other Dependencies there is an important internal trade in live animals and animal products. In Northern Rhodesia for instance stock-farming, chiefly with the object of supplying meat for the workers in the mines, is an occupation of the European settlers.

In Malaya the stock-farmers of Kedah and Kelantan, the only two States on the Peninsula which contain even moderately good grazing lands, and also those of North Borneo, have a fairly substantial export trade to other parts of the Peninsula.

In Jamaica a fairly substantial animal industry exists, mainly for the supply of local demands for meat and dairy products.

So far as the export trade is concerned, the following paragraphs give a brief summary of the position in regard to the few items in this group.

Live Animals.—Live animals for food are exported:

(1) from Somaliland chiefly to Aden and Southern Arabia and also to Abyssinia,

(2) from Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia in small quantities, chiefly to Portuguese East Africa,

(3) from the three South African High Commission territories, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Protectorate to the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

(4) from Nigeria in small quantities by sea to the Gold Coast and in unknown, but probably larger, quantities over the land frontiers to French West Africa,

(5) from British Guiana, Grenada, and St. Vincent in small quantities to neighbouring British West Indian islands, chiefly Trinidad and Bardados,

(6) from St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands in small quantities to neighbouring British and foreign territories.

Cyprus has a substantial export trade in transport as well as in food animals and exports of oxen to Palestine and Egypt, mules to Egypt, Palestine, and Syria and all other animals to neighbouring territories amounted to over £50,000 in 1935.

Hides and Skins are exported from a very large number of Dependencies, and the aggregate value of exports from the whole Colonial Empire is very substantial. In 1929, the total value was not far short of £2,500,000; by 1933 it had fallen to £1,348,000, but since then there has been a slight improvement, and the total value in 1935 was about £1,511,000.

The largest individual exporter is Nigeria with exports valued in 1935 at over £782,000, but this represents only about 6·5 per cent. of the value of total exports of the Colony in that year.

In 1935, Kenya and Uganda together exported hides and skins to a value of over £210,000 and Tanganyika Territory hides and skins to a value of just under £160,000. Malaya's exports were a little under £77,000 but included an unknown, but possibly substantial, quantity of re-exports, Somaliland's exports were a little over £55,000, Palestine's reached a total of over £48,000, Bechuanaland Protectorate's over £47,000 and Ceylon's and Jamaica's just over £20,000 each. No other Dependency reached a figure of £20,000.

In the case of Somaliland the value of the hides and skins exported represents about 25 per cent. of total exports, but in other cases the percentage is small.

Table I* contains a complete statement of all exports of hides and skins from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935.

Wool.—Sheep-farming is almost the only industry of the Falkland Islands (excluding the Dependencies) and wool is the only important export from that Colony. The quantities involved are substantial, averaging over 4,000,000 lb. during the last five years. In 1928, the total value amounted to over £280,000 but in 1935 fell to just under £110,000. In Basutoland wool is also an important export commodity. During 1935 over 6,000,000 lb. were exported valued at over £131,000.

Wool is also exported from Kenya, Swaziland, Cyprus and the New Hebrides.

Dairy products.—There are dairying industries in certain Dependencies, but few of them aspire to more than supplying the local demand for fresh milk and butter. The only exports are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Butter is exported in appreciable quantities from Kenya and Fiji, chiefly to the United Kingdom (in the case of Fiji for the most part *via* New Zealand), and in small quantities from Northern Rhodesia. Bechuanaland Protectorate also exports a considerable quantity of butter to the surrounding territories.

The following table shows total exports in recent years:—

	Quantity.					*Value.*				
	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	cwt.	*cwt.*	*cwt.*	*cwt.*	*cwt.*	£	£	£	£	£
Kenya	6,326	9,182	7,514	11,330	16,287	35,618	40,301	27,268	41,266	59,655
Bechuanaland Protectorate.§	5,227	4,125	—	3,211	3,493	34,155	24,732	—	22,478	23,791
Fiji	1,612	2,421	1,837	1,307	244	7,519	11,299	7,564	4,016	970
Northern Rhodesia ...	60	8	6	106	—	434	78	33	615	—

Cheese is exported in small quantities from Cyprus to Egypt, from Kenya to Tanganyika Territory, and from Palestine to Syria.

Ghee (clarified butter) is produced chiefly for local consumption but there is small interchange between Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and both Dependencies send some to Zanzibar. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in both Kenya and Tanganyika Territory in improving the quality of the ghee produced, and production is expanding in quantity. In 1934 exports of ghee from Tanganyika Territory amounted to over 13,000 cwt. valued at nearly £27,000. These figures were not reached in 1935. Somaliland sends fairly substantial quantities (value in 1935, £6,981) to Aden. Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Protectorate also export small quantities of butterfat. The development of the production of ghee in Nigeria has been stimulated in recent years and exports to the United Kingdom commenced in 1932 and are slowly increasing.

Bacon and ham are exported in small quantities from Kenya to Tanganyika Territory, and there is some prospect of building up a more substantial export trade to oversea destinations.

Increasing interest is also being taken in poultry. Improvement of poultry is receiving attention in many Dependencies and small quantities of eggs have been exported from Kenya.

CEREALS (OTHER THAN RICE).

Very large areas are under cereal crops in the Colonial Empire, and the aggregate annual production is very large. Except for rice, which is dealt with in a separate memorandum, almost the whole of the production of cereals is consumed at or near the place of growth, and only small quantities, which consist almost entirely of maize, enter the export market. It is quite impossible to frame any estimate, even approximate, of acreage or production, since no statistics exist for acreages under dry grain crops in the majority of the Dependencies.

The dry grains consist chiefly of maize or Indian corn, the greater millets such as guinea corn, bulrush, and pearl millets, and the lesser millets such as the Italian or foxtail millet and finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*). Where the rainfall is adequate, maize is the main cereal food crop, but where the rainfall is smaller guinea corn becomes the main crop, and where the rainfall is scanty, or the wet season short, the bulrush and pearl millets become general and the lesser millets more common. These crops may be grown as pure crops or they may be mixed. It is common to find maize grown with guinea corn, particularly in areas where there is some uncertainty in regard to adequate rainfall; similarly in the areas with climatic conditions bordering on uncertainty for pure stands of guinea corn there will be mixtures of guinea corn with bulrush millet, of guinea corn with pearl millet and of guinea corn or bulrush millet with the lesser millets. Similarly in very many instances the cereal crops are grown mixed with other food crops, pulses such as cow peas being commonly grown with cereal crops.

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* *See* page 553.

§ Figures are for the year ending 31st March, 1932, to the year ending 31st March, 1936.

In certain Dependencies maize constitutes the main dry-land cereal crop, but in others guinea corn ranks easily as the most important. In some areas the bulrush and pearl millets provide the main cereal foods. Guinea corn for example is the main food of the north of Nigeria and provides flour for food, bran as food for cattle, leaves as cattle food and fodder, whilst the stalks are used in the erection of houses and fences and for fuel. In other areas, such as parts of Tanganyika, the bulrush millet is the chief cereal, and again in parts of Uganda and Nyasaland the finger millet constitutes the staple cereal food. Of the smaller millets there are a number which, although of general minor importance, are of considerable significance to particular areas.

Yellow maize has a higher dietetic value than white maize or the millets, and pearl millet is more nutritious than guinea corn or the lesser millets.

Dry-land cereals are largely used for the production of native beer, the guinea corn being favoured for this purpose in some Dependencies and the finger millet in others.

Some of the cereals grown in temperate countries, such as wheat and barley, are also grown in certain Dependencies. Wheat is grown in Kenya from whence exports are occasionally made. It constitutes the main cereal crops of Cyprus and Malta. In Cyprus, one-third of the total cultivable area is sown with wheat and one-fifth with barley. All the wheat grown is consumed locally, but there are occasional exports of barley. Palestine also is an exporter of barley. Malta consumes all its own wheat and imports a good deal in addition.

Maize (also called *mealies* and *Indian corn*) is the staple cereal foodstuff of a part of the native populations in most of the East African Dependencies, the South African High Commission territories, and the wetter parts of West Africa. There is some production in almost all tropical parts of the Colonial Empire but outside the areas just mentioned maize is of less importance and is not the staple foodstuff.

In Kenya maize is the most widely-grown crop both in the native reserves (where it is estimated that altogether one and three-quarter million acres are under some kind of cultivation) and on European estates where a little under 130,000 acres were under this crop in the season 1934-35. No estimate can be made of the native production. European production in 1935-36 was approximately 102,690 tons, of which 59,930 tons valued at £185,000 were exported during 1935, nearly two-thirds to Canada, one-sixth to the United Kingdom and the rest to a wide range of countries. Except for exports of wheat, maize and kaffir corn from the South African High Commission territories this is the only cereal export of any significance from the Colonial Empire.

There are wide variations in the colour and shape of the grain of different varieties of maize, the colour ranging from yellow to white and the shape from spherical to almost flat. The type principally grown in Kenya (and also in other East African territories and in Southern Rhodesia) is a flat white "dent" maize. This type of maize enjoys a preference in the United Kingdom, foreign flat white maize, unlike other kinds, being subject to an import duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and is particularly suited to certain industrial uses, notably the manufacture of cornflour. In so far as it is required for those uses, it commands a higher price than other sorts of maize. If supplies, however, exceed the demand for these special purposes, the surplus commands no higher a price than the other varieties, and indeed for certain uses, for example as chicken food, it is less esteemed than yellow maize.

In Uganda maize is grown in small quantities, but is of very little importance.

In Tanganyika Territory maize is the second most important food crop, but the area under this crop, some 800,000 acres in 1935, is less than that under millet which is estimated at 2,000,000 acres. Production has been gradually increasing. In 1932 exports exceeded imports for the first time by a margin of about 2,500 tons, but in subsequent years owing to drought and other causes imports again exceeded exports.

In Northern Rhodesia maize is the most important, but by no means the only, native foodstuff. It is also grown by Europeans, the area under this crop being about 40,000 acres in 1934-35 and the production rather over 16,000 tons.

In Nyasaland maize is an important foodstuff, but no statistics of acreage or production are available.

In Zanzibar and Somaliland production is only small.

In Basutoland there were 250,000 acres under maize in 1935 and the yield of 46,300 tons was insufficient for local use. Maize is also grown in Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Protectorate, but no information is available as to acreage or production.

In the Gambia, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone maize is grown, but is not one of the major crops. In Nigeria, however, it and yams are the two staple foodstuffs in the Southern Provinces. No statistics of acreage or production are available for West Africa.

Of the Eastern Dependencies, Ceylon and certain Malay States, notably Johore and Kedah, grow maize as one of a number of food crops.

Millets are most important foodstuffs in the East and West African Dependencies, in Basutoland, in the drier parts of Ceylon and in certain other Dependencies. A few thousand tons of sorghum are also produced in Palestine. The great millet or sorghum is known as "guinea corn" in West Africa, "kaffir corn" in Basutoland, Northern Rhodesia and South Africa, and *durra* in Egypt and the Sudan. These types have very diverse characters and are separated into species of sorghum.

In Kenya sorghum and other millets are among the most important native foodstuffs, but are not much grown by Europeans.

In Uganda millets are the staple cereal foodstuff in the drier parts of the Protectorate, and it is estimated that nearly a million acres are under these crops. Finger millet is largely grown.

In Tanganyika Territory millets constitute the most important native foodstuffs, and it is estimated that two million acres are under this crop with an annual production of about half a million tons. Bulrush millet is very largely grown, and considerable areas of foxtail millet and finger millet are annually sown.

In Northern Rhodesia kaffir corn (sorghum) and bulrush and finger millets are among the principal food crops.

In Nyasaland the millets are an important foodstuff and they are also grown in Zanzibar and Somaliland.

Basutoland has an area of nearly 119,000 acres under millet and the yield is nearly 26,000 tons.

In Nigeria guinea corn (sorghum) and other millets are the staple foodstuff of the Northern Provinces and they are also grown in the other West African Dependencies.

In Ceylon rice is, of course, the principal foodstuff, but various kinds of millet including finger millet, Italian or foxtail millet and a number of small millets are important subsidiary foodstuffs.

The cereals grown in temperate climates are of little importance in the Colonial Empire.

Barley is a crop of some importance in Cyprus. About 40 per cent. of the total area under cereals, 115,620 acres, are under this crop, and production in 1935 was just under two million and a half bushels.

There was formerly some export for malting purposes but this trade has now somewhat fallen away.

Barley is the second most important cereal crop in Palestine and production in normal years is of the order of 50,000 to 75,000 tons. This crop is usually insufficient for local requirements, and there are imports of up to 20,000 tons in addition in years when the crop is small.

There is also a small production of barley in Tanganyika Territory, Somaliland, and Malta.

Oats are a minor cereal crop in Cyprus, the area in 1935 being 11,971 acres and the production 256,360 bushels.

Wheat is the most important member of the group.

In Kenya it is grown principally by Europeans, but has been rather a disappointing crop. In 1928, the area was as much as 83,000 acres, but by 1934-35 this had shrunk to 42,682 acres and the total production was only about 6,000 tons, which was less than the actual requirements of the Colony.

In Tanganyika Territory about 12,000 acres and in Northern Rhodesia about 3,200 acres are under wheat.

Wheat of excellent quality is grown in Basutoland. Over 100,000 acres were under cultivation in 1935 and the yield was 17,366 tons most of which was exported to the Union of South Africa.

In Cyprus wheat is the most important cereal; over 190,000 acres, approximately 60 per cent. of the total area under cereals, are under this crop, and production in 1935 was just under two million and a half bushels. The whole crop is consumed locally and is supplemented by substantial imports.

In Malta 9,320 acres are under wheat and the production in 1935 was nearly 200,000 bushels. This is only about 20 per cent. of the local requirements.

In Palestine wheat is the most important cereal and provides the staple foodstuff of large sections of the population. Production in normal years is not far short of 100,000 tons, but this is usually insufficient for local requirements and there are imports of up to 20,000 tons of wheat, as well as another 15,000 or 20,000 tons of flour in years when the crop is short. Against this there are sometimes exports of moderate amount.

Buckwheat is grown in Kenya and in some parts of certain other East African territories.

COCOA.

Method of Production.

The cocoa tree (*Theobroma Cacao*) is a native of the forests of Central and South America, and requires certain definite climatic conditions for its successful growth. It will not flourish in a climate where the temperature falls below 60° F., and requires a high degree of humidity and shelter from wind.

The tree bears pods, each of which contains a mass of 25 to 40 seeds or beans, covered with a white pulp. There are usually two crops a year, a main crop which in the principal producing areas in Africa ripens in about September or October and a small " mid crop " ripening four or five months later. The crops come to maturity at different times of the year in different parts of the world.

The pods are cut off from the stems and branches of the tree when ripe and then broken open and the beans, which in this state are known as " wet cocoa," are extracted from the shells.

The beans are then fermented in heaps or in boxes in fermentaries. They are mixed, stirred, or turned over at intervals to ensure even fermentation and then spread out to dry in the sun or, in some countries, in drying machines. They are then packed in bags, which vary in weight in different countries, but in West Africa usually weigh about 140 lb. each, or 16 to the ton, and shipped overseas. Both under and over fermentation seriously affect the value of the product.

In the manufacturing stage the beans are first cleaned, sorted into sizes and roasted. They are then cracked and winnowed to separate the thin shells from the angular fragments known as cocoa nibs. The nibs when ground become liquid owing to their large content of fat or cocoa butter, but set into "cocoa mass" which is unsweetened chocolate. From the cocoa mass, drinking cocoa is made by extracting, under pressure, a large proportion of the cocoa butter and grinding the residue. To make eating chocolate, additional cocoa butter and sugar are ground up with the mass.

Varieties.

The classification of cocoas is difficult as there are several varieties and sub-varieties and much hybridization has occurred.

There are, however, two main varieties, *Criollo* and *Forastero.* The *Criollo*, which is finer and more delicate, produces plump, rounded beans which are white or pale violet inside and only slightly bitter. *Forastero* is a hardier tree but produces beans which are flatter, deeper coloured, more bitter and consequently less valuable than *Criollo.* Amongst the sub-varieties of *Forastero* are the higher-grade strains grown in Venezuela, Trinidad, Java and Central America; *Amelonado*, from which most of the world's crop is obtained, grown in West Africa, Brazil and Santo Domingo; and *Calabacillo*, the hardiest but poorest of all, with small, very flat and very bitter deep purple beans. The general tendency has been for *Criollo* to be gradually replaced by *Forastero* and areas of pure *Criollo* are now rare.

Of a total world production of upwards of 700,000 tons a year it is estimated that less than 1,000 tons are pure *Criollo*, but both pure *Criollo* and nearly pure strains, including the higher *Forastero* varieties, are all regarded as "fine cocoa." There are, therefore, now three broad divisions recognized by the markets, first the *Criollo* and "near *Criollo*" cocoas such as are produced in Ecuador, Venezuela, Java, Samoa, and Ceylon, secondly the higher *Forastero* cocoas such as are produced in Trinidad and, to a lesser extent, in Grenada and lastly the "common" or bulk cocoas of *Forastero* strain produced in West Africa and Brazil.

Market Grades.

The fine cocoas are sold under geographical grade names. West African cocoa, however, is sold by the shippers on the basis of contracts in which allowance is made for the percentage of commercial defects found in the parcel.

The principal defects in raw cocoa recognized in these commercial classifications are as follows:—

(1) mouldiness, resulting from excessive internal moisture, which in its turn may be due either to insufficient drying of the cocoa, or to prolonged wetting after the bean has been dried;

(2) "slatiness" of colour in the interior of the bean, due to harvesting of immature pods, and inefficient fermentation;

(3) weevil and moth attack;

(4) germination due to pods being over-ripe when harvested or neglect in process of fermentation.

(5) other defects, such as broken or undeveloped beans and presence of foreign matter.

The grades vary in different markets. In Liverpool contracts there are five clauses, embracing three main classifications:—

Clause A, not more than 5 per cent. slatey nor 5 per cent. other defects, with the right to reject sub-standard cocoa.

Clause B, the same standard, but a fair allowance to be made for additional defects.

Clause C, not more than 10 per cent. slatey nor 12 per cent. other defects, with right to reject.

Clause D, the same standard, but with the allowance as in Clause B.

Clause E, not more than 12 per cent. all defects, but no standard of fermentation required.

"Good Fermented" falls under Clause B, "Accra Fair Fermented" under Clause D, and "Lagos Fair Average Quality" under Clause E. In London contracts the maximum for "other defects" under Clauses C and D is 10 per cent. instead of 12 per cent.

There has been a tendency in recent years for the prices of fine and common cocoa to approach closer to one another. This is due partly to an improvement in the quality of common West African cocoa and partly to improvements in the process of manufacture which have made it possible reduce the proportion of fine cocoa in the finished product.

World production and consumption.

Cocoa has now been used as the raw material for the manufacture of chocolate, cocoa powder, and other foodstuffs for very many years, but the trade did not become an important one until the second half of the nineteenth century, and, as the statistics indicate, the production and consumption of cocoa have increased enormously during the last 40 years.

Accurate figures of world production are not available but the following figures have been published in "The Gordian," the recognised trade paper for cocoa, and show the world exports and imports during the past five seasons.

Season.	*Exports from Producing Countries.*	*Imports into Consuming Countries.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1931–32	532,100	508,900
1932–33	607,100	569,300
1933–34	565,000	564,400
1934–35	635,600	626,500
1935–36	695,500	660,300

Table II* gives more detailed figures for production and Table III† gives fuller details of consumption during the last eight crop years (ending 30th September). In comparing the figures in Table III with those in Table II allowance must be made for loss by shrinkage, etc., amounting to about 1½ per cent.

The steady rise in the figures under both headings is of interest. Exports from the producing countries have increased by nearly 60,000 tons in comparison with the year 1934-35 and by 163,000 tons in comparison with the 1931-32 figures. Imports have increased by nearly 34,000 tons compared with 1934-35 and have increased by over 151,000 tons compared with the figures for 1931-32. The largest share in the increases of the world's exports of cocoa beans is that of the Gold Coast, which exported over 290,000 tons, the highest record so far attained. Other increases were in the exports from Nigeria, St. Thomas, Ivory Coast, Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela. There has been a decline in the exports from Trinidad, Dominican Republic, Ceylon and Grenada. At the close of the 1935-36 crop year there was a surplus of exports to the extent of 35,200 tons and the following table shows the estimated world stocks as on the 31st September during the last three years.

	1934. *Tons.*	*1935.* *Tons.*	*1936.* *Tons.*
Visible stocks in consuming countries	119,200	110,600	102,800
Invisible stocks in consuming countries	100,000	125,000	110,000
Invisible stocks in producing countries	64,000	76,000	54,000
Stocks	25,000	35,000	35,000
Total	308,200	346,600	301,800

Production in the Colonial Empire.

Complete statistics of all cocoa exports from the Colonial Empire during the years 1932-35 are contained in Table IV.‡

It will be seen that nearly 60 per cent. of the whole world crop is produced within the Colonial Empire and that the total value of exports from the Colonial Empire recovered somewhat in 1935, from the low value in 1934. This recovery will be more marked during 1936, when prices rose very appreciably.

Cocoa is the principal export of the Gold Coast and Grenada, where in 1935 it represented about 56 per cent. and 44 per cent. respectively of the total domestic exports. In Nigeria and Trinidad, cocoa is a substantial export but not of absolutely first-rate importance. In Jamaica, Ceylon, and other Dependencies cocoa is only of minor importance.

As regards the future, so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, the improvement in price during 1936 will tend to encourage greater production although there is little room for immediate expansion. In the Gold Coast attention is being paid to the improvement of the quality of the crop rather than to the increase of the area under production. As a result production is likely to remain steady for some time and to fluctuate around 250,000 tons.

In Nigeria, there is some land suitable for cocoa cultivation which is not so employed and some increase is still probable; it is difficult to state an exact figure, but given a reasonably remunerative, but not a very high, price for cocoa the increase, in the absence of any action by the Government, is unlikely to be less than 2,000 tons or more than 3,000 tons annually. In both West African territories young areas under cocoa are, when prices are high, reasonably well cultivated, and no material decrease in production from the older areas planted on suitable soils is to be anticipated.

In the British West Indies no further considerable expansion is possible, continuance of production in Trinidad being in fact seriously threatened by disease.

COFFEE.

Varieties, Method of Production, etc.

There are three varieties of coffee of major importance, viz., *Arabica*, *Robusta*, and *Liberica*, and one or two less important varieties such as the *Stenophylla* of Sierra Leone, and *Excelsa* which is now being tested in certain Colonies.

Arabica coffee came originally from the mountains of Abyssinia, *Robusta* coffee from the Congo, and *Liberica* from the forests of West Africa. The species *Stenophylla* is the highland coffee of Sierra Leone.

In quality *Arabica*, which thrives best at elevations between 2,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, is by far the best and the most widely cultivated, but it is the most delicate and requires certain classes of soil and careful cultivation, if it is to succeed.

Robusta and *Liberica* are grown from sea level to elevations of 2,000 feet or over; they are both hardier and on the whole give larger yields than *Arabica* and can be grown on soils on which *Arabica* does not thrive. *Robusta* is superior in quality to *Liberica* which is consumed almost exclusively in Northern Europe.

The whole subject of the growth and marketing of coffee, which is an exceedingly intricate one, is discussed in detail in the 19th Report of the Imperial Economic Committee (" Coffee," June, 1931), from which much of the information in this memorandum is extracted.

The coffee tree is a fruit-bearing tree and the coffee bean is the prepared seed of the fruit or berry. The fruits or berries, consisting of the beans surrounded by the pulp, are sometimes known as " cherries." Each fruit normally contains two beans, but when only one bean develops it is known as " peaberry."

Arabica coffee normally yields in the third year and under favourable conditions may produce good crops in the fifth year. *Robusta* coffee reaches maturity in about the same time as *Arabica*, but *Liberica* takes longer to reach the fruiting stage. Like all fruit trees, coffee is liable to very wide variations in yield from one season to another. A yield of 5 to 7 cwt. per acre is considered good for *Arabica*, but over a series of years the average for well-matured plantations is considerably less, and in exceptional seasons it may be considerably more. *Robusta* yields crops almost double those from *Arabica*, and *Liberica* is an even much more prolific yielder.

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* *See* page 555. † *See* page 555. ‡ *See* page 556.

The quality of coffee as it finally reaches the market depends both on the quality of the tree itself and on the method of treatment of the ripe bean. There are two methods of treatment, known as the "dry" or the "wet" method. For treatment by the wet method the berries when ripe are plucked from the trees. They are then transported to the pulping machine, which removes the pulp from the berry. The beans with their mucilaginous covering are then fermented. After fermentation they are washed and dried. In Tanganyika Territory, an installation for the removal of the mucilaginous covering by means of water under pressure has given satisfactory results and a high grade product is being turned out without recourse to fermentation. All the processes are performed at or near the plantation and the resultant product is "parchment coffee." The "hulling" or "curing" to remove the parchment is performed sometimes before and sometimes after shipping to the overseas markets. For treatment by the dry method the beans when ripe are plucked and spread out to dry. The dried berries are then passed through hullers which scrape off the dry skin and flesh.

The cleaned beans are sold in due course to wholesalers, and the roasting is performed either by the wholesalers or by the retailers to whom they pass. Finally the roasted beans are ground either by the retailer or by the ultimate consumer. The quality of the final product depends not only on the quality of the bean itself, on the method of its preparation and on the skill with which it is roasted, but also on the shortness of the period between roasting, grinding, and final consumption.

Market Grades.

The world supply is divided into two distinct classes, the "sharp" coffees, prepared by the dry method, which are coarse and strong, largely favoured on the Continent of Europe and in the United States and generally sold mixed with chicory, and the "mild" coffees, prepared by the wet method, which are chiefly favoured by consumers in the United Kingdom and are mixed with little, if any, chicory.

The market grades of coffee are in most cases called by geographical designations followed by an indication of the quality and size.

Brazilian coffee, the most important of the sharp coffees, being a bulk crop which is sold by sample and on description, is elaborately classified into some eight or nine "types" according to the number of "defects" (that is broken, defective, insect damaged, chipped, black and discoloured beans and pods, husks, and other foreign material) in a sample of given weight. (For instance the standard Santos Type No. 4 is allowed up to 30 "defects" in a sample of 450 grammes.) Colonial and other mild coffees are usually divided into three quality grades: Fine, fair to good, and ordinary.

As regards size, the beans of mild coffees, after "curing" are usually sorted through seives or "screens" into several sizes. The following are the usual size names on the London market—the terms varying with the country of origin:—

(1) Elephants or oversize.
(2) A, bold or No. 1.
(3) B, medium or No. 2.
(4) C, thirds or No. 3.
(5) Triage, or Chips, i.e., broken beans.
(6) Peaberry.

The peaberry, being elliptical instead of flat on one side, rolls easily in the roasting machine and roasts more evenly than the ordinary bean. It may therefore command a high price in spite of its small size. Although the smaller sizes of other coffee command lower prices than the larger, there appears to be little or no relation between size and quality.

In certain cases other grades are recognized and sometimes laid down by law.

In Tanganyika Territory, for instance, Bukoba coffee is divided into two classes "Plantation," that is *Arabica* coffee grown by Europeans, and "Native" that is *Robusta* coffee grown by natives. Each class is further subdivided into two grades, G.A.Q. (Good Average Quality) containing not more than one defective bean in ten and no extraneous matter, and F.A.Q. (Fair Average Quality) containing not more than 10 per cent. by weight of defective beans (equivalent to about 27 defective beans in every 100) or 1 per cent. of extraneous matter. A further grade of Triage is also recognized for this coffee.

World production and consumption.

An overwhelming proportion of the coffee lands of the world are in South and Central America and the non-British West Indies. The Netherlands East Indies, British East Africa, and India are the only other countries where there are now considerable areas under coffee. In Jamaica is produced the high-grade Blue Mountain coffee, and small areas are also under coffee in certain of the British West Indies.

Accurate and complete statistics of acreage under coffee are not available, but broadly speaking it is estimated that the total world-area under coffee is between 11 and 12 million acres, of which Brazil accounts for between 7 and 8 million, the rest of America and the non-British West Indies for about 2¼ million, and the Colonial Empire for nearly 300,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. of the whole. (The exact acreage under coffee in India and the Netherlands East Indies is not known but it is probably in the neighbourhood of 250,000 acres in India, while in the Netherlands East Indies, the area of the European plantations is estimated to be about 300,000 acres out of a total area of 600,000 acres.)

Owing to the great variation of yield from year to year, it is difficult to state what is the normal annual world production of coffee, but it is usually over 1½ million tons and rarely exceeds 2½ million tons.

The Colonial Empire contributes less than 2 per cent. of the world production with a maximum of about 2½ and a minimum of about 1½ per cent., while the total production of the Empire is only about 3 per cent. of world production.

No estimate of the value of the total production of the Colonial Empire can be made, but exports have averaged rather under £2,000,000 annually in recent years, varying between a minimum of nearly £1,800,000 in 1934 and a maximum of not far short of £2,200,000 in 1932.

Consumption is, of course, much more constant than production. By far the largest consuming country in the world is the United States of America which imported over 700,000 tons in each of the years 1930-34. France comes next with an average over the same period of 183,000 tons and then Germany with an average of 142,000 tons. Belgium, Sweden, and the Netherlands in 1934, imported over 40,000 tons, but no other country imports as much as that amount.

The United Kingdom is an important market for "mild" coffees and over two-thirds of the total East African crop and the best kinds of British West Indian coffee come to the United Kingdom market, although a substantial proportion is re-exported. Imports during the years 1933 to 1935 averaged about 28,000 tons annually, of which only about 60 per cent. is retained, the remainder being re-exported. Consumption *per caput* is, therefore, very small, only about 12 ounces *per annum* as against 9¼ lb. of tea. The retained coffee is almost all "mild" coffee and up to 1932 inclusive less than half of it was of Empire origin. Since 1933, however, more than half the retained coffee has been of Empire origin. There is a definite tendency towards retaining more and more coffee of Empire origin at the expense of the competing foreign coffees, the most important of which is that from Costa Rica. The United Kingdom duties on coffee are now ½d. per lb. preferential and 1½d. per lb. general.

Both Canada and the Union of South Africa import 12,000 to 15,000 tons annually, *per caput* consumption being appreciably greater than that in the United Kingdom. The greater part of the coffee imported is of Brazilian and similar kinds. There is, however, a tendency towards increased consumption of Colonial *Robusta* sorts instead. Consumption in other parts of the Empire (except India which consumes a good deal of its own coffee) is inconsiderable.

The coffee market has been becoming more and more difficult since the beginning of 1934, owing to the tendency of a number of countries to prohibit the importation of coffee except by barter transactions, and as a result, by the middle of 1935 stocks were accumulating and prices for all except the best qualities were falling. At the beginning of the 1936-37 season the Brazilian Government began taking strong steps to deal with the matter in co-operation with some of the Governments of other coffee-producing countries in Latin America, and it is hoped that these measures will ease the position somewhat.

Colonial production.

The history of coffee-growing in the Colonial Empire has been one of extraordinary vicissitudes. The crop was established in Jamaica more than 200 years ago, and in the early years of the 19th century the annual output of Jamaica, Dominica, Trinidad, and British Guiana reached a maximum of 20,000 tons. In 1935, it was between 4,000 and 5,000 tons. In 1875, Ceylon reached a peak of 50,000 tons, but the plantations were devastated by the coffee leaf disease (*Hemileia vastatrix*), and the production is now only 5 or 6 tons annually, while exports in 1935 were less than half a ton.

Towards the end of the 19th century, Malaya developed a production of about 6,000 tons annually of *Liberica* coffee, but the greater part of it was replaced by rubber, and there is now only a small production for local consumption which is supplemented by imports of several thousand tons annually from the Netherlands East Indies. It is probable that the soil of Malaya is too acid for *Arabica* coffee, and that *Robusta* and *Liberica* are the most suitable varieties for this area.

Coffee now occupies 631 acres in the Straits Settlements, 11,779 acres in the Federated Malay States, 1,053 acres in Johore, 680 acres in Kedah, and small areas in Kelantan and Perlis.

The present century, however, has seen the establishment of large plantations in the East African Dependencies, where there are now about 260,000 acres under coffee (i.e. 103,000 acres in Kenya, 49,000 acres in Uganda and 110,000 acres in Tanganyika Territory).

Coffee was, in 1935, by far the most important product for the export market in Kenya, being twice as important, from the point of view of value, as sisal the next most important product exported. In Uganda it is the second most important product, but less than one-eleventh the value of cotton, the most important export product. In Tanganyika Territory it is the third most important export product, sisal and cotton being first and second.

Even in East Africa, however, the history is not one of continuous progress. Nyasaland reached a peak of 17,000 acres with an annual production of 2,000,000 lb. in 1900, but by 1935 the area had shrunk to 995 acres and exports to about 67,000 lb.

In Northern Rhodesia the industry is only a very small one and still in the experimental stage, about 280 acres are under production and another 250 acres are under trees which are not yet bearing. In West Africa (the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria), coffee is only of trivial importance.

In St. Helena coffee has been grown experimentally and its cultivation may be possible in some of the sheltered valleys where the rainfall is adequate.

In Mauritius and the Seychelles cultivation is still in the experimental stage.

In the British West Indies, coffee still retains a position, though rather a minor one. The principal export market is Canada. Jamaica still produces "Blue Mountain," an *Arabica* variety universally recognized as the finest coffee in the world, but the total area under coffee in the Colony is just over 6,000 acres of which only a very limited highland area produces Blue Mountain coffee. Other Jamaica coffee is of a rather low quality.

In Trinidad coffee has been grown for 150 years but at the beginning of the present century had almost disappeared. Interest has now, however, revived. Exports in 1935 were about 500 tons. *Robusta* is growing well, and *Excelsa* is being tried in the dry areas.

In Dominica which produced 2,000 tons annually at the end of the 18th century, production is now hardly more than experimental and exports are less than a ton annually.

In Grenada and St. Lucia coffee has never been important, but there has recently been some planting, chiefly of *Robusta.*

In British Guiana coffee-growing is still of some importance in certain areas. Exports average about 370 tons a year and, the variety grown being *Liberica*, go chiefly to Scandinavia and the Netherlands, the chief markets for that variety.

In Fiji coffee was formerly an important industry, but was almost completely destroyed by coffee leaf disease, and there have been no recent signs of revival. A certain amount of coffee is, however, grown in the New Hebrides.

As regards the quality of Colonial coffees, Jamaica Blue Mountain is far ahead of the rest.

Next come the *Arabica* coffees grown in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Uganda, that from Uganda commanding somewhat lower prices than the others.

Next come the West Indian *Robusta* coffees and, a little below them, the African *Robustas* and, last of all the *Libericas.*

Table V[*] shows the total exports of coffee from all parts of the Colonial Empire during the years 1932 to 1935. Exports from Somaliland and Malaya have been omitted since they are not of domestic origin. It will be seen that the value of exports of coffee from the Colonial Empire has somewhat decreased since 1932 although the quantity exported has increased by well over 12,000 tons.

COTTON.

Varieties, Methods of Cultivation, etc.

Cotton, the most important of vegetable fibres, is one of the greatest export crops in the world.

It is derived from several widely different species of the genus *Gossypium.* The plant is actually a perennial, but in nearly every case as a crop it is cultivated as an annual. A few kinds, however, including the *Marie Galante* in certain West Indian islands, are grown as perennials.

The cotton fruits or seed pods, which are known as "bolls," on reaching maturity burst open disclosing the "seed cotton," which consists of the seeds to which the cotton fibres are attached. This seed cotton is picked by hand and, after being sorted for the removal of stained cotton, is sent to the ginnery to be cleaned from any chance leaf refuse and then ginned, that is subjected to a process by which the fibre, known as "cotton lint," is separated from the seed. The cotton seed is an important member of the large group of oil seeds, and further particulars will be found in the Memorandum[†] under that heading. As a rough general rule it can be taken that seed cotton yields 33 per cent. of its weight in lint, but in some cases the proportion may be as low as 25 per cent. and in others as high as 50 per cent.

The cotton lint is packed in bales and is ready for export to the consuming countries where it is spun into thread or put to other uses. The weight of the bales varies in different countries. The standard bale throughout the British Empire is 400 lb., the United States bale is 480 lb., and the Egyptian bale is 750 lb. In South America, Russia, and Persia the bale is usually about 250 lb. For comparative statistical purposes all these are sometimes converted into a statistical bale of 500 lb.

Sorts and Market Grades.

The quality of the cotton, and consequently its value, depends principally on the length of the "staple," that is the individual fibre, which varies greatly according to the species of *Gossypium* from which it is derived.

The varous kinds of cotton are divided into three main classes according to their staple lengths and graded into a number of grades according to the Universal Standard, which is as follows:—Middling fair, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling, middling, strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary, good ordinary.

The finest cotton is the Sea Island which is grown almost exclusively in certain British West Indian islands and has a staple of from 1¾ to 2½ inches. Three grades of West Indian Sea Island cotton are recognized, Extra Superfine, grown in St. Vincent, with a staple of 2½ inches, Superfine, grown in St. Kitts and Barbados, with a staple of 2 inches, and Ordinary, grown in the other islands with a staple of 1¾ inches. Small quantities of Sea Island are also grown in Fiji.

The other principal variety in the Fine Class is Egyptian cotton of which the better sorts. Sakellarides and the like, have a staple of 1¼ to 1⅝ inches and the inferior sorts, Ashmouni and the like, a staple of 1⅛ to 1¼ inches.

At the bottom of the Fine Class come American Long Staple, certain South American cottons and Uganda cotton, which has a staple of up to 1¼ inches.

The principal variety in the Medium Class is United States Upland cotton, which represents rather more than half the world crop and has a staple of from 1 to 1⅛ inches. Other vari ties in this group are Nigerian cotton with a staple of 1 to 1⅛ inches and Indian Long Staple cott n with a staple of ⅞ to 1 inch.

The principal varieties in the Short Staple Class are Indian and Chinese cotton with a staple of ⅜ to ¾ of an inch.

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[*] *See* page 557.

[†] *See* page 518.

World Production.

The total area under cotton is not precisely known. Apart from the doubt regarding the precise area under cotton in such countries as Nigeria, where production cannot in any case be really important, there is a major element of doubt in the case of China, where it is known that there are at least 5 million acres, and it is believed that there may be as much as 10 million acres, under cotton.

It is estimated, assuming the higher figure for China to be correct, that for the year 1935-36 the area under cotton was about 80 million acres, of which about 31 million acres were in the United States of America and 25 million acres in India. It is unlikely that until recently the area under cotton in the Colonial Empire reached a million acres. In view of the recent increase in Uganda it may now amount to as much as a million and a half acres. The acreage under cotton in the United States of America has been deliberately restricted by governmental action in the most recent years.

World supplies of cotton vary very greatly from year to year owing to fluctuations in the area sown, in the yield and in the incidence of disease, as the following table shows:—

World's Cotton Crops.

(Extracted from the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*, July, 1936.)

(Bales of 500 lb.—000's.)

	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33	1933–34	1934–35	1935–36
U.S.A. Lint	13,932	17,096	13,002	13,047	9,637	10,638
„ Linters	986	1,067	912	982	1,001	1,000
Total	14,918	18,163	13,914	14,029	10,638	11,638
Mexico	174	203	99	255	223	235
Brazil	471	575	438	958	1,309	1,539
Peru	265	228	237	278	336	370
Argentine	136	165	146	206	258	295
Other South American ...	57	46	39	76	70	100
India*	5,226	4,007	4,656	5,108	4,858	5,728
China	2,386	1,733	2,195	2,652	3,030	2,309
Japan and Korea	147	99	133	197	224	239
East Indies, etc.	18	15	13	14	20	20
Russia	1,589	1,846	1,776	1,917	1,744	2,493
Persia	64	107	79	181	200	200
Iraq, Ceylon, etc.	3	1	†	†	2	4
Asia Minor and Europe ...	120	131	68	191	258	345
Egypt	1,655	1,271	991	1,715	1,511	1,707
Sudan	96	188	110	126	237	193
East Africa (British)... ...	166	183	269	274	273	322
South Africa (British) ...	8	3	2	3	3	4
West Africa (British) ...	15	5	20	23	47	52
Non-British Africa	125	96	121	156	192	190
West Indies (British) ...	4	2	2	3	4	4
West Indies (Others) ...	21	31	26	23	30	23
Australia, etc.	10	4	11	18	14	16
WORLD'S TOTAL ...	27,674	29,102	25,345	28,403	25,481	28,026
Production outside the U.S.A.	12,756	10,939	11,431	14,374	14,843	16,368
Per cent. of Total	46·1	37·6	45·1	50·6	58·3	58·5

* Government Estimate, 400 lb. bales. † Less than 500 bales.

Colonial Production.

As can be seen from these figures production within the Colonial Empire is very small.

It can conveniently be divided up into four groups:—

East Africa.
West Africa.
West Indies.
Miscellaneous.

In *East Africa* the principal producing country is Uganda where cotton is the principal export crop. It is produced almost exclusively for export and exports can be taken for practical purposes as equivalent to production. The area under cotton has been expanding steadily from 739,690 acres in 1930-31 to 1,366,974 acres in 1935-36. Production during the season 1930-31 was 189,000 bales. During the season 1932-33 production reached 295,000 bales, but there was a slight reduction, owing to climatic reasons to about 285,000 bales in the 1933-34 season, and a further slight reduction to about 250,000 bales, owing to the same reasons, in the 1934-35 season. It is estimated however that the 1935-36 crop will be at least 305,000 bales. Exports in 1935 were valued at £2,822,739 equivalent to nearly 78 per cent. of total domestic exports. Almost the whole crop is exported to India for use in that country or re-export to Japan.

In Kenya, there is a small production of cotton in the Kavirondo Native Reserve and in the coastal belt; the amount, although still small, has shown a marked increase during the last few years. In 1931 exports were about 800 bales, and in 1935 over 7,000 bales were exported.

In Tanganyika Territory, cotton as a planter's crop has not made great headway, but it is gaining in importance as a native crop. It is estimated that in 1935, 282,000 acres were under cotton. Exports in 1935, which can be taken for practical purposes as equivalent to production, were 55,888 bales valued at £569,547, about one-sixth of the total value of domestic exports in that year.

Cotton is a crop of increasing importance in Nyasaland, and in 1935 it was estimated that there were over 84,000 acres cultivated. Exports have increased rapidly. In 1932 only 5,237 bales were exported. This was increased to over 10,000 bales in 1934 and in 1935 exports exceeded 20,000 bales.

In parts of *West Africa*, unlike East Africa, cotton was in the country before the European and there is an old-established native spinning and weaving industry which provides a market for most of the crop. The amount available for export depends on the relative movements of local and world prices, and also to some extent on the price obtained for exports from the previous crop which tends to influence the amount sown in the next season.

This is particularly true of Nigeria, where cotton is grown to a large extent in the Northern and to a smaller extent in the Southern Provinces. No statistics are available regarding either the total acreage under cotton or the amount consumed by the local spinning industry, though the latter is believed to be fairly considerable. Purchases of cotton for exports in recent seasons have been:—

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Purchases of American Seed Cotton for Exports expressed as Bales of Lint each 400 *lb. nett.*

Year.	*Cotton Bought.* Bales.
1930–31	13,849
1931–32	4,811
1932–33	22,228
1933–34	23,013
1934–35	50,322
1935–36	49,911

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Purchases of Native and Improved Ishan Cotton for Exports expressed as Bales of Lint each 400 *lb. nett.*

Year.	*Native Cotton.* Bales.	*Improved Ishan.* Bales.
1930–31	313	4,289
1931–32	4	1,330
1932–33	4	860
1933–34	118	2,884
1934–35	389	5,208
1935–36	100	9,000

There is still room for further expansion and it is estimated that in favourable circumstances a total export of 70,000 bales annually might be reached, but it is unlikely that this figure would be exceeded. From the export point of view, therefore, the crop will always be a minor one in Nigeria.

In the Gold Coast, the crop is still in the experimental stage.

In Sierra Leone, cotton is grown to a small extent for local use, but attempts to foster the cultivation on a large scale have failed.

In the Gambia, cotton is grown to some extent, but the whole crop is used for the local manufacture of cloth.

In the *West Indies* two kinds of cotton are grown, Sea Island and Marie Galante.

The production of Sea Island cotton is of considerable importance, both because the West Indies are now to all intents and purposes the sole source of supply of this superfine cotton and also because it is the principal export of Montserrat and an important export of St. Vincent and St. Kitt-Nevis (including Anguilla).

The area of land planted with Sea Island cotton throughout the whole of the West Indies during the season 1935-36 was 12,700 acres, as compared with 8,067 acres in 1934-35, and the yield of cotton lint was estimated at 1,876,000 lb. as compared with 1,464,621 lb.

The cost of production is higher than that of American Medium Staple cotton and, although it usually commands a price more than twice that of that grade the general depression reduced prices to a level below that acceptable to the producers, with the result that stocks accumulated and plantings decreased. In recent years, however, the activities of the producers through the West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association have been successful in reviving demand. The consequent increase in price has encouraged production, and areas are being replanted in most of the cotton producing islands, but production is being regulated to avoid over-rapid expansion.

There is also a small production of Sea Island cotton in *Fiji*. Exports, which can be taken as equivalent to production, fluctuated considerably in recent years. Recently the production has been on the increase, and the Government of Fiji has agreed to participate in the West Indian scheme.

Marie Galante, a perennial cotton similar to American Middling Upland, is the main export of the Grenadines, but the quantity is relatively small. From 600 to 800 bales have been exported annually during recent years from Carriacou, a small island in the Colony of Grenada, and 90 to 170 bales have also been exported from the Grenadine Islands included in the Colony of St. Vincent.

In other parts of the Colonial Empire cotton-production is of very little importance. In Ceylon, there is a small production which is bought by a mill in Colombo. In 1930, 2,297 acres were under cotton, but this area has since been reduced. Production in 1935 amounted to 364 bales of 400 lb.

In Cyprus there is a small production of cotton of short staple type. Part of it is absorbed in a small local spinning industry and the rest is exported, chiefly to Greece. Exports in 1935 amounted to 2,322 bales valued at £25,246. A similar cotton is grown in Malta on a very small scale, production in 1935 being only about 20 bales.

There is a small production of cotton in the New Hebrides, Malaya and North Borneo.

Table VI* shows all exports of cotton from the Colonial Empire during recent years. It will be seen that the total value, which was under £2 million in 1932 had increased to nearly £4½ million in 1935 owing to largely increased production in the East African Dependencies, where exports have increased from 232,000 bales in 1932 to 337,000 bales in 1935, and values have increased from £1,800,000 to £3,700,000 in the same period.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The essential oils, otherwise known as volatile or ethereal oils, are a group of aromatic oily products, generally somewhat costly, which are obtained usually by distillation or expression from certain fruits, flowers, leaves, grasses, barks, roots, and woods. They are used principally as constituents of drugs, perfumes, perfumed soaps, etc., and as food flavourings.

A comparatively small number of essential oils is produced in commercial quantities in the Colonial Empire, and in most cases the Colonial Empire is the only source of supply of the particular oils in question. It is only in rare cases that essential oils are an export of appreciable importance to the Dependencies in which they are produced. Exceptions are the Seychelles, where essential oils are the second most important agricultural export and third most important export of any kind; St. Lucia, where lime-oil is the second most important export; and Dominica, where also lime-oil is of great importance among export products.

Table VII† contains a complete list of all exports from the Colonial Empire during recent years. It can be assumed that these figures will serve equally well to indicate total production, since domestic consumption is negligible.

It will be seen that the total value of exports has dropped from about £232,000 in 1932 to about £150,000 in 1935.

The following is a brief list of those essential oils which are of most importance in the Colonial Empire.

Bay Oil is distilled from the leaves of *Pimenta acris;* its principal use is perfumery, notably as the basic perfume in bay rum.

The British West Indies are the only sources of supply. Dominica produces about five to ten tons a year and St. Lucia about one ton. There is a very small production in Montserrat.

The principal consuming country is the United States of America which takes most of the production.

The market price has varied recently between 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per lb.

Cedarwood oil is derived from two species of juniper. The chief source of supply is Florida where the oil is distilled from *Juniperus virginiana.* The other oil is obtained in Kenya from *Juniperus procera.* Kenya is now exporting about 12 tons annually, but the demand for the Kenya oil is somewhat disappointing. Present prices (December, 1936) are about 1s. 0½d. per lb.

Cinnamon leaf oil is distilled from the leaves of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, a native of Ceylon which is also grown in the Seychelles. It is used in medicine, for flavouring and for the extraction of eugenol for the manufacture of vanillin.

The only sources of supply are Ceylon, which produces about 20 to 40 tons a year, and the Seychelles which produce about 50 to 60 tons a year.

The Ceylon oil contains 70 to 80 per cent. of eugenol and is therefore less rich than the Seychelles oil which contains 88 to 90 per cent.

The principal consuming countries are the United States of America and Great Britain, the former taking almost the whole of the Seychelles production for the manufacture of vanillin.

The price has fluctuated considerably in recent years. Early in 1929 the Ceylon oil stood at 7s. per lb. and the Seychelles oil at 6s. 11d. The present prices (December, 1936) are 2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. for Ceylon oil and 3s. 0d. for Seychelles.

Cinnamon bark oil is distilled from the bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and is used for flavouring and medicinal purposes.

Ceylon is the only source of supply in commercial quantities, but the Seychelles have recently resumed production on a modest scale.

A certain amount of cinnamon bark oil is distilled in England from imported bark.

Owing to the high cost of the oil it has been largely replaced by Chinese cassia oil distilled from the leaves and twigs of *Cinnamomum cassia*, and by synthetic cinnamic aldehyde; thus the demand for this oil is only small and the sale limited. The Ceylon oil has not a high reputation as it is frequently adulterated with cinnamon leaf oil. Prices recently have varied between 25s. and 45s. per lb.

Citronella oil is regarded by the trade as being of two kinds, Ceylon citronella oil and Java citronella oil.

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* *See* page 558. † *See* page 559.

The Ceylon oil is distilled from *Cymbopogon Nardus* or Lenabatu grass, which grows in south Ceylon. Its chief use is for perfuming cheap soaps and for anti-fly preparations, and also as a cheap source of geraniol and citronellal.

Ceylon is the only source of supply and annual exports average between 550 and 600 tons.

There are two crops, the greater in May and June and the lesser in November and December, but very limited production is carried on throughout the year and supplies come forward more or less continuously.

Nearly all the Ceylon oil is adulterated with a small percentage of kerosene. Pure oil is sold in small quantities under the description of "estate quality". Further particulars regarding production will be found in the memorandum on Ceylon* in Part I of this volume.

The United States of America and Great Britain are the principal consuming countries, the former taking about 45 per cent. and the latter about 25 per cent. of the total production.

Java citronella oil, which is distilled from what is believed by some authorities to be a different grass, is superior to the Ceylon oil and is put to wider uses and its price is usually 50 per cent. higher. Exports from Java during 1933 and 1934 were 1,524 and 1,783 metric tons respectively.

The price of Ceylon oil at the present time (December, 1936) is 1s. 4d. per lb.

Estate quality oil commands a premium of about 1½d. to 2d. per lb.

Clove oil is sometimes produced in negligible quantities in the Seychelles. Very large quantities of this oil are produced in Madagascar and it will shortly be produced in Zanzibar. It is also distilled in the importing countries from imported cloves.

Its principal use is for the extraction of eugenol for the manufacture of vanillin and for flavouring purposes, and it is also used in perfumery and medicine.

The principal markets are England, France, Germany, and the United States of America.

There are three sorts of clove oil, differing slightly in their characteristics, clove bud oil, clove stem oil, and clove leaf oil. The last of these is produced only in Madagascar. Madagascar clove leaf oil, containing 85 per cent. eugenol, is worth 3s. 2½d. per lb. duty paid on the London market at the present time (December, 1936). Zanzibar clove bud oil (91-93 per cent. eugenol) is priced at over 4s. 0d. per lb.

Geranium oil, which is distilled from the leaves and stems of various species of *pelargonium*, notably from *pelargonium graveolens*, is widely used in the perfumery and soap trades and for the extraction of geraniol.

The best qualities of this oil have hitherto been produced in France, Algeria, and Bourbon (Réunion). Production was recently started in Kenya of a markedly inferior oil known locally as *Mawah oil*, but better varieties of pelargonium have now been obtained and there is every prospect of a considerable development in the production of a fine oil at competitive prices with foreign oils.

The exports of geranium oil from the Colony were about 4 tons in 1935.

Experimental work on the production of a similar oil in Tanganyika Territory, and of Mawah oil in Uganda, has recently been started.

The principal markets for geranium oil are in London, Marseilles, and New York.

The London prices at the present time (December, 1936) are:—

Algerian geranium oil 15s. 6d. per lb.;
Bourbon geranium oil 14s. per lb.;
Kenya geranium oil 12s. 6d. per lb. (nominal).

Lemon-grass oil is distilled from *Cymbopogon flexuosus* and *Cymbopogon citratus*. It is widely used in the soap and perfumery trades and for the extraction of citral.

The chief sources of supply are Cochin (in South India) and French Indo-China, but these two oils are not identical.

Very small quantities used to be produced in the British West Indies and the Seychelles, but supplies from these sources have now ceased. Small quantities are occasionally exported from West Africa.

In Kenya and Uganda, production is still in the experimental stage and has been discouraged by recent low prices.

London and New York are the principal markets.

Cochin lemon-grass oil, which is sold with a guaranteed minimum content of 75 per cent. citral is worth 1s. 7½d. per lb. on the London market at the present time (December, 1936).

Lime oil is produced from the fruits of the *Citrus medica* var. *acida* by two processes, the *écuelle* process or "hand pressure" and distillation.

Lime oil is principally used for flavouring purposes, but some is used in the perfumery trade.

The main source of the oil in commercial quantities is the British West Indies, in particular Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Trinidad, but production has also recently been started in the Gold Coast and Northern Rhodesia.

In 1935, the total production of the West Indies was just over 28 tons, the average production for 1931-34 being about 25 tons.

The chief consuming countries are the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the former taking about two-thirds of the production.

The price of distilled lime oil has varied enormously. At the end of 1922 it was no more than 2s. per lb.; in September, 1931, it rose to a peak of 42s. 6d. It then fell by the end of the year to about 35s., at which figure it remained fairly steadily throughout 1932 and part of 1933. The price at the present time (December, 1936) is 22s. 6d. per lb.

Hand-pressed lime oil is worth 20 to 50 per cent. more than the distilled, according to supplies, which are irregular. Recent sales have been made at 35s. 0d. per lb.

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* *See* page 167.

Orange oil is produced from the skin of the ordinary orange. There are two kinds, sweet and bitter orange oil. The market for the former is dominated by the production in French West Africa, which amounts to about 180 tons per annum. The only existing source of any substantial importance in the Colonial Empire is Jamaica, which exported 3,564 gallons valued at £7,387 in 1935. Jamaica has, however, difficulty in competing with the lower-cost producers in French West Africa. The present price (December, 1936) is about 2s. 6d. per lb. Bitter orange oil of a very good quality is now being produced in commercial quantities in Tanganyika, and prices of 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. are being obtained, about the same as for Sicilian bitter orange oil.

Patchouli oil is obtained by the distillation of the leaves of *Pogostemon Patchouli*, and of the Java species *P. Heyneanus*, both wild and cultivated plants being used. It is used in perfumery and for scenting soap.

The principal sources of supply are Malaya (round Penang), the Seychelles and Java.

The average export from Penang has been about 25 tons annually but exports in 1934 and 1935 dropped to 19 tons and 6 tons respectively. The annual average export from the Seychelles has been about two tons, but in 1935 over 4½ tons were exported. No figures for exports from Java are available.

The oils from the three sources are distinguishable. The Penang oil is of the highest quality and in most general demand. The Seychelles oil is inferior but gaining in popularity and the gap between the prices of Penang and Seychelles oil is tending to close. The Java oil is also inferior. It is sold chiefly on the Continent and does not compete seriously with the Empire oils.

There is some experimental production of patchouli oil in Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory, but it is not yet possible to say whether the industry will be developed.

Of the Penang oil about 50 per cent. of the production goes to the Continent (chiefly France), about 20 per cent. to the United Kingdom, about 18 per cent. to Japan and about 12 per cent. to the United States of America.

About 75 per cent. of the Seychelles oil goes to the United Kingdom, some of it being re-exported to the United States of America, and the rest goes to France.

Prices have varied enormously. In 1918, the Penang oil went to a peak of 145s. per lb.; by 1925 it had dropped to 13s. and by the end of 1926 risen again to 48s. It has since declined and now (December, 1936) stands at 13s. 6d. per lb.

The price of the Seychelles oil depends on that of the Penang oil; it now stands at 10s. 6d. per lb.

Pimento oil is of two kinds, distilled respectively from the berries and the leaf of *Pimenta officinalis*. Both oils are rich in eugenol and are used for flavouring purposes in the confectionery trade.

Jamaica is the only source of supply of pimento, and the only producer of pimento leaf oil, of which the United Kingdom and the United States of America are the chief markets.

The leaf oil is priced at 2s. 6d. per lb. at the present time and the berry oil at about 10s. per lb.

All the berry oil sold on the market is either distilled in England or leaf oil "faked" on the Continent. The demand is small.

The above are the only essential oils produced in commercial quantities within the Colonial Empire at the present time, apart from small quantities of *Ocimum basilicum* oil exported more or less regularly from Seychelles and *rose* oil of which small quantities are exported from Cyprus from time to time. In the memoranda in Part I mention will be found of the following essential oils and essential oil plants which are known to exist but are not at present being exploited or at most are only the subjects of experiments:—*Camphor* from *ocimum commune* (Kenya); *Eucalyptus* (Kenya); *Ginger grass* (Seychelles); *Lavender* (Kenya); *Ocimum viride* (Seychelles); *Palmarosa* (Seychelles); *Peppermint* (Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Seychelles); *Petit grain* (Tanganyika Territory) and *Neroli* (Tanganyika Territory).

FIBRES (OTHER THAN COTTON).

Fibres fall roughly into two classes:—(*a*) the soft fibres derived from plant stems and (*b*) the hard fibres derived from leaves. They may be spun and used for the manufacture of textile materials, rope, cordage, string, and similar articles or they may be used in their natural state.

Soft Fibres.

The principal soft fibres, other than cotton, which stands in a class by itself and is the subject of a special memorandum, are **flax** (*Linum usitatissimum*), which is the raw material used for the manufacture of linen and canvas, **true hemp** (*Cannabis sativa*) which is now used principally for the manufacture of soft pliable ropes and string and, to a small extent, canvas, Indian **jute** (*Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius*) which is used mainly for the manufacture of canvas and gunny and Indian **sunn hemp** (*Crotolaria juncea*), which is not a true hemp but has similar characteristics and uses.

None of these fibres are produced to any substantial extent in the Colonial Empire.

There is a small production of flax and true hemp in Cyprus, both for local use and for export, 2,015 acres being returned as under the former crop and about 150 acres under the latter in 1933.

Of jute, it is only necessary to say that it is produced almost exclusively in India and that until recently it was the only fibre used in the manufacture of the bags, sacks, and bale covers used for the export of Colonial produce, but that experiments are now being made with the object of substituting sisal and Mauritius hemp for this purpose, at any rate in the Dependencies where those fibres are produced.

Sunn hemp is grown to a small extent for local use in Ceylon, and has been grown experimentally on a small scale in Uganda and other Dependencies.

Hard Fibres.

The hard fibres constitute a group produced both within and without the Empire and used principally for the manufacture of ropes and cordage, marine and other, binder-twine, other twines and string, sacking and other coarse textiles and occasionally the foundations upon which carpets are woven.

Of the fibres which fall in this group it is usual in commercial practice to class manilla hemp, sisal, New Zealand hemp, and Mauritius hemp together as the hemp fibres, since, except Mauritius hemp, they are to a large extent interchangeable. Jute is to some extent interchangeable with the hemp fibres for certain uses.

Coir or coconut fibre stands rather apart and is not interchangeable to any substantial extent with the fibres previously mentioned. It is spun into yarns which are used for weaving into matting and for ropes of special resiliency employed for towing purposes and for ships' fenders. For certain uses it is used in the natural state without spinning.

Although the " hemp fibres " are all more or less competitive both *inter se* and with true hemp they are botanically of very various origins.

Manila Hemp is the product of **Musa textilis,** a plant belonging to the banana family. Hitherto cultivated almost exclusively in the Philippine Islands, the plant has been introduced experimentally into several countries of the British Empire. It has been found to grow well on the volcanic soils of North Borneo, and there is now a small export trade in the fibre from that country, where the cultivation is in the hands of Japanese.

Musa textilis grows to a height of 15 to 30 feet. The apparent stem is composed of the broad overlapping leaf-bases, which grow one inside another till they form a trunk of 12 to 16 inches in diameter covering the real stem, which is a central core about 3 inches thick. It is from these leaf-sheaths that the fibre is obtained. The general appearance of the plant is similar to that of the banana, but the leaves are narrower and paler in colour. The plant has a branching underground rhizome which throws up erect shoots, so that a mature plant may consist of a cluster of perhaps 20 or more stalks at different stages of development.

Cultivation.—The plant likes a warm climate. It needs a high degree of humidity and will not withstand drought. It therefore thrives only in situations where there is a rather heavy rainfall distributed more or less evenly throughout the year. It requires a loose, moist soil, rich in humus, and well drained. Propagation is usually effected by means of suckers, though root cuttings, and sometimes seeds, are also employed. The young plants are usually set about 8 to 10 feet apart. If the plantation is exposed to high winds it is best protected by a belt of large trees, as the plant is easily injured by wind.

Harvesting and Preparation.—The fibre is at its best just before flowering takes place, and as each stalk reaches this stage it is cut down a few inches from the ground. The first stalks are generally ready for cutting about two or three years after planting. The fibre is extracted from the outer portions of the sheaths, a process consisting of two stages. First, strips are pulled off from the leaf-sheath, and then the strips are passed under a knife on a wooden block to remove pulpy tissue. The latter process is repeated until nothing remains but the clean fibre, which is then hung out to dry and afterwards tied in bundles and baled. After the outer part of each sheath has been separated in strips, the remaining fleshy part is removed, exposing the next sheath which is then dealt with in the same way. Machines for cleaning the fibre have to some extent replaced hand methods, and on one or two large estates in the Philippines machines similar to sisal decorticators are employed. The yield of dry fibre from the fresh stalks is about 1½ to 2½ per cent.

Character and Uses.—Manila hemp is pre-eminently a cordage fibre, its chief use being for the manufacture of ships' ropes and cables, for which it is particularly well adapted by its tensile strength, lightness and resistance to sea-water. It is also used for making binder twine, and in the Philippines it is made into cloth. The tow is employed to a limited extent for upholstery. Waste fibre or cordage is used in making " manila " paper. Almost all the supplies of manila hemp are produced in the Philippine Islands, but there is now some production (about 10,000 tons a year) in Sumatra, and a very small quantity (about 150 tons a year) in North Borneo.

There is a most elaborate system of grading under Government control, some 25 different grades being recognized apart from tow and waste. The grade J.2 is a more or less medium grade generally used for comparisons of price with the other hard fibres to which it is more or less comparable in quality.

Sisal fibre is obtained from the leaves of a species of Agave, a genus indigenous to the southern and central parts of the American Continent and belonging to the natural order *Amaryllidaceae.* The plant was first noticed as far back as 1575 when it was referred to as an " aloe." The principal source of Empire-grown sisal is *Agave sisalana.* The transportation in 1893 of bulbils from plants growing in Florida introduced the sisal-growing industry to German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), whilst in 1907 bulbils were planted in British East Africa (Kenya). From these sources sufficient plants were propagated to build up the present flourishing sisal industry of both countries. The plant has also been grown on a small scale in the Bahamas and other British countries for the export of fibre, but Kenya and Tanganyika Territory are the principal source of commercial supplies within the Empire.

Cultivation.—The sisal plant has a short stem of a thickness of about 15 inches, from which spring upwards and outwards a number of thick, rigid, fleshy leaves from 4 to 6 feet in length. The crop is obtained by cultivation in regular plantations. After a term of years depending on the location of the plant a tall " pole " or flowering stem grows from the centre, reaching in some cases a height of 20 to 30 feet. Short lateral branches topped with clusters of characteristic flowers appear on the "pole," and on these, as the flowers begin to wither, buds appear which produce small plants a few inches in length (the "bulbils"). In turn these bulbils become detached and fall to the ground, where some of them take root.

Preparation.—With a total life of 7 to 8 years in East Africa, harvesting of the leaves from the plant commences usually during the third or fourth year. Bi-annual cutting continues until the plant has yielded 250 to 300 leaves. The stripping of the skin and fleshy parts of the leaf is carried out immediately, leaving the fibre, after washing, drying and brushing, in a marketable state.

Character and Uses.—Sisal is a "hard" fibre eminently suitable for the manufacture of rope and twine, and in recent years it has been applied to other purposes, such as the manufacture of coarse fabrics. Trials carried out by the Imperial Institute in co-operation with the Admiralty have shown that the fibre compares favourably in durability with manila hemp for marine cordage.

Commerce.—For export, East African sisal fibre is baled at high pressures, this reducing considerably the freight rates. The chief market for the fibre is in London, and as it is usually shipped direct to the consumer the selling charges compare favourably with those of other commodities.

In East Africa great strides have been achieved in the scientific development of production. Agriculturists have devoted themselves to improvements in the crops by regular systems of manuring, cultivation and selection of plants, all of which have led to an increased yield of fibre of better quality. This fact, together with a highly mechanised productive system and grading of a high standard, has placed East African sisal in a leading position in the hard fibre world.

Another species of Agave, *A. amaniensis* ("blue sisal") is being experimentally cultivated in Tanganyika Territory, where it has been found to yield a strong and useful fibre.

African sisal is graded as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 with one or two grades of tow. There is usually a difference of about 10s. to £1 per ton between each grade of fibre, and tow sells at a discount of about £4 per ton on No. 3 grade. As will be seen from the table below, showing the annual average prices of African No. 1 sisal and J.2 Manila during the past five years, there is no constant relation between the prices of these two fibres.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
African No. 1	16	15	16·5	15·5	19·5
J2 Manila (U.K. Grade) ...	18·75	18·5	15·75	14·875	19·5

Mexican henequen is sold as a single grade priced in cents, United States currency, c.i.f. New Orleans or Atlantic ports.

Maguey is produced in the areas of Cebu and Manila, and each fibre is classed into 3 grades, Cebu (or Manila) Maguey No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3. Prices during recent months have been £4 to £5 per ton below the African sisal grades similarly numbered.

Java and Sumatra sisal is graded "A," "B," etc., and sold in terms of Dutch currency per 100 kilograms. Cantala is sold under that name and not as a sisal.

The fibre known as **Phormium (New Zealand hemp)** is obtained from the leaves of *Phormium tenax*, a plant belonging to the Lily family and indigenous to New Zealand, where it grows wild over considerable areas. The commercial supply of the fibre has hitherto been derived mainly from this source, but a certain amount is also exported from the island of St. Helena.

Cultivation.—The yield of fibre per acre from the green leaves of wild Phormium plants in New Zealand is usually quoted as 10 to 15 tons, but it is found that cultivated plants give a higher percentage of fibre and that by suitable plantation methods a much larger yield per acre can be obtained than that secured under natural conditions. Attention is therefore being paid in New Zealand to developing plantations, and to the breeding, selection and cultivation of suitable varieties.

Preparation.—All the fibre now exported from New Zealand is prepared by machinery. The leaves are cut with sickles and tied in bundles, which are loaded on trucks and taken to the mill, where they are fed between rollers into a "stripping" machine in which the soft tissues are removed by beaters attached to a revolving drum. The resulting fibre is mechanically washed to remove the residue of green matter; the water is drained off, and when fairly dry the fibre is taken into paddocks or bleaching fields to be bleached by exposure to the weather. Finally it is made up into hanks and baled.

Character and Uses.—New Zealand hemp is a lustrous, flexible fibre, and its principal use in the United Kingdom is for the manufacture of cordage and twine. Experiments have been carried out by the Imperial Institute and by the Admiralty to ascertain its suitability for marine cordage in comparison with manila hemp, the material mainly used for this purpose, and the results have been satisfactory.

Commerce.—In recent years the shipments of phormium fibre from New Zealand, whilst on a lower scale than formerly, have been between 3,000 and 4,000 tons annually; a considerable quantity comes to the United Kingdom, but the chief outlet in the last few years has been in Australia. The fibre is exported from New Zealand under Government regulations which provide for suitable grading and certification. Eight grades are recognised, viz. A (Superior), B (Fine), CC (High-point Good Fair), C (Good Fair), DD (High Fair), D (Fair), E (Common) and F (Rejected). Of these the most important from a market standpoint are "Good Fair," "High Fair," "Fair" and "Common."

The High point good fair grade has normally commanded a price a little above African No. 1 Sisal, but since the rise in prices referred to below has only commanded a price £3 to £4 below that of African sisal No. 1.

The **Mauritius Hemp** plant, *Furcræa gigantæ*, belongs to the natural order *Amaryllidacaæ* an order which also includes sisal and other fibre plants of commercial importance. It has thick fleshy sword-shaped leaves, from 4 to 8 feet long and 5 to 9 inches broad at the middle, and produces an inflorescence or " pole " which reaches a height of 20 or 30 feet.

Furcræa gigantæ was introduced into Mauritius from Brazil in the 18th century, though it was not used as a source of fibre till about 1875. There is a small output of the fibre in South Africa and Nyasaland, and the plant has also been introduced into other countries including St. Helena, India, Ceylon, Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia, West Africa, the West Indies, Australia, and Algeria; it also occurs widely in tropical America.

Cultivation.—The plant is hardy, and can grow under a variety of conditions of soil and climate. It yields well on sandy or stony soil. Natural propagation takes place principally by means of the numerous bulbils produced on the " pole," which fall to the ground and take root, but in nurseries it is generally considered preferable to raise new plants from suckers, which are selected from non-poled plants. Leaves can generally be cut when the plant reaches the age of 3 or 4 years and cutting can be continued for 5 or 6 years, after which the plant produces its flowering pole and then withers and dies.

Preparation.—The leaves are harvested with a large knife and taken to the factory. In the extraction of the fibre the leaves are first passed between rollers to crush them, and then scraped by means of a machine which removes the leaf coating and soft tissues. The fibre so freed is washed and then hung on rails to bleach and dry in the sun, after which it is brushed and made into bales for export. The yield of fibre from fresh leaves is generally about 2 per cent. An acre should produce between 1,000 and 2,000 lb. of fibre per annum.

Character and Uses.—Mauritius hemp resembles sisal in its general properties, but it is usually softer, finer and weaker. In Europe it is used for cordage and for making binder twine, sometimes being employed in admixture with manila and sisal in the manufacture of ropes. In Mauritius it is made into bags which are used for shipping the sugar produced in the Island; the factory also turns out a rough but strong cloth, as well as twine of good quality.

There are six grades, Extra Prime, Prime, Very Good, Good, Fair, and Common or Raw; the Fair grade now commands a price some £4 per ton below that of African Sisal No. 1.

Although these fibres are to some extent interchangeable they each have characteristics of their own. Manila is still regarded by most shipowners as superior to the other hard fibres for marine cordage, more particularly because sisal and other ropes are said to absorb water more quickly than manila ropes, to swell more when wet and not to recover their shape when dried. Prolonged experiments, however, conducted by the Imperial Institute and the Admiralty authorities have shown that the superiority of manila has been much exaggerated, and sisal and New Zealand hemp are now being used to an increasing extent in the Royal Navy and in the Mercantile Marine. Sisal has a greater tensile strength than New Zealand hemp.

During the first four months of 1935 the market continued the slow but steady recovery begun in 1934, but from May onwards Mexican, African and Java all began to register a strong upward movement without any setbacks. In August the price of No. 1 African had reached £18 10s. In September Mexican was being quoted at approximately £28, and African No. 1 rapidly advanced to £26, and before the end of the year was being quoted at over £28. During 1936 the price of No. 1 has remained fairly steady and has varied between £26 and £29. Prices in December, 1936, were:—

Manila Hemp J.2	£31	10	0	per ton
East African Sisal No. 1	£27	5	0	„ „
Cebu Maguey No. 2	£22	10	0	„ „
New Zealand High Point Fair	£23	0	0	„ „
Mauritius Hemp Prime	£22	10	0	„ „

The following is the estimate of annual production of these fibres during recent years published by the well-known London firm of Wigglesworth and Company.

	1931 Tons	*1932* Tons	*1933* Tons	*1934* Tons	*1935* Tons
Manila hemp—					
Philippines	136,000	112,000	152,625	175,000	187,375
Netherland East Indies ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	4,000
Total	146,000	122,000	162,625	180,000	191,375
Sisal and cantala—					
East Africa	83,000	85,000	102,000	111,000	132,000
French West Africa		6,000	6,000	10,000	12,000
Netherlands East Indies	66,000	70,000	85,000	80,000	80,000
West Indies (not British)... ...	6,350	6,000	6,000	10,000	6,000
Mexican henequen	70,000	88,000	93,000	92,000	90,000
Philippine maguey	6,700	4,900	5,760	10,950	13,550
Total	232,050	259,900	297,760	313,950	333,550
New Zealand hemp and tow ...	3,135	4,000	6,400	4,900	4,500
Mauritius hemp	500	500	500	500	600
Total	3,635	4,500	6,900	5,400	5,100
GRAND TOTAL	381,685	386,400	467,285	499,350	530,025

There are one or two other fibres of minor importance in this group, for example **bowstring hemp** (*Sansevieria*) which is produced for local use in Ceylon, but they are of no importance from the point of view of the world trade.

Some years ago attempts were made to produce this fibre on a commercial scale in Kenya, indeed this was to some extent the starting point for sisal, but the fibre is brittle and difficult to sell, and its preparation has been abandoned.

Roselle hemp grows to a limited extent in Malaya.

The production of, and trade in, the hemp fibres formed the subject of a recent publication of the Imperial Economic Committee (Twenty-fourth Report " Hemp fibres " 1932).

Coir is the fibre of the husks of the coconut. It is usually prepared by retting the husks in water for a period of some weeks and then extracting and cleansing the fibre by hand, but mechanical extraction from the husks when green is also well established. The finer fibres are spun into yarn and manufactured into mats, matting, and similar articles and, to a small extent, into cheap ropes and cordage. The coarser fibres or bristles are used for brush-making and similar purposes, and the finer fibres for mattress making in their natural state and without spinning.

Colonial Production.

The hard fibres are a group of commodities of considerable importance to certain parts of the Colonial Empire.

Sisal is the principal export of Tanganyika Territory. The total value of the exports of hemp and tow in 1935 was £1,134,732 or about 33 per cent. of all domestic exports. It is also an important product of Kenya, the value of exports in 1935 being about £423,000. In Uganda an area of 4,800 acres is under sisal, and exports in 1935 were just over 500 tons valued at over £8,000. The total area under sisal in East Africa in 1935 was over 420,000 acres. In Sierra Leone production is still only in the experimental stage. A few hundred tons of sisal were formerly exported every year from Ceylon and the Gold Coast, but exports from the former ceased in 1927 and from the latter in 1930.

In the West Indies the industry is now in a very depressed state. There is still a small production in Jamaica, where the fibre is used locally for the manufacture of rope and string. In the Bahamas, where sisal was once the principal industry and it is stated that at one time nearly 100,000 acres were under this crop, and in the Turks and Caicos Islands, production has practically ceased.

New Zealand hemp is the only agricultural crop of any economic importance in St. Helena.

Mauritius hemp is only a minor product of Mauritius, annual production during recent years being between 400 and 600 tons, valued at between £6,000 and £8,500. Part of it is exported and the remainder was used for the local manufacture of sugar bags. The factory was, however, closed at the end of 1934; it has not yet been reopened but proposals for a comprehensive scheme to revive the industry are under consideration. There is also a small production for local use in Ceylon.

Coir fibre could theoretically be produced in all those Dependencies which produce coconuts, but actually is produced for export in substantial quantities only in Ceylon. Considerable quantities of bristle fibre, mattress fibre and coir yarn and small quantities of coir rope are exported, the total value of such exports in 1935 being about £315,000.

Piassava is the name applied to the long, stiff, wire fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of certain palm trees. The chief commercial varieties are Bahia piassava, obtained from *Attalea funifera* in Brazil; *Para piassava* from *Leopoldinia Piassaba*, also in Brazil; West African piassava from *Raphia* spp.; and Madagascar piassava from *Dictyosperma fibrosum.*

West African piassava is obtained chiefly from *Raphia vinifera,* the wine palm, which comes second only to the oil palm as a source of many valuable products employed by the native population. Fibre from this species is prepared in Sierra Leone and Nigeria, and also in Liberia (whence the first West African piassava was shipped to the United Kingdom in 1890) and the Gaboon. In Sierra Leone another species concerned is *R. Gaertneri,* whilst in the Ivory Coast a small amount of fibre is prepared from *R. Hookeri.*

The chief British source of the fibre is Sierra Leone, where piassava swamps are met with over the greater part of the country, although the piassava industry is confined mainly to the southern part of the Southern Province.

There is no cultivation of the palm in the ordinary sense in West Africa, the fibre being prepared from self-sown palms, which in some parts receive a certain amount of attention in the way of clearing, etc.

Preparation.—The leaf-stalks of the palm are cut off four or five feet in length and are placed in the swamps to ret for varying periods of from two to six weeks. Sometimes the stalks are beaten before retting in order to allow freer ingress of water. The stalks are then removed and the piassava is torn apart fibre by fibre. The fibre is usually drawn through a hackle to remove pith and hairy fibrous matter, after which it is dried in the shade, bundled and trimmed for sale.

The native method of preparing piassava is capable of much improvement, and following a series of experiments carried out by the local Department of Agriculture recommendations have been made for effecting this. Several series of samples of piassava prepared in the course of the experiments, or by natives under the instruction of the Department, have been examined at the Imperial Institute, and the results show clearly the advantages of the improved methods (see Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, 1935, 33, 123).

Character and Uses.—The value of piassava depends on its stiffness, pliability and colour, and although quite suitable for certain purposes, the Sierra Leone product is generally inferior in these respects to Bahia piassava. There are several grades of West African piassava, the chief kinds being Sherbro and Sulima (Sierra Leone), Calabar (Nigeria) and Grand Bassa (Liberia).

Piassava is used for making brooms and brushes of various kinds, including the brushes of road-sweeping machines, and for use in scrubbing-towers in gas-works; it can also be employed for the manufacture of baskets and chair-bottoms. The fibrous by-product obtained during the preparation of piassava has been reported on as a suitable substitute for coir.

Exports from Sierra Leone in 1935 were 3,438 tons valued at £30,997, and those from Nigeria 485 tons valued at £5,838. There were formerly some exports from the Gold Coast, but these ceased in 1930.

There is a small export (a few tons annually) from Tanganyika Territory of the softer **raffia fibre** derived from the cuticle of the leaves of the same plants and used for tying purposes.

Kitul fibre is the material, resembling horse-hair in appearance, which is produced at the base of the leaf-stalks of the toddy or jaggery palm (*Caryota urens*). This palm is distributed throughout the hotter parts of India, Ceylon and Malaya. Commercial supplies of the fibre are obtained almost entirely from Ceylon, small quantities being also exported from India.

The palm is not systematically cultivated but grows on almost any kind of soil with little attention. The fibre is obtained simply by removing it from the leaf-stalks and cleaning it from any extraneous matter. As met with in commerce the product consists of smooth lustrous strands, strong and elastic, ranging in colour from dark brown to black. Its chief use is in the manufacture of brushes and brooms, for which purpose the fibre, after cleaning, is steamed and treated with linseed oil. It is also employed, like "crin végétal," for stuffing upholstery and as a substitute for horse-hair. In Ceylon a strong and durable rope is made from the fibre. There are small exports of this fibre from Ceylon, in 1935 about 87 tons valued at £4,910.

A coarse fibre derived from the *Hibiscus cannabinus* and known in India as "Deccan hemp" or "Bimlipatam jute" and in Nigeria as *sama*, which is grown principally on the Madras coast in India, is produced in small quantities for local use in a number of Dependencies and is of some importance in Nigeria.

Ramie or "China grass" (*Boehmeria nivea*) is widely grown in India and has been tried experimentally in a number of Dependencies, but owing to the difficulty of decorticating it by hand and the fact that no efficient machinery has yet been devised for its preparation there is at present no production of this fibre within the Empire.

Kapok, a sort of silk cotton used for stuffing pillows, lifebelts, and similar objects, is derived from the seed of the tree *Eriodendron Anfractuosum.* It is cultivated in many tropical Dependencies, but little attempt has, so far, been made to collect and prepare it for the market. Production is confined almost entirely to the Netherlands East Indies. In 1933 about 200 tons of kapok were exported from Ceylon and 125 tons from Tanganyika Territory.

Table VIII[*] shows the total exports of fibres from the Colonial Empire during the years 1932 to 1935. It will be observed that the total tonnage exported rose from 102,633 tons in 1932 to 157,015 tons in 1935, of which the principal part (nearly 76,000 tons in 1932 and over 115,000 tons in 1935) was East African sisal and the greater part of the remainder (22,591 tons in 1932 and over 35,000 tons in 1935) was fibres from Ceylon, chiefly coir, and that the total value rose from a little over £1 million in 1932 to over £1¾ million in 1935.

FRUIT, FRUIT PRODUCTS AND NUTS USED AS FRUIT.

Very large quantities of fruits of various kinds are grown in the Colonial Empire. Of these the only ones which are of substantial importance as native foodstuffs are bananas, plantains, and mangoes. Other fruits are grown for local consumption otherwise than as staple foodstuffs or for export.

So far as the export market is concerned, for practical purposes the only important fruits are bananas, various kinds of citrus fruit and pineapples, and of these, pineapples are not exported to any extent except in the canned form. There are, however, good prospects of a considerable development in the export not only of the fruits mentioned above but also of other fruits, owing to the progress which has recently been made in the technique of preparing and packing fruit for export and also in the provision for the carriage of fruit by steamer transport to export markets.

Bananas[†] and the closely allied fruit **plantains,** thrive best in the tropics but are grown over a very wide area. The principal producing countries are Central America, the West Indies, Tropical Africa, the Canary Islands, Formosa, Australia (Queensland), Fiji, and other islands in the Pacific.

In the Buganda Province of Uganda there are nearly 1,000,000 acres under plantains, which with sweet potatoes, are the staple foodstuff. In Tanganyika Territory it is estimated that about 250,000 acres are under this crop, but there are no exports at all. Similarly plantains and yams form the staple foodstuffs of the southern portion of the Gold Coast. Plantains are also grown in large quantities for local consumption in other parts of Africa and in other parts of the Colonial Empire, such as Ceylon, Malaya, and British Guiana.

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[*] *See* page 560.

[†] The word "banana" is a Western one and is not recognized at all in the East. "Plantain" is the term used in the East to cover both plantains (bananas which can only be eaten when cooked) and bananas. The home of the plantain is probably near the Malay Archipelago.

Bananas grow in bunches consisting of " hands " made up of a number of individual fruits or " fingers." In most parts of the world bananas are exported in the bunch, but for the Australian market bananas are exported in hands or fingers packed in cases.

Statistics are normally recorded in " bunches," or " stems " but sometimes in " count bunches." The " count bunch " is a conventional unit, a bunch of nine hands or over being normally reckoned as a " count bunch," one of eight hands as three-quarters, one of seven hands as a half and one of six hands as a quarter of a count bunch. The weight of the bunch varies; it is sometimes reckoned as about 44 lb., that is at 50 to the ton; but in the Pacific the case of 80 lb. net of fruit is reckoned to contain the equivalent of two bunches and 40 lb. is sometimes taken as the standard weight of a bunch elsewhere. In the case of the Cavendish variety the average weight of a bunch is about 50 lb. but in some of the smaller varieties the bunch weighs only about 34 lb. In converting bunches to tons it is usual to reckon 50 bunches to the ton, which may sometimes give a weight somewhat higher than the actual.

There are several varieties of banana which enter into world trade, and though these have different characteristics from the point of view of quality and suitability for transport, and command slightly different prices on the market, these differences are not so great as to make it necessary to distinguish between the varieties in trade figures, nor indeed are such figures available.

There is no means of ascertaining the total annual production of bananas and plantains, but it is certainly much in excess of the amount which enters world trade.

The principal exporting countries are not those in which these fruits are a staple foodstuff and fluctuations in the local demand therefore, if they occur, have little effect on the quantities available for export.

The volume of exports is, however, greatly affected by climatic conditions. Several of the exporting countries are subjected to hurricanes, and when destructive hurricanes occur, as they did in Jamaica in 1933, exports may be seriously affected for at least two years.

The following table shows the total exports from the principal exporting countries during recent years :—

Exports of Bananas from the Principal Exporting Countries, showing quantities in thousands of tons (bunches converted at the rate of 50 bunches = 1 ton).

Countries.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Jamaica	447	407	211	319	408
British Cameroons	10	15	17	23	38
British Honduras	2	1	2	6	7
Fiji	4	7	7	6	6
Brazil	167	137	171	180	214
Canary Islands	211	151	156	139	142
Colombia	96	132	135	142	153
Costa Rica	102	89	87	63	57
Cuba	49	84	42	93	104
Formosa	115	95	124	121	(*a*)
Guatemala	135	120	126	117	126
Honduras	579	558	470	390	317
Mexico	103	84	116	161	220
Nicaragua	59	68	74	54	60
Panama	62	35	59	95	115

(*a*) Not available.

It will be seen that the Republic of Honduras was the principal exporter until 1934 and that its exports have been steadily decreasing. The second largest exporter was Jamaica where exports have rapidly increased during the past two years; there was a set back, due almost entirely to climatic causes during 1932 and 1933 but the substantial recovery which followed in 1934 and 1935, has now placed this Colony above the Republic of Honduras as the principal exporter.

The following table shows imports into the principal importing countries during recent years :—

Imports of Bananas into the Principal Importing Countries, showing quantities in thousands of tons (bunches converted at the rate of 50 bunches = 1 ton).

Countries.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
United Kingdom	323	342	318	341	402
Canada	80	62	47	63	60
Australia	1	1	2	2	2
New-Zealand	7	10	8	10	9
Irish Free State	4	4	4	4	5
Argentina	61	76	152	130	164
Belgium	30	37	25	25	30
France (*b*)	211	221	197	168	152
Germany	109	111	96	95	67
Japan (*c*)	112	92	115	103	(*a*)
Netherlands	32	39	30	31	40
Spain	22	19	21	22	29
United States of America	1,117	990	792	954	1,100

(*a*) Not available. (*b*) Gross weight; includes packing, etc. (*c*) Formosan exports to Japan.

The United States of America is by far the largest importer of bananas in the world, taking in recent years nearly 60 per cent. of the bananas entering world trade. After reaching a peak of 1,303,000 tons in 1929, however, United States' imports declined until 1933, when they were just under 50 per cent. of the world trade. Since then there has been a yearly increase of nearly 200,000 tons. Imports into other countries have been steadily increasing, France in particular showing a spectacular increase between 1926 and 1932.

The following table shows imports of bananas into the United Kingdom during recent years:—

Countries whence consigned.	*Quantity in thousands of bunches.*					*Value in £'000.*				
	1931	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*	*1935**	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*	*1935**
British West Indies	6,971	10,736	6,628	10,345	15,735	1,997	2,540	1,304	2,260	3,355
Other British Countries ...	8	—	2	68	244	3	—	—	23	89
Total British Countries ...	6,979	10,736	6,630	10,413	15,979	2,000	2,540	1,304	2,283	3,444
Honduras (not British) ...	2,700	2,936	3,241	860	791	1,034	865	1,136	373	338
Brazil	1,472	1,451	2,086	1,731	1,830	577	325	520	410	432
Colombia	1,675	585	2,348	2,614	1,133	600	183	795	980	445
Canary Islands	892	521	519	341	283	487	240	238	153	134
Guatemala	183	532	474	1,094	61	57	156	166	365	13
Other Foreign Countries ...	2,261	346	610			783	120	190		
Total Foreign Countries ...	9,183	6,371	9,278	6,640	4,098	3,538	1,889	3,045	2,281	1,362
TOTAL	16,162	17,107	15,908	17,053	20,077	5,538	4,429	4,349	4,564	4,806

* Provisional figures.

The most striking recent development in the United Kingdom's import trade has been the rapid increase in imports from Jamaica at the expense of those from foreign countries as a result of the preference given in 1932. In 1926 imports from the Empire constituted only 27 per cent. of total imports of bananas; in 1935 the proportion had risen to 80 per cent. The reduction in 1933 was due principally to the adverse climatic conditions in Jamaica, as stated above.

Bananas enter the United Kingdom from Empire countries free of duty. Imports from foreign countries are subject to a duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned it is necessary to distinguish between those producing countries which are exporters and those which are not.

In East Africa, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, as stated above, are very large producers for internal consumption. There is some production in Zanzibar and possibly in the other Dependencies.

In West Africa there is a large production of plantains in certain areas and the possibilities of promoting production of bananas for export are at present under examination in all Dependencies except the Gambia. Such production has increased to a marked extent in the Cameroons under British Mandate during recent years from European-owned plantations. Experimental shipments have also been made from Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. 37,752 tons of fresh bananas valued at £179,605 and 771 tons of dried bananas valued at £19,268 were exported in 1935 from Nigeria, including the Cameroons under British Mandate, most of the supplies in fact coming from the latter.

In Ceylon and Malaya bananas and plantains are a minor food-crop, but there is no export.

In Palestine, small quantities of bananas are grown in the Jordan Valley.

In the West Indies Jamaica is the principal exporting Colony and bananas are its principal export, representing 59 per cent. of all domestic exports in 1935. British Honduras is an exporter on a much smaller scale (exports were valued at a little over £26,000 in 1935). Owing to a more rigorous standard of quality, shipping difficulties and the occurrence of disease, exports were decreasing in value up to 1932. Since then, however, the improved quality of the fruit which has been exported has obtained a higher price, and production has increased. There is also some production in most of the other West Indian Colonies, and in the case of Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Lucia long term agreements have recently been made for the export of the fruit to Canada.

Fiji and all the other Dependencies in the Western Pacific, except the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, are producers of bananas and in Fiji the export trade was formerly an important one. It was almost destroyed by the imposition of heavy duties in Australia, the principal market, some fifteen years ago, but has recently revived on a modest scale, being assisted in the case of Australia by the grant of a small quota for imports at a reduced rate of duty in pursuance of the Ottawa agreement.

Table IX† shows the total exports of bananas from the Colonial Empire during the years 1932 to 1935. It will be seen that the value was nearly £2 million in 1932 and rose to just under £2¼ million in 1935.

Citrus fruits comprise a number of varieties, one of which, viz., the orange, is an export commodity of major importance, three others, viz., grapefruit, lemons and limes are export commodities of minor though increasing importance, and others again, such as pumelloes, of very small importance.

Oranges.—Almost the whole of the world's orange production is found between latitudes 20° and 40° both north and south of the Equator. There are small areas of cultivation outside these limits but rather over 99 per cent. of all oranges are grown within them.

There are a number of varieties of orange. Those which are commonly regarded as best and command the highest price are the large oranges, often elliptical in shape, such as American seedless navel oranges and "Jaffa" oranges. The Spanish oranges are usually smaller and spherical, and so are some Palestine oranges. Brazilian oranges are normally spherical and have a distinctive flavour. Mandarins and tangerines with loose skins are usually included with ordinary oranges, but in some cases are distinguished. Most Japanese oranges are classified as mandarins. Although the individual large orange commands a higher price than a small one, boxes of small oranges usually command a higher price than boxes of large oranges, the greater number of fruit outweighing the smaller individual price.

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† *See* page 561.

There are two main seasons for oranges. The northern hemisphere oranges, including almost all supplies from the Colonial Empire, come on the market between November and May; those from the southern hemisphere usually come on the market between June and October. In each case there is a tendency for an overlap particularly at the end of the season. Exceptionally, oranges from the United States of America, which are of several varieties and are grown in various climatic conditions, come on the market in every month of the year with a tendency to larger quantities in the months December to April.

An orange tree normally begins to come into bearing about five years after planting and is generally in full bearing after seven years. The fruit of young trees has a thicker skin and is therefore larger than the fruit of mature trees.

There are various reasons why it is difficult to obtain absolute accuracy about the orange trade. One is that figures of production, as opposed to export, are unobtainable from several countries. Another is that widely different units of measurement are used, including hundredweights, metric quintals, boxes, and others. The commonest unit, the " box," can be taken as being normally 78 lb. gross weight or roughly one-thirtieth of a ton; the Spanish half-case is roughly equivalent to 1 cwt. gross weight.

The principal producers of oranges are the United States of America, Spain, Brazil, Japan, Italy and Palestine. Until about 1927 the annual production of Spain, at a little under 900,000 tons per annum, slightly exceeded that of the United States of America, but since then there has been a large increase in the United States crop, which averaged 1,573,000 tons for the years 1929-31 and exceeded 2,000,000 tons in 1934 and 1,750,000 tons in 1935, while the Spanish crop has been declining steadily from 1,184,000 tons in 1931 to 840,000 tons in 1935. In Japan the annual crop has averaged 394,000 tons between 1929 and 1933 and has exceeded 400,000 tons in 1934 and 1935, while in Italy the crop, which has seldom exceeded 300,000 tons before 1932 rose to 501,000 tons in that year but has since declined to 355,000 tons in 1934 and 234,000 tons in 1935. While precise statistics are unobtainable, it is estimated that the Brazilian crop is now about 347,000 tons annually, with a tendency to increase.

The production of Palestine is steadily increasing. Comparatively recently it did not exceed 70,000 tons a year, but in the 1933-34 season exports, which are of course substantially below total production, were about 170,000 tons, and in 1934-35 they exceeded 215,000 tons. New areas are still coming into bearing and a further substantial increase is inevitable. In Australia, the average annual production for the five years ended 1933 was 79,000 tons. No other country's crop is known to exceed 70,000 tons except the Union of South Africa where production reached 100,000 tons in 1935 and Algeria where production was about 78,000 tons in 1935, while Uruguay and Syria are probably not far short of 50,000 tons. The production of China is unknown but may be very large. It seems probable that the United States, Spain, Brazil, Italy, and Japan between them produce about three-quarters of the world crop, and that the total annual crop is now 6,000,000 tons.

Figures of areas under orange trees are very incomplete but it is clear that substantial increases have taken place in recent years and that world production is still substantially below the probable production of the next few years. In the United States the acreage rose from 366,000 acres in 1928 to 539,000 in 1934 and in Spain from 152,000 acres in 1928 to 185,000 acres in 1934. In Italy and Japan the figures are more or less stationary. In Palestine there has been a continuous increase in the area under citrus fruit, but there was little new planting in 1935 owing to the poor prices obtained for the 1934-35 crop.

Most of the United States production is consumed within its own borders, and Spain, which exports about three-quarters of its crop, is easily the largest exporter, its exports, at any rate until 1934, being roughly twice as great as those of all other exporting countries combined. The remaining principal exporters, in order of importance, are Palestine, the United States of America, Italy, Brazil, the Union of South Africa, Japan, Algeria, China, Australia, and various Central and South American countries.

The principal markets for exported oranges are in Europe. The United Kingdom is easily the most important, taking probably one-third of all oranges entering world trade. Germany and France between them normally take as much as the United Kingdom. Other European markets take much smaller supplies, and during the last two years many have probably taken less than ever. There has, however, been a steady increase in consumption in the Scandinavian countries. Imports into the United Kingdom during the winter season have declined from the high point reached in 1932-33, the imports in 1934 and 1935 being below those in 1933. There has also been a substantial decline in the imports into Germany owing to exchange difficulties.

The only other important market for Empire oranges is Canada which takes substantial quantities.

In the United Kingdom oranges of Empire origin are admitted free of customs duty; foreign oranges (including oranges from Palestine) are dutiable at the rate of 3s. 6d. per cwt. if imported between the 1st of April and the 30th of November and at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* during the rest of the year.

In Canada " oranges the produce of Palestine (when imported direct from the country of growth and production) during the period from the 1st of January to the 30th of April " are admitted free of duty. Other oranges are admitted free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff and are subject to a duty of 35c. per cubic foot under the Intermediate and General tariffs.

The following tables show the total imports of oranges into the United Kingdom and Canada during recent years.

IMPORTS OF ORANGES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries whence consigned	Quantities in tons.					Value in £'000.				
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935*	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935*
Palestine	64,450	81,851	97,151	102,120	153,266	1,314	1,355	1,420	1,487	2,085
Union of South Africa	46,975	50,218	56,085	60,809	61,043	1,232	1,413	1,168	1,196	1,224
Southern Rhodesia	1,487	3,866	2,623	12,545		44	87	44	216	
Australia	273	33	2,312		7,546	7	1	44		142
Other British Countries	287	331	1,446			7	7	25		
Total British Countries	113,472	136,299	159,617	175,474	221,855	2,604	2,863	2,701	2,899	3,451
Spain	296,071	262,339	330,801	253,454	176,745	4,613	3,441	3,605	2,801	2,227
Brazil	55,951	48,577	55,297	60,978	54,229	1,159	832	1,033	1,169	1,019
United States of America	42,323	14,631	27,073	25,028	57,370	954	370	582	510	1,436
Other Foreign Countries	11,757	5,283	4,953	5,285	4,916	218	88	69	71	63
Total Foreign Countries	406,102	330,830	418,124	344,745	293,260	6,944	4,731	5,289	4,551	4,745
GRAND TOTAL	519,574	467,129	577,741	520,219	515,115	9,548	7,594	7,990	7,450	8,196

* Provisional figures.

IMPORTS OF ORANGES INTO CANADA.

Countries whence consigned	Quantities in boxes (b) or in cubic feet (c)					Value in $'000.				
	1931 (a) (b)	1932 (a) (c)	1933 (a) (c)	1934 (a) (c)	1935 (a) (c)	1931 (a)	1932 (a)	1933 (a)	1934 (a)	1935 (a)
United Kingdom	83,437	46,137	37,201	6,651	2,813	374	67	64	9	6
British West Indies	16,593	127,995	194,033	121,013	104,536	73	137	68	69	82
Other British Countries	43,433	146,597	98,496	133,479	320,105	164	200	106	142	374
Total British Countries	143,463	320,729	329,730	261,143	427,454	611	404	238	220	462
United States of America	2,080,218	4,463,740	3,592,047	3,654,768	3,744,151	8,282	5,709	4,488	4,138	4,946
Japan	104,219	162,746	163,284	175,956	228,374	320	283	340	313	488
Spain	23,261	43,520	33,158	41,528	129,494	88	33	23	47	99
Other Foreign Countries	55,272	27,887	6,715	16,388	31,689	192	31	6	16	33
Total Foreign Countries	2,262,970	4,697,893	3,795,204	3,888,640	4,133,708	8,882	6,056	4,857	4,514	5,566
GRAND TOTAL	2,406,433	5,018,622	4,124,934	4,149,783	4,561,162	9,493	6,460	5,095	4,734	6,028

(a) For the year ending 31st March.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, oranges are grown in at least fourteen Dependencies but are a crop of major importance only in Palestine.

In Palestine oranges are the principal export and now represent about three-quarters of the total domestic exports from the territory. In 1933, total domestic exports of merchandise were valued at £P.2,591,617 of which £P.1,952,243 or 75·3 per cent. represented the value of exports of oranges. In 1934, the figures were £P.3,217,562 and £P.2,436,262 or 75·7 per cent. respectively, and in 1935, £P.4,215,486 and £P.3,152,271 or 74·8 per cent. respectively. Nearly the whole of the crop destined for export is packed in boxes and exported by sea, but small quantities are exported in bulk to Egypt and Syria. Almost the whole of the trade between Palestine and Egypt disappeared in 1932 owing to a large increase in the Egyptian import duty on oranges designed to stimulate production in Egypt itself. Of the exports about 70 per cent. are sent to the United Kingdom, this figure remaining more or less constant in spite of the great increase in exports. The following table shows exports by crop years:—

	1929–30	*1930–31*	*1931–32*	*1932–33*	*1933–34*	*1934–35*
Country of destination	'000 boxes	'000 boxes	'000 boxes	'000 boxes	'000 boxes	'000 boxes
United Kingdom and Irish Free State.	1,986	1,685	2,490	3,060	3,180	4,586
Other destinations	693	736	1,131	1,165	1,917	1,922
Total	2,679	2,421	3,621	4,225	5,097	6,508

Exports in 1935-36 fell to a figure just below 5 million boxes. Details of exports to the United Kingdom are not yet available.

In Jamaica oranges are a crop of minor importance. Exports have increased considerably in recent years, and reached 144,000 boxes valued at nearly £57,000 in 1935. The great bulk of exports go to Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Certain other West Indian Colonies, viz., Trinidad, the Windward and Leeward Islands, export small quantities of oranges to neighbouring islands and also to Canada. Steps are now being taken to stimulate the Canadian trade.

In Cyprus oranges are a crop of increasing importance. Until 1932 nearly the whole export crop was sent to Egypt, but this trade has now largely disappeared owing to the increase in Egyptian import duty on oranges. The export trade to the United Kingdom, however, is rapidly developing over 50 per cent. of the 1935 oranges being sent to this country.

In Malta most of the crop is consumed locally and the export trade is at present of negligible importance.

In West Africa the production of oranges for export is still in the experimental stage. Nigeria produces considerable quantities of oranges which are for the present consumed locally whilst in Sierra Leone a special citrus experimental station has been established. Trial shipments suggest that there may be possibilities of an export trade.

There is some production in Zanzibar, where the fruit is said to be of excellent quality, but there are no exports.

There is also a small production in Fiji and Tonga, and exports from the former are increasing from year to year. In 1935 the value of oranges exported amounted to nearly £5,000, most of the trade being with New Zealand.

Besides the export of fresh fruit, there are small exports of orange-juice and orange-oil from Jamaica.

Grapefruit are produced in the same areas, under the same climatic conditions and during the same seasons as oranges.

It is the newest member of the citrus family to be planted on a large scale throughout the world and, consequently, practically every producing country has a large acreage of young or non-bearing groves. World production at the present time is about 25,000,000 boxes, compared with an average production, in the 5-year period, 1926-27 to 1930-31, of 15,400,000 boxes. At the present rate of increase, world production should be around 35,000,000 boxes by the 1938-39 season and may possibly reach 50,000,000 boxes by the 1943-44 season. The United States is the outstanding producer. In the period 1926-27 to 1930-31, the United States supplied 81·5 per cent. of the total world production and Puerto Rico 7·1 per cent., leaving a balance of 11·4 per cent. for all other countries. In the period 1930-31 to 1934-35, the United States supplied 83·2 per cent. of the world production of 25,500,000 boxes, Puerto Rico 3·7 per cent., and all other countries 13·1 per cent. Outside of the United States and Puerto Rico, the chief producing countries are Palestine, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, and Jamaica. Production in these countries, particularly in Palestine, is increasing rapidly.

Although the United States continues to be the outstanding grapefruit producing country, exports have not kept pace with production. In the period 1926-27 to 1930-31, the United States and Puerto Rico together supplied about 76·6 per cent. of the world exports of around 2,050,000 boxes, whereas in the period 1930-31 to 1934-35, exports from the United States and Puerto Rico constituted only 58·3 per cent. of the world exports of about 2,900,000 boxes. This decline in the share of the fresh grapefruit trade held by the United States and Puerto Rico at the earliest date is explained by the rapid increase in exports from such countries as Palestine, South Africa and Brazil.

The principal Empire producer is the Union of South Africa. Palestine is producing the fruit in increasing quantities but its exports of grapefruit are relatively unimportant compared to its exports of oranges. Exports during the seasons 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 have been 408,000, 792,000 and 850,000 boxes respectively.

The United States of America consume over 90 per cent. of their total crop, and import a certain amount of fruit from Cuba and Hawaii but on balance are an exporter.

The United States are still the leading suppliers of grapefruit to the British market, but the American share of the trade fell from 78 per cent. in 1929 to 29 per cent. in 1935. In addition to the expanding Jaffa output, larger quantities are arriving from South Africa, British West Indies, Portuguese East Africa, Egypt, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. Palestine is the chief competitor of the United States during the winter months. Grapefruit also meets competition in that season from oranges and deciduous fruit. South Africa is the principal competitor in the summer months. Owing to preferential duties, grapefruit from Empire sources can be offered in British markets at prices sharply competitive with America quotations. Because of favourable shipping rates, Palestine fruit also enjoys an advantage over grapefruit from the United States.

It is probable that the relatively low priced grapefruit from Palestine has contributed substantially to the wider European market for the fruit developed in the past 10 years. Total imports into Great Britain alone grew from 268,800 boxes in 1925 to 1,990,400 boxes in 1935. In 1925 imports from Palestine amounted to only 51 boxes, but stood at 820,000 boxes in 1935. South African receipts advanced from 23,000 boxes in 1925 to 282,000 boxes last year. The British West Indies also show a steady development, while imports from Brazil and Argentina, although still of relatively minor importance, were substantially heavier in 1934 and 1935 than in earlier years.

Imports into other European countries are relatively unimportant.

Imports from the United States of America, Cuba, and Puerto Rico into the United Kingdom extend throughout the year but are greatest in the spring and autumn; those from the Union of South Africa arrive between May and October and those from the Colonial Empire between October and March.

Empire grapefruit enters the United Kingdom free of customs duty; the duty on foreign grapefruit is 5s. per cwt. Imports from Palestine are subject to this duty.

In Canada, grapefruit " when imported from the place of growth by ship direct to a Canadian port " is admitted free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff and subject to duties of ½c. and 1c. per lb. under the Intermediate and General Tariffs respectively. Imported otherwise the rates of duty are ½c., 1c., and 1c. per lb. respectively.

Jamaica is the most important of the exporters of grapefruit in the West Indies. Exports from the other West Indies, viz., Trinidad and the Windward and Leeward Islands, are increasing rapidly but are still inconsiderable.

Exports from British Honduras have hitherto been small but are increasing from year to year.

A small export trade in *canned grapefruit* has become established in Jamaica in the last year or two.

As regards quality, certain fruit from the United States of America is of the highest quality; the exports from British Honduras and Trinidad and a small part of the Palestine crop reach the same standard, but the remainder of the output of the Colonial Empire is of lower quality.

Imports of grapefruit into the United Kingdom in recent years are shown in the table immediately below.

IMPORTS OF GRAPEFRUIT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country whence consigned	*Quantity in cwt.*				
	1931	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*	*1935 (provisional)*
Palestine	35,518	75,359	129,448	235,207	‖
Union of South Africa	65,289	74,717	133,788	151,424	160,116
British West Indies	35,330	71,578	69,722	117,902	‖
Other British Countries	2,242	2,505	2,006	10,424	631,060
Total British Countries	138,379	224,159	334,964	514,957	791,176
United States of America	570,108	433,486	345,352	336,274	297,906
Puerto Rico	78,864	36,074	32,961	18,262	100,930
Cuba	81,549	41,741	20,573	20,664	
Other Foreign Countries	27,337	37,067	41,803	75,704	
Total Foreign Countries	757,858	548,368	440,689	450,904	398,836
GRAND TOTAL	896,237	772,527	775,653	965,861	1,190,012
	Value in £				
Palestine	40,056	85,608	153,745	261,693	‖
Union of South Africa	122,963	176,730	214,665	205,025	206,326
British West Indies	42,664	84,303	77,171	114,772	‖
Other British Countries	3,698	2,571	2,542	8,606	624,723
Total British Countries	209,381	349,212	448,123	590,096	831,049
United States of America	765,714	540,603	486,647	429,374	389,788
Puerto Rico	113,080	48,214	39,293	20,586	120,464
Cuba	107,972	48,405	25,173	22,438	
Other Foreign Countries	37,955	36,659	59,173	94,921	
Total Foreign Countries	1,024,721	673,881	610,286	567,319	510,252
GRAND TOTAL	1,234,102	1,023,093	1,058,409	1,157,415	1,341,301

‖ Included under " Other British Countries."

Limes are a fruit of less importance than oranges and grapefruit. While they are consumed to some extent in a fresh form both in the countries of production and in the United States of America and Canada, to which they are exported in small quantities from the West Indies, they are principally used for the manufacture of lime-juice and lime-oil. Lime-juice is exported to some extent in its natural form, but a large part of the exports is reduced to concentrated form before export. Lime-juice has hitherto been used chiefly for the manufacture of citric acid, but for the reasons stated in the memorandum on Dominica* the demand has fallen away very much in recent years. As regards lime-oil, see the memorandum on Essential Oils.†

Limes are the principal product of Dominica and exports of limes and lime products in 1935 were valued at £16,817 or 37 per cent. of all domestic exports.

They are also the second most important export of St. Lucia, the value for 1935 being £21,124, about 20 per cent. of all domestic exports.

There is some production both for local consumption and for export in Montserrat, Jamaica, Grenada and Trinidad. In British Guiana, British Honduras, Antigua, and St. Vincent, there is also a small production, chiefly for local consumption.

Outside the West Indies limes are grown in nearly all tropical parts of the Colonial Empire for local consumption. They have recently been grown on a small scale in the Gold Coast, where some 3,000 acres are now under cultivation in this crop. In 1935, 355,826 gallons of lime juice were exported overland to neighbouring territories.

Lemons are a citrus fruit of substantial importance in world trade, but there is little production in the Colonial Empire. There is some production for export in Cyprus and Palestine, and the trade received a stimulus from the prohibition of imports from Italy in 1935-36. There is also a little production in the Bahamas and certain other West Indian Islands.

Lemons are also being grown on an experimental scale in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast.

Table X‡ shows the total exports from the Colonial Empire of citrus fruit of all kinds, and Table XI§ those of lime-juice, during the years 1932 to 1935. It will be observed that, while the value of exports of lime-juice fell between 1932 and 1934 it recovered somewhat in 1935, but the totals are still very low. Exports of citrus fruit increased from just under £2 million in 1932 to over £3¾ million in 1935, an increase without parallel among the other agricultural products of the Colonial Empire during this period.

Pineapples are grown, chiefly for local consumption, in a number of tropical Dependencies including Kenya, Zanzibar, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Hong Kong, the Bahamas, British Guiana, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. In Fiji, there has been a canning industry of small dimensions for some years past. The exports of canned fruit amounted to 114,794 lb. in 1935, including a considerable amount of "crush" which appears to find favour in Canada. There is, however, a definite need for more capital interest in this industry which has big possibilities.

A pineapple canning factory has also been established in Mauritius. Reports received from London on canned Mauritius pineapples have been encouraging, the prices paid comparing favourably with those of the best Hawaiian products. About 50 acres have now been planted with the Smooth Cayenne variety and during 1934-35 the output of the factory was 115,200 kilos. of pineapple preserves.

In Malaya, pineapples are grown on a large scale and a very substantial export trade in canned pineapples has been built up. In Johore 39,122 acres are under this fruit, 7,349 acres in Selangor (Federated Malay States) about 7,000 acres in Singapore Island and 942 acres in Negri Sembilan. Originally the fruit was grown as a catch-crop with rubber and coconuts, but is now being grown more and more as a sole crop.

There are two canneries in Selangor, six in Johore, and four on Singapore Island and much of the fruit from Johore is sent to Singapore for canning. The total output of these factories is estimated to be about 16,000 standard cases or 514 tons per day.

Total exports from Malaya in 1935 constituted a record of 73,923 tons valued at £971,939.

Malayan canned pineapples form a considerable part of the total world supplies, but are not of such high quality at Fijian, Australian, and Hawaiian produce.

The methods of measurement employed in this trade are somewhat complicated. The pineapple (slice or cut in cubes) is packed into tins and the tins, for export purposes, are packed in wooden cases. Trade figures are normally expressed in cases or in pounds and multiples thereof; in the latter event the weights are of the fruit and the tin containing it, but apparently not always of the wooden case.

The "standard" Malayan tin weighs 1½ lb., 20 oz. of fruit and juice and 4 oz. of tin.

It is packed in a "standard" case of 48 tins, the wooden case weighing 8 lb.; the gross weight therefore is 80 lb. and the net weight of the tins 72 lb. By net weight therefore 31, and by gross weight 28, cases go to the ton, but as the case measures nearly 2 cubic feet, the 50 cubic feet shipping ton contains only 27 cases.

Almost the whole of the Malayan exports are of these standard cases. The other, exceptional methods of packing are cases of 6 tins each of 10, 11, or 12½ lb.; cases of 12 tins of 3¼, 6, or 8 lb.; cases of 24 tins of 2½ or 3 lb.; cases of 36 tins of 2 lb.; cases of 48 tins of 1 lb. and cases of 96 tins of ½ or 1½ lb.

The average weight of the Fijian case is about 39 lb. and its contents are therefore presumably 24 standard tins of 1½ lb.

Table XII|| shows the total exports of fresh and canned pineapples from the Colonial Empire during the years 1932 to 1935. It will be observed that there was a reduction in value between 1932 and 1934 but that the value recovered in 1935 and remains not far short of £1 million annually.

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* *See* page 395. † *See* page 488. ‡ *See* page 562.

§ *See* page 564. || *See* page 564.

Dried fruits.—In Cyprus there is quite an important manufacture and export of raisins. During 1935 it was estimated that 4,762 tons were produced. Exports during the past five years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. cwt.	*Value.* £		*Quantity.* cwt.	*Value.* £
1931	53,373	43,735	1934	49,615	40,479
1932	62,354	33,235	1935	36,319	17,222
1933	99,374	58,999			

The production of sultanas and currants is also encouraged in Cyprus.

Raisins are also exported from Palestine. During 1932 exports were 249 tons valued at £2,761, but fell to 26 tons valued at £P.354 in 1935.

Papaine, the dried latex of the fruit of the papaw, is a minor fruit product of some small importance. The chief exporter in the Colonial Empire is now Ceylon (value of exports in 1935 a little under £24,000).

There was formerly a small export from Montserrat, but very little is now produced.

Other fruits which are already exported in small quantities are **melons** and **pomegranates** from Cyprus, Malta, Palestine, and Fiji, **avocado pears** and **mangoes** from certain of the West Indies and a few other fruits from various dependencies.

A number of other fruits which are not exported or only exported in very small quantities are mentioned in various of the memoranda in Part I.

Disregarding these, as being of little importance, the value in round figures of the export trade in fruits and fruit products from the Colonial Empire during recent years may be summarized as follows:—

	1932 £	*1933* £	*1934* £	*1935* £
Bananas	2,001,000	1,151,000	1,843,000	2,489,000
Citrus fruit	1,989,000	2,273,000	2,903,000	3,796,000
Pineapples	932,000	739,000	824,000	974,000
Lime-juice	13,000	11,000	9,000	11,000
Lime-oil	69,000	67,000	63,000	56,000
Raisins	36,000	59,000	41,000	18,000
	5,040,000	4,300,000	5,683,000	7,344,000

With a total of rather over £7 million in 1935 fruit and fruit products were one of the more important exports of the Colonial Empire.

Nuts used as fruit are not, with the exception of coconuts, which in the present volume are classified under "Oil-seeds and nuts," of any substantial importance in the Colonial Empire.

Almonds are grown in Cyprus and Palestine.

Cashew nuts are grown in Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Jamaica, and a number of other Dependencies.

Hazel nuts are grown in Cyprus.

There are some prospects of developing an export trade in **ye'eb nuts** (the fruit of the *Cordeauxia edulis*) from Somaliland.

GUMS AND RESINS (OTHER THAN RUBBER).

Gums and resins are the dried exudations of certain trees. In some cases the natural exudations only are collected, but in most cases incisions are made in the bark to promote the flow of the juice. A number of species of trees yield such exudations, but their properties and uses vary very greatly.

The term "gum" is used both in the narrower sense to designate the true gums and also in a wider sense to designate certain resins and also certain other substances which are not really gums at all.

The present memorandum is therefore divided into three parts dealing respectively with I the true gums; II the resins, which include both gum-resins and oleo-resins, and III these other miscellaneous substances. One commodity in the third group, viz., rubber, stands out from the rest by reason of the fact that it is of very much greater economic importance, and a separate memorandum is devoted to it.

I.—True Gums.

True gums can be divided into two main classes, those which are soluble in water forming viscous solutions with adhesive properties, and those which are not soluble but absorb water swelling up to form a jelly or thick mucilage. A third class of semi-soluble gums may be distinguished, but these are of lesser importance.

Soluble gums are used for many purposes. The finest and least coloured varieties are used for clearing liqueurs, for "finishing" silk and in the preparation of fine water-colours. The other high-class grades are used in confectionery (particularly in the manufacture of "clear gums") and pharmacy, in sizing and "finishing" textiles and paper, in calico printing and in certain dyeing processes. The cheaper varieties are used in the manufacture of adhesives, stationery, matches, and ink.

The soluble gums are derived from various species of *Acacia*.

Gum Arabic, the best known and most important member of the group, is collected from the grey-barked *Acacia Senegal*, known locally in the Sudan as the *hashab*. Inferior qualities are collected from the " red " and " white " barked varieties of the *Acacia Seyal*, known locally in the Sudan as *talh* or *talha*, and are darker in colour than the other variety. Inferior qualities are also derived from other *Acacias* such as *Stenocarpa*, *caffra*, and a number of others.

The principal sources of the soluble gums are the Sudan, and, less important, French West and North Africa. There is also some production in South Africa and Abyssinia.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, gum Arabic is exported from several African Dependencies. There is a growing export from Nigeria. The trade, having continued at a very low level for a number of years was taken in hand in about 1926 and from that year onwards for several years exports doubled themselves annually. By 1932 exports had increased to 599 tons valued at £10,970 and there are considerable prospects of further expansion, although in 1935 exports had only increased to 639 tons valued at £10,572.

There is some production of gum Arabic in Somaliland, but the exact dimensions of the trade are not at present known, since there is some difficulty in distinguishing between domestic exports of Somaliland produce and re-exports of Abyssinian and between gum Arabic and the resins (myrrh, frankincense, etc.) which are also produced in the Protectorate. Total exports of gums and resins of all kinds in 1935 were 13,176 cwt. valued at £11,345.

There is also substantial production of gum Arabic in Tanganyika Territory. Exports in 1934 amounted to 1,040 tons valued at £18,448, but fell in 1935 to 775 tons valued at £14,679.

Insoluble gums are used chiefly as a thickening agent in preparing the mixture of colours used in calico-printing and are also employed in pharmacy.

The most important member of the group is *gum tragacanth*, which is the product of various species of *Astragalus*, which grow chiefly in Asia Minor, Persia, and Greece. There is apparently no production of gums of this class in the Colonial Empire.

II.—Resins.

The resins, which are also frequently called " gums," are derived from a number of trees and are used mainly for the preparation of varnishes, but certain grades are also used for other purposes, such as the preparation of lacquers, patent leather, sealing wax, cheap soap, and paper size.

During recent years natural resins have been meeting with increased competition from synthetic products, for which certain superior qualities are claimed. There is a wide variety of resins and only certain of them are produced in the Colonial Empire.

The most important members of the group are the resins known commercially as **damar** and **copal.** Of the two, damar is the softer, has a slightly lower melting point and produces a softer surface in a varnish.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned Malaya is the principal source of supply of damar.

The word *damar* in Malay means simply " resin " and is used in a much less restrictive sense than it is in commercial practice.

A large number of damars in the wider sense exist; in " The Damars of the Malay Peninsular " (Malayan Forest Records No. 11, 1932)) over 20 varieties are described, but a number of these are not produced in commercial quantities. Most of those of commercial importance are derived from *Dipterocarpaceae* and differ from one another principally in colour.

The most important member of the group is **Damar Penak,** which is derived from *Balanocarpus Heimii*. It is collected in a number of places both within and without the Malay Peninsula and brought to Singapore to be sorted and graded. The grades recognized by the Forest Department of Malay are:—*pale*, the most valuable of all representing about 23 per cent. of the total amount collected, *yellow* a slightly lower grade representing about 48 per cent. of the whole, *amber*, representing about 15 per cent. of the whole and *dust*, *coarse*, and *fine*.

Other damars of high quality are **Damar mata kuching** derived from species of *Hopea* and **Damar temak** derived from *Shorea hypochra*.

A number of damars of lower quality are collected and exported under their own name; for example, *Damar hitam* which is almost black, and *Damar kepong* which is a dull yellow green or grey colour and is used chiefly for caulking boats.

Damar batu, one of the recognized grades is not a distinct species of resin but merely a mixture of inferior damars, used locally to make torches and to caulk boats.

It is impossible to state the exact amount of damar produced in Malaya. In 1933, 949 tons were produced in the Federated Malay States, 903 tons in Johore, and small quantities in Kedah and Kelantan. There was no production in Trengganu.

There is a large entrepôt trade in damar in the Straits Settlements. Imports in 1935 amounted to 11,201 tons valued at £101,640, and exports to 9,779 tons valued at £147,181. Nearly 3,000 tons of damar were exported from North Borneo in 1935, principally to the Straits Settlements. Malaya, for the first time for many years was a net importer of damar in 1935. It will be noticed that the necessary adjustments have been made in Table XIII.*

Copal is a harder resin, which has a relatively high melting point and furnishes a varnish which dries with a hard surface. It is known in Malaya as *Damar Minyak* or *Damar Sanum*, and in Malaysia is derived from the *Agathis alba*. In Malaya the resin does not harden after exudation to the extent that it does from the same species growing in the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines.

Exports from Malaya are substantial, but the greater part of these are re-exports, the excess of exports over imports is generally very small and it is doubtful whether much is actually produced in Malaya, as the *Agathis alba* is not abundant in Malaya.

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* *See* page 565.

Copal produced from other resinous trees is also exported in small quantities from Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone.

There is a small production of certain other resins in Malaya, for example, *dragon's blood* and *sticklac*. *Borneo camphor* (which is derived from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* or Kapur tree and is quite distinct from the better known Japan camphor) is usually included in the same class, although it is actually a different product. The total quantities and values of these minor products are very small, and much of the trade is a re-export one.

Frankincense and **myrrh**, which of course have special uses, are produced in small quantities in Somaliland.

III.—Other Gums.

The remaining gums grouped under this head are a very miscellaneous collection.

Gutta percha is the coagulated latex of *Palaquium Gutta* and other trees of the family of Sapotaceae. It is not unlike rubber in its chemical composition but it differs widely in its physical qualities. At ordinary temperatures it is hard, very tenacious and cannot be stretched, but when heated to a heat of about 140° F. it becomes plastic and can be moulded, but hardens again on cooling. It is the best non-conductor known for both heat and electricity. It is used principally for the insulation of submarine cables and has also been used for the manufacture of golf-ball covers, acid-resisting containers, adhesive cements and tapes, and other similar articles.

The principal sources of supply are in Malaya and the Malay Archipelago but there is also some production of inferior gutta percha from different botanical sources in the West African Colonies.

Much of the Malayan trade is a re-export one. The excess of exports over imports, representing roughly the dimension of domestic exports, is about 500 tons a year. In 1935 the excess was 543 tons valued at £23,693.

Jelutong is the coagulated latex of several trees of the species *Dyera*. It is a white granular material resembling some of the inferior gutta perchas in appearance but containing 15 to 20 per cent. of rubber. When the price of rubber was high, attempts were made to extract the rubber from jelutong but the process was not a commercial success.

The principal use of jelutong is as a substitute for chicle in the manufacture of chewing gum; it is also employed for mixing purposes in rubber manufacture and, in the East, for adding to gutta percha.

Jelutong is produced only in Malaya and the Malay Archipelago.

There is a large entrepôt trade in the Straits Settlements which makes it difficult to determine the amount which is actually produced in the Colonial Empire, but roughly speaking the amount is between 3,000 and 3,500 tons, worth about £138,000 on the basis of 1935 values. The greater part of the supplies is derived from Netherlands East Indies and Sarawak.

Balata which is derived from the latex of the Bullet tree (*Mimusops globosa*) is collected by "bleeding the tree" into small vessels. It is really an inferior form of gutta percha which it resembles both in composition and in physical qualities. It is used for many of the special purposes for which gutta percha is used. It is also largely utilized for the manufacture of machinery belting. It is produced only in British Guiana and in neighbouring South American countries, though it is considered that most of the products of these countries are of inferior quality. The trade is at present somewhat depressed and exports have fallen away in recent years. Exports in 1935 were 132 tons valued at £14,448 against a maximum of 444 tons valued at £81,310 in 1930.

Chicle is the coagulated juice or latex of the sapodilla tree (*Achras Sapota*), a tropical American tree. It is collected, like rubber and balata, by tapping the tree and is the basic constituent of chewing gum.

It is produced only in Central America, in British Honduras and in neighbouring foreign territories, particularly Guatemala. In addition to exporting its own products British Honduras also re-exports large quantities of foreign produce. Further particulars of the industry will be found in the memorandum on British Honduras* in Part I. Up to 1932 exports of domestic produce were on a small scale, and in the latter year amounted to only about 2,500 cwt. valued at about £20,000. In 1934 however there was an improvement and over 7,000 cwt. valued at over £41,000 were exported, but exports fell in 1935 to just over 6,500 cwt. valued at £36,000.

Table XIII† sets out the approximate domestic exports of gums and resins of all kinds (other than rubber) from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932-35. It will be noted that in the case of Malaya the figures are necessarily an approximation for the reasons mentioned above and that in the case of Somaliland an unknown, but probably not large, quantity of re-exports is included.

MARINE PRODUCTS.

Three dependencies only of the Colonial Empire, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, have no seaboard and even the three inland Protectorates touch the shores of the great African lakes. There is therefore no dependency where there is not some kind of fishing. In island Dependencies such as the Seychelles the fishing may be of local importance only; in others, though capable of great expansion, the landings already reach a considerable amount, as in Malaya, in which in 1935 they totalled 85,600 tons. While there is some reason to believe that the fish of warmer seas are not as abundant as those of more temperate and particularly of sub-polar waters, the fishing which takes place is sufficient to show that Colonial fishery resources are in all cases considerable and in some (for instance certain West African Colonies) very valuable. The fish of the tropics, unlike those of more northern waters, are not usually found in dense shoals living at or close to the sea bed, being in fact more predominantly inhabitants of the surface waters or spread through the various depths. Attempts to introduce European trawling into colonial waters have, therefore, in some cases met with failure; as a result unduly pessimistic estimates have been framed of the stock available. There are, in fact, large supplies of certain fish awaiting exploitation, such as the Bonga in West African waters; there are other areas, such as the sea off Palestine, where known prosperous fishing in the vicinity renders abundant supplies probable: and there are many other areas in which the character and magnitude of the resources are almost entirely unknown.

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* *See* page 364.

† *See* page 565.

The difficulties in the way of development are of three main classes, namely ignorance of the available stock and of its location, the necessity for adopting or developing suitable methods of capture, and difficulties of preservation and transport. None of these is insuperable. Knowledge of the stock can be achieved by the steady location and survey of fishing grounds such as is in progress in Ceylon: the development of suitable gear and craft can be brought about gradually wherever the requisite effort is made in the light of experience, both local and general: while the advances made in preserving methods, particularly in brine freezing and canning, have brought transport once impossible into the realm of practicability. Development can be brought about by, and only by, the work of the specialist and the trader, carried out in complete co-operation. At the present time, however, colonial fisheries are either primitive or in but early stages of development: fish both fresh, dried, and canned are imported in large quantities into territories possessing ample local resources, and marine products are only of minor importance in the economic structure of the Colonial Empire. The keynote of the fisheries is that of unexploited assets.

In two small Dependencies, the Cayman Islands and Ascension, and in one Colony, the Bahamas, marine products form the most important group of exports, but in the latter physical production is at present financially less important than the tourist traffic.

The Dependencies of the Falkland Islands also are used, in so far as they are used at all, to serve as a land base for whaling and sealing. With the growing utilization of seal hides, and of the pelts of hair seal as furs, the importance of sealing may increase. In these waters there is a very fair stock of fish, but it is utilized only by the men of the whaling stations, who from time to time detail a whale-catcher to catch fish for the supply of the station.

Intrinsically, and weight for weight, the most valuable marine product is the pearl, but pearls are not now produced in appreciable quantities in any part of the Colonial Empire. Production in Ceylon, formerly an important producer, has now ceased at any rate for the time being, except for a small production of inferior pearls from the window-pane oyster, and the only Dependencies where pearls are now found, and that only occasionally, are Somaliland, Fiji, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and North Borneo.

Ordinary **edible fish** is hardly exported at all from the Colonial Empire. The Straits Settlements has a net export of about 4,500 tons of salt fish annually, prepared in the Colony from fresh fish, of which the greater part is caught by fishermen living in the Federated Malay States and sent to Singapore for this purpose.

There are quite trivial exports of fresh or salt fish from one or two other Dependencies.

The following paragraphs contain a list, in alphabetical order, with brief notes, of the other marine products which are now exported from the Colonial Empire.

Bêche de mer.—Bêche de mer or *trepang* is the commercial name of a marine food product greatly esteemed by the Chinese. It consists of the dried body wall of several species of Holothurians (sea cucumbers or sea slugs), marine creatures closely related to sea urchins and starfish and included with them in the family of *Echinodermata.*

The living adult animals which resemble gigantic slugs in general form, may be from six to fifteen inches in length. They live on coral reefs and in shallow coastal waters and are found under suitable conditions in all the tropical seas between the east coast of Africa and the west coast of America.

In the more important fisheries fishing fleets are engaged in the collection of these animals, but in the Colonial Empire collection is generally unorganized. The animals are collected by hand at low tide or sometimes by diving.

At the curing station they are boiled in large iron kettles for about twenty minutes, slit open lengthwise, gutted, and dried in the sun, and then smoked in a "smoke house" for twenty-four hours and packed for export in bags, or sometimes tin-lined boxes.

The finished article, which is much shrunken and looks like a charred sausage, is used as an ingredient of the gelatinous soups considered a luxury by the Chinese.

The principal countries of production in the Colonial Empire are Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Ceylon, North Borneo, the Seychelles, Fiji, and the British Solomon Islands. (Malaya exports bêche de mer, but is on balance an importer, and it is not clear whether there is any local production.) Other producing countries are Australia, India, and a number of foreign countries in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The only consuming countries are China and other countries which contain domiciled Chinese communities.

The whole Colonial trade is a very small one, as the following table of exports for 1935 shows:—

Dependency.	*cwt.*	£
Kenya	237	414
Tanganyika Territory	771	1,519
Zanzibar	304	1,236
Ceylon	580	1,587
Seychelles	30	105
North Borneo	533	1,133
Fiji	433	2,381
Solomon Islands (1934–35)	340	1,648
	3,228	£10,023

Blachan, a sort of potted fish paste made from numerous small fish, is an article of minor importance in the domestic trade of British Malaya and the dependencies in Borneo.

Chank Shell, a large marine shell which is used in India for cutting and carving into bangles, is fished in Ceylon waters. Exports during recent years have varied from about one and a-quarter to three million shells annually valued at from £1,700 to £12,300.

Conch Shells are exported in very small quantities from the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Crayfish are exported in small quantities from the Bahamas, and there is some possibility of developing an export trade from St. Helena.

Green Snail Shell is the shell of a large marine mollusc (*Turbo marmoratus*) found in shallow waters and on reefs, commonly in association with trocas shell and bêche de mer. The shell is also known to the trade as turban shell turbo and burghaus shell. When mature it is roughly conical, about nine inches high and seven inches across, with a large central opening. The colour in the main is green marbled with white and reddish brown. The shell substance is thick and composed of a pearly nacre. The shell is used mainly for button making, but the quantity employed is much less than in the case of trocas shell. The industry is carried on in Japan whence the buttons are exported chiefly to the Continent of Europe. The shells are also used for making spoons, buckles, knife handles, and inlay work.

In January, 1937, the prices varied from about 77s. 6d. to 95s. per cwt. according to size.

The principal countries of production in the Colonial Empire are Malaya, Fiji, the British Solomon Islands, and the New Hebrides.

Other producing countries are Australia (with New Guinea), Burma, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and the countries on the Persian Gulf. In some countries exports of green snail and trocas shell are shown under a single head. The whole Colonial trade is a very small one.

The trade returns of Fiji and the New Hebrides do not give details of the export trade of green snail shell, and in the Malaya returns the figures are included with those for trocas shell, and will be found under that heading in this memorandum.

Exports from British Solomon Islands for the past five years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *Tons.*	*Value.* £
1930–31	106	1,909
1931–32	93	1,412
1932–33	91	1,248
1933–34	171	2,113
1934–35	112	1,683

Pearl Shell, the shell of the pearl oyster (*Margaritifera*), which is used for the manufacture of the mother-of-pearl of commerce, is fished in many countries on the Indian and Pacific Oceans. There are several varieties of shell which vary somewhat in value.

The shell is becoming increasingly scarce and rare, and the London price in January, 1937, was as much as £6 10s. to £9 10s. per cwt.

Producing countries in the Colonial Empire are Somaliland, Ceylon, Fiji, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The whole trade is a very small one, so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned.

Only the trade returns of Fiji and Somaliland show any figures relating to the export of pearl shell. The following table gives the figures of exports from these territories for the last five years:

	Somaliland Protectorate.		*Fiji*	
Years.	*Quantity.* *cwts.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* *cwts.*	*Value.* £
1931	229	399	217	216
1932	557	786	192	193
1933	480	881	115	128
1934	156	282	70	80
1935	571	1,027	72	81

Dried Prawns are a minor export from Brunei to neighbouring Malayan territories.

Seal Oil, the oil of the elephant seal or sea elephant, is produced in the Falkland Islands and the Dependency of South Georgia.

Exports during the last five years have been as follows:—

	Quantity. *barrels.*	*Value.* £
1931	—	—
1932	11,842	25,282
1933	20,003	41,918
1934	8,748	14,822
1935	4,121	8,365

The barrel is one of 40 gallons and approximately 6 barrels go to the ton.

Shark and Alligator Skins are exported in small quantities from British Honduras and the Cayman Islands, the former for the manufacture of shagreen, the latter for the manufacture of leather used to make shoes, handbags, and similar articles.

The trade is a very small one.

In 1934, the Cayman Islands exported 55 cwt. of shark skins to value of £1,663. Figures for 1935 are not available.

The British Honduras exports for 1935 are as follows:—

	Quantity in cwt.	*Value in £.*		*Quantity in cwt.*	*Value in £.*
Alligator skins ...	247	2,039	Shark skins ...	114	600

Sponges are produced in substantial quantities in the Bahamas, and in small quantities in Cyprus and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

In the Bahamas the industry is an important one and the exports, which in 1935 amounted to about 6,652 cwt. valued at £52,292 and represented about 65 per cent. of total exports, are still the most important individual export although production has considerably diminished in recent years.

Exports go to a wide range of countries, the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom taking between them about 60 per cent. of total exports.

In Cyprus the industry is of little importance. The sponges are of good quality but exports in 1935 amounted only to 36 cwt. valued at £1,939.

The exports from the Turks and Caicos Islands in 1935 amounted to 134 cwt. valued at £1,241.

Sponge plantations have also been prepared in British Honduras and leased out by the Government. It is hoped that their products will shortly begin to be placed on the market.

Trocas Shells, also called "Trochus" or "Trochas" and in commerce "top shells" are the product of marine molluscs belonging to the genus *Trochus* which occur on reefs and in shallow waters chiefly in eastern tropical seas. By far the most important commercial species is *Trochus niloticus*, the shells of other species being "rough" and of inferior quality. The shells are thick, top shaped and, when mature, about 4½ inches high and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The thin outer layer is obliquely striped with irregular pink or reddish-brown bands on a white or buff coloured ground, and beneath is the dense, firm, pearly-white nacre which gives the shell its chief industrial value.

The shells are collected at low water, commonly by diving. A scarcity of the shell is likely to result from over-fishing and in certain countries it is illegal to take shells under a diameter of 8 centimetres (3·2 inches).

The primary use of trocas shell is for the manufacture of buttons, its application for this purpose having greatly increased owing to the growing scarcity and consequent high prices of pearl shell. The button-making industry is mainly in the hands of the Japanese, and it is estimated that 90 per cent. of the pearly buttons used in Europe are of Japanese origin and made from trocas shell.

Small quantities of the shell are also employed as ornaments and for jewellery and bric-à-brac.

The London price of the shell was recently about 85s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality.

The principal producing countries in the Colonial Empire are Malaya (which has a large entrepôt trade at Singapore as well as producing a substantial quantity of shell), North Borneo, Fiji, British Solomon Islands, New Hebrides and Sarawak.

Other producing countries are Australia, India, the Netherlands East Indies, China, Siam, the Philippines, and the countries lying on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

The largest individual user of trocas shell is Japan but certain Continental countries, including France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and Holland, take substantial quantities. The quantity imported into the United Kingdom is relatively very small.

Exports in 1935 from the various Dependencies were as follows:—

Dependency.	*Quantity in tons.*	*Value in £.*	
Malaya*	515	27,878	(includes green snail shell).
Fiji	298	20,226	
British Solomon Islands ...	416	24,124	
New Hebrides	98	3,594	(includes burghaus shell).
North Borneo	74	3,210	(includes all kinds, except turtle).

* Net exports, that is total exports less total imports.

Turtles and Turtle Products.—The marine turtles are inhabitants of the warmer waters of the equatorial Atlantic, the Indian, and the Western Pacific Oceans. They are caught either in the water or when they visit the sandy shores at night. There are three species of turtle of economic value to the Colonial Empire:—the Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) which is used in the manufacture of turtle soup, the Hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys* or *Chelonia imbricata*), the carapace of which is the source of the most valuable sorts of tortoise-shell, and the Loggerhead turtle (*Thalassochelys caretta*), which provides a rather inferior kind of tortoise-shell sometimes known as *caret*.

Live turtles are the only export of Ascension and the principal export of the Cayman Islands, though the quantities involved are in both cases small, and are also exported in small quantities from British Honduras, the Solomon Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Turtle-meat is exported from the Seychelles and Jamaica and turtle eggs are exported from Sarawak and North Borneo.

Turtle shell (tortoise-shell) is exported from North Borneo, the Seychelles, the Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands, St. Vincent, and Fiji, but the quantities are everywhere small. Turtle skin is exported in small quantities from the Cayman Islands.

Whale products.—The carcase of the whale yields various products of which whale oil is very much the most important. Whales travel very long distances and frequent different areas at different seasons of the year, but broadly speaking they congregate in the cold waters near the pole in summer when conditions are favourable for the development of enormous numbers of the pelagic crustacea on which the whalebone whales exist, and scatter in the warmer waters right up to the equator during the winter, which is the breeding season.

Whale hunting is now an industry of some antiquity which has passed through a remarkable series of vicissitudes. At first it was an occasional and incidental off-shore occupation conducted from the land in the warmer waters which are the winter haunts of the whale. There are small survivals of this stage of the industry in St. Vincent and also, in a developed state, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

The next stage of the industry was that of the small self-contained whaler which sailed to suitable land-bases in the cold waters from which it ventured out into the high seas in pursuit of the whale, but generally brought back its catch to boil down at the shore base though part of the process was in course of time performed on board the whaler. It was in this stage of the industry that the Greenland and Spitsbergen whaling industries of the Arctic flourished, declined owing to excessive destruction of whales and finally perished when whales ceased to exist in quantities sufficient to make the undertaking a profitable one. Operations were then transferred to the Antarctic and centred on the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands and particularly South Georgia, where modern whaling first commenced in 1904. In this stage of the industry the whale is captured with a harpoon with an explosive head, fired from a small cannon in the bows of a specially designed steamer. The animal is then always towed into a whaling factory either built on shore or situated in a larger vessel anchored in the shelter of some creek or harbour.

By degrees the industry developed and the single self-contained whaler was replaced by a sea-going unit consisting of a large vessel, called a "floating factory," acting as a mother ship to a small fleet of attendant "whale catchers" which are responsible for catching the whales and bringing them to the floating factory, which is equipped to perform on the high seas all the functions formerly performed by the shore station.

Some shore stations still survive in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands, but the industry is now principally a pelagic one carried on by large floating factories which enter harbour only occasionally to pick up stores and transfer their cargoes to transport vessels for despatch to the market, their main work being carried out in the shelter of the ice pack, and often in water "lanes" in it.

As stated above the most important product of the industry is **whale oil** which is classified into 5 grades, numbered 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Numbers 0 and 1 were at first made entirely from blubber; number 2 from the tongues and kidney fat and from the residue of blubber boilings; number 3 from the flesh and bones; and number 4 from refuse. With recent technical advances the proportion of numbers 0 and 1 oil to the whole has been greatly increased. The oil is usually classified for sale on the basis that the various qualities must not contain more than the percentages of impurity specified in the following table:—

	Free Fatty Acid.	*Water and Dirt.*
Nos. 0 and 1	2	½
No. 2	6	½
No. 3	15	1
No. 4	over 15	1

The oil is used principally for the manufacture of margarine and soap with glycerine as a by-product.

It is also used to a small extent for fibre dressing and currying leather and as a constituent of lubricants.

Whale oil is what is known as a soft oil, and is useless for making hard soap until it is "hardened" by hydrogenation. The hydrogenated product is a hard fat, white, odourless, and tasteless, which is a substitute for tallow. The best quality is used for margarine and other edible fats.

Grades 0, 1, and 2 are suitable for soap-making and grade 3 can be used for this purpose with some difficulty. The lower grades are used chiefly for lubricating greases.

Five products can be obtained from the meat and bones: (*a*) **whale meat,** which is eaten fresh in Norway and at the whaling stations, and is the principal whaling product of Japan. It has been canned from time to time, and this product is likely to increase in quantity; (*b*) **whale meat meal,** manufactured exclusively from absolutely fresh whale flesh, which is a cattle food containing about 17½ per cent. of protein; (*c*) **whale guano** made from the remaining flesh and about one-third of bones, which is a fertilizer containing about 8½ per cent. of ammonia and 21 per cent. of tribasic phosphates of lime; (*d*) **bone meal,** made exclusively from the bones, which is a fertilizer containing about 4 per cent. of ammonia and 50 per cent. of phosphates; and (*e*) **whale liver,** which is rich in vitamins, and when prepared as a vitamin-containing product is a valuable commodity, though not at present in large supply.

The remaining product is **whalebone, baleen** or **"finners"** (the latter the whalebone of the fin whale) which is now in little demand and hardly worth marketing. The baleen of fin whales, however, is used for the manufacture of brushes.

In 1935, only whale oil, whale guano and a small amount of whalebone were exported from the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies, the quantities of the first two being shown in the memorandum* on that Colony. It will be observed that the value of the exports of oil is about six times that of the exports of guano. A comparison with the figures set out below shows that only a relatively small proportion (under 15 per cent.) of the total production of whale oil now passes through the Colony, although nearly the whole amount is produced in that sector of the Antarctic Ocean which contains the Dependencies and stretches eastward, practically to the Ross Sea. Production is now centred in the hands of a few large companies, some British, some Norwegian, one Argentine, and a few of other nationalities. The personnel engaged in the actual business of whale catching are almost all Norwegian.

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* *See* page 437.

There have been remarkable fluctuations in the production of whale oil in recent years, as shown by the following table, extracted from *International Whaling Statistics* edited by the Committee for Whaling Statistics appointed by the Norwegian Government. (The season referred to in these statistics commences in the autumn and includes the following summer.)

Season.	*Oil production in barrels* (*6 barrels = 1 ton*).	*Season.*	*Oil production in barrels* (*6 barrels = 1 ton*).
1913–14	804,118	1930–31	3,686,976
1919–20	407,327	1931–32	915,842
1927–28	1,321,313	1932–33	2,596,778
1928–29	1,886,082	1933–34	2,573,155
1929–30	2,799,042	1934–35	2,431,013*

* From Messrs. Frank Fehr & Co.'s Reports.

The great increase in the production from 1925 onwards was due to the commissioning of a number of large new floating factories.

The result of this increase was a very severe fall in price, as is shown by the following table extracted from the Reports of Messrs. David Geddes & Son and, for 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935, Messrs. Frank Fehr & Co. The prices given are for No. 0/1 whale oil; in the past there has been a difference of price of £3 to £4 between the various grades, but in 1931 the lowest price for No. 0/1 grade was only £1 10s. higher than the lowest price for No. 4 grade.

Year.	*Price per ton naked.*	
	Highest.	*Lowest.*
1927	£30 0 0	£26 10 0
1928	£31 10 0	£28 0 0
1929	£29 10 0	£25 0 0
1930	£26 0 0	£17 0 0 (for small parcels at the end of the year).
1931	£15 0 0†	£10 0 0
1932	£14 10 0	£10 0 0
1933	£15 0 0 (for very small quantities).	£10 0 0
1934	£12 0 0	£8 10 0
1935	£20 5 0	£8 10 0

† Except for a large quantity of oil delivered at £25 per ton on contracts made in 1930.

The increase in price during 1935 was largely due to the selection of whale oil by Germany as the most economical purchase and requiring a lesser amount of foreign exchange that the purchase of oil seeds. As a result of this policy, the carryover from the previous season of some 115,000 tons was disposed of early in the year, and the new season's oil was able to command a better price.

There was a crisis at the end of the 1930-31 season owing to the enormous production of that season, and in the next season the Norwegian Companies decided not to operate at all. The production for that period was therefore confined to a few non-Norwegian Companies.

For the 1932-33 season the Norwegian and several non-Norwegian Companies made an agreement to restrict their production by quotas and their catch, together with that of the outside Companies amounted to 2,591,056 barrels.

For the 1933-34 season the principal whaling Companies made a fresh arrangement limiting their production to 1,950,000 to 2,000,000 barrels. All the Companies working the Antarctic fisheries were parties to this arrangement except the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, a member of the Unilever group, which produced 360,000 barrels in the 1932-33 season and O. A. Knutsen (A/S Suderoy) which produced about 80,000 barrels in the 1932-33 season.

For the 1934-35 season it was arranged by general agreement that fishing operations would not commence before the 1st of December, and this arrangement became definite law for the 1935-36 season. It is therefore anticipated that the 1935-36 catch will be approximately equal to that of 1934-35. It has recently been decided to continue the arrangement for 1936-37.

There have been remarkable fluctuations in the imports of whale oil into the principal consuming countries in recent years.

The United Kingdom took on an average rather over 90,000 tons annually between 1930 and 1933, the figure for 1934 was 112,530 tons, and in 1935 130,967 tons. In Germany and Holland the figures for whale and fish oil are combined in a single figure. Germany which averaged 150,000 tons of these oils in 1930 and 1931 took 230,686 tons in 1932, dropped back to 177,421 tons in 1933 and to 148,064 tons in 1934, but rose again to 249,286 tons in 1935. Holland which averaged a little under 100,000 metric tons in 1930 and 1931 dropped to 32,239 metric tons in 1932, but rose again to 109,005 metric tons in 1933 only to fall back to 55,577 tons in 1934 and 56,895 tons in 1935. In France imports are very small, being under 7,000 tons during 1934 and 1935.

In the United States of America the consumption of whale oil varies considerably. In 1930 the tonnage was 33,184 and rose in 1931 to 62,363, but dropped in 1932 to 323 only. Imports in 1933 were 2,344 tons and improved to 8,939 tons in 1934, and to 10,312 tons in 1935. Imports of whale oil are subject to a very high tariff in the United States of America.

For many purposes whale oil can be used as a substitute for any of the large group of vegetable and animal oils and fats which are discussed in greater detail in the memorandum on oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable oils,‡ and the crisis in 1931 had a serious effect on the price of these commodities. While the general drop in all prices in those years was, of course, partly responsible for the drop in the prices of this group of products, there can be no doubt that the sudden increase in the production of whale oil was an important additional factor. On the other hand the increase in the production of whale oil from 1929 to 1931, only about 300,000 tons, is not a very large proportion of the total production of the whole group, which is tentatively estimated at approximately 8 million tons, and it would be a mistake to put the whole responsibility for the deplorable state of the market in all oils and fats during that period on the whale oil producers. Prices of these commodities have recently shown a marked recovery.

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‡ *See* page 518.

MINERALS.

Generally speaking, although by value the minerals group was the most important of the export products of the Colonial Empire in 1935, the importance of these mineral resources, so far as they are at present exploited, is less than that of the agricultural and perhaps even of the forest resources.

It is no doubt true that the exploration of these resources is not yet complete and that hidden riches may yet be waiting to be revealed, but at present the list of Dependencies which receive any substantial benefit from their mineral resources and also the list of minerals which bring any appreciable amount of revenue to the Colonial Empire are both short ones.

Moreover, it must be remembered that some of these resources are inevitably exploited in circumstances in which they create much less employment and bring much less direct benefit to the native inhabitants than agricultural products of comparable importance in terms of export values.

At the same time, it is true that large centres of mining development create demands for agricultural and other local products, and thus create employment indirectly as well as directly in the territories in which they are situated.

Except for substantial quantities of coal in Nigeria and the Federated Malay States and small quantities of such things as salt, fertilizers, building stone, and clay, there is scarcely any production of minerals in the Colonial Empire except production for export, and it can be taken for practical purposes that statistics of exports will serve as statistics of production after allowance has been made for the coal mentioned above.

Two Protectorates, one Colony and one Dependency of a Colony are largely or almost wholly dependent for their export trade on minerals.

Northern Rhodesia, whose mineral riches have only recently been exploited, is now one of the most important producers of copper in the world and is also an important source of supply of other metals. Metals of various kinds, copper being much the most important, made up over 96 per cent. of all domestic exports from the Protectorate during 1935.

Brunei, where considerable quantities of coal were formerly worked, has now been found to contain an important oil-field and in 1935 crude mineral oil accounted for over 75 per cent. of all exports from the State.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands possess in Ocean Island one of the principal sources of phosphates in the Far East and phosphates are the more important of the only two exports of the Colony representing nearly 83 per cent. of total domestic exports in the year ending June, 1935. The other export is copra, which is the only export from islands in the Colony other than Ocean Island.

In the Turks and Caicos Islands salt, obtained by evaporation from sea water, represents over 79 per cent. of all exports.

In four Colonies and two Protectorates minerals are an important element in the export trade.

In Trinidad, exports of petroleum, petroleum products, and asphalt were valued together at rather under £3 million out of total domestic exports of rather less than £4¾ million in 1935.

In the Gold Coast, gold, diamonds, and manganese ore between them contributed over £3¾ million to the total domestic exports of just under £9¼ million in 1935.

In British Guiana, diamonds, bauxite, and gold between them contributed nearly £418,000 or about 19 per cent. of the total domestic exports of nearly £2¼ million in 1935.

Sarawak contains an important oil-field and crude petroleum and petroleum products of various kinds contributed as well as gold about 40 per cent. of the domestic exports of the State in 1935.

In the Federated Malay States, tin is one of the major local products representing about 41 per cent. of all domestic exports in 1935.

During 1935 exports of gold, diamonds, iron ore and platinum from Sierra Leone amounted to 52 per cent. of the total domestic exports.

In a few other Dependencies, for example Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland Protectorate, Nigeria, Ceylon, the Unfederated Malay States, North Borneo, Cyprus, Palestine, and Fiji, there are mineral deposits and exports of some importance, but elsewhere mineral wealth is non-existent or at any rate unexploited.

It would be beyond the scope of the present memorandum to give a complete account of the mineral resources of the Colonial Empire. In the following paragraphs, however, will be found some account of the present state of the exploitation of the more important minerals and some notes regarding potential resources of other minerals in the Colonial Empire. These do not profess to be exhaustive.

As a matter of convenience the minerals have been divided into four groups:—

I. Metals and metallic ores.
II. Precious stones.
III. Petroleum, coal, asphalt, and similar substances.
IV. Other minerals.

I.—Metals and Metallic Ores.

The metallic resources of the Colonial Empire which are exploited on a substantial scale at the present time are much restricted in range. There are two metals only, tin and copper, of which the production of the Colonial Empire represents a substantial proportion of the total world production and three other metals only, gold, manganese and iron ore of which the production represents an important proportion of the total production of any Dependency.

Tin ore is produced in substantial quantities in Malaya (almost the whole production within this area being centred in the Federated Malay States) and in Nigeria. Negligible quantities are produced in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, and Swaziland Protectorate.

Tin ore production on a substantial scale is confined to relatively few countries. In 1929 the total world production (in terms of metallic tin) was as follows:—

	Tons
Malaya	69,366
Bolivia	46,338
Netherlands East Indies	35,235
Nigeria	10,734
Siam	10,517
Burma	2,649
The rest	16,000
	190,839

The total of 191,000 tons in 1929 represented a peak much in excess of the production of earlier years. In 1921 production was no more than about 105,000 tons and there was a more or less steady rise from that year onwards, owing chiefly to increased output in the Malay States and Bolivia. Consumption did not increase in proportion, and there was therefore a steady increase in stocks. The price of tin reached a maximum in 1926, and thereafter began to decline. The following table shows the total amount of estimated production during the year and of stocks at the end of December in the years shown and the average price of tin per ton in London for the year:—

	Production *Tons*	*Visible supply and "carry-over" in the Straits Settlements* *Tons*	*Average price* £
1927	159,000	17,060	289·1
1928	177,000	24,938	227·2
1929	191,000	32,449	203·9
1930	175,000	46,623	141·8
1931*	149,000	59,247	118·6
1932	100,000	55,903	136·0
1933	91,000	29,135	194·8
1934	121,000	17,107	230·4
1935	135,000	13,841	225·7

* Control was introduced in March, 1931.

The unsatisfactory position of the industry first attracted the attention of producers towards the end of 1929. Various attempts were made to limit further production by voluntary methods in 1930, but the production of tin during that year still amounted to about 175,000 tons. Accordingly towards the end of 1930 the Tin Producers Association, an association of the producers in the four chief territories, prepared and submitted to the Governments of the Federated Malay States, Nigeria, the Dutch East Indies, and Bolivia proposals for a compulsory scheme for the restriction of output in these four territories. The scheme entered into force on the 1st of March, 1931, and was renewed by agreement for a further three years from the 1st of January, 1934. It is administered by an International Tin Committee consisting of representatives of the four Governments mentioned above; Siam, France and Belgium are also represented on the Committee. The principle on which the scheme is based is the adjustment of the production of tin to its consumption by the regulation of output. This is achieved by allocating quotas to the four territories named above, which are based on the actual output of 1929 subject to certain minor adjustments, and by restricting production to a percentage of those quotas which is varied from time to time. For Siam, French Indo-China, the United Kingdom, the Belgian Congo and the Portuguese Colonies special arrangements, fixing the maximum production for any given year, have been made. The new International Agreement which continued the scheme with effect from the 1st January, 1937, has made certain alterations in these arrangements.

The tin ore and concentrates produced in East and West Africa are shipped overseas for smelting, but those produced in Malaya are smelted at Penang or Singapore.

In these circumstances Table XIV†, which shows total exports or production of tin in the Colonial Empire, has had to be prepared in a special form. The exports of tin ore and concentrates from African Dependencies are taken from the usual trade returns and show countries of destination. The exports of tin from the Federated Malay States and the production in other parts of Malaya are taken from the Annual Reports and show the total quantity of metallic tin produced in Malaya and the local value thereof.

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† *See* page 566

Total production in terms of metallic tin during the years 1931 to 1935 may be summarized as follows:—

	1931 *Tons*	*1932* *Tons*	*1933* *Tons*	*1934* *Tons*	*1935* *Tons*
Federated Malay States	53,457	28,363	23,922	36,385	40,749
Straits Settlements	16	38	57	51	52
Unfederated Malay States	1,436	1,341	922	1,239	1,542
Total—Malaya	54,909	29,742	24,901	37,675	42,343
Nigeria	7,056	4,320	3,755	5,000	6,568
Uganda	108	261	272	306	386
Tanganyika Territory	14	50	59	103	145
Swaziland	54	59	71	114	127
Northern Rhodesia	—	—	—	—	5
GRAND TOTAL	62,141	34,432	29,058	43,198	49,574

Copper is the most widely used of the common non-ferrous metals. It is found either in the native form or as a mineral compound. There are numerous minerals containing copper but only a few of them are sufficiently abundant to serve as ores. Important ones are:—

(a) *Sulphides* especially cupriferous pyrites (containing up to 5 per cent. copper).

(b) *Oxides, Carbonate Sulphates and Silicates* with 25 per cent. to 89 per cent. copper.

(c) *Compounds with Arsenic and Antimony, etc.*

By far the greater portion of the world production is obtained from the Sulphide group. Ores with less than 2 per cent. of metallic copper can be profitably mined on a large scale. Sulphide ores may be smelted direct in the blast furnace, or, after concentration as by flotation, in the reverberatory furnace, to produce copper matte containing 25 per cent. to 55 per cent. copper and subsequently blown in Bessemer converters to produce blister copper, a product containing about 95 per cent. or more of copper. Blister copper is refined by fire in reverberatory furnaces or electrolytically to produce refined copper.

The most important copper producers of the world are the United States of America, Chile, Canada, Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. Of these the United States of America produces almost entirely for the home market, Canada partly for the home market and the remainder exclusively for export.

Northern Rhodesia reached its present position in the industry only very recently. Production was only 5,400 tons in 1929 but by 1935 had increased to 146,000 tons. All the Northern Rhodesian mines lie along the western border of the Belgian Congo. The ores are mostly clear sulphide which can be mined and treated very easily. The proved reserves of the district are nearly 500 million tons of ore, averaging over 4 per cent. copper. Production is at present in the hands of (*a*) the Rhokana Corporation, with which are associated the Mufulira Copper Mines Limited, and (*b*) the Roan Antelope Company. The Rhokana Corporation has three mines, namely N'Kana, Mindola and N'Changa, the combined reserves of which amount to over 250 million tons of ore. The proved reserves of the Mufulira Copper Mines Limited amount to over 160 million tons of ore. Smelting is carried on by the Rhokana Corporation at N'Kana where the plant has a capacity of 70,000 tons of copper a year, and developments are in hand to increase it to 120,000 tons a year by 1937. The Mufulira smelter also has a capacity of 70,000 tons of metal a year, but under the present restriction scheme production is restricted to the rate of 28,000 tons a year until December, 1936, 35,000 tons a year until September, 1937, and 41,500 tons a year until June, 1938.

Until recently the blister output of Rhokana was shipped to the United States and elsewhere for further refining. A certain proportion now, however, undergoes further treatment in a new electrolytic refinery with a capacity of 36,000 tons of copper a year which was erected at Rhokana and which came into operation in March, 1935. The output in 1935 was 21,000 tons.

The reserves of the Roan Antelope Company are reported to be nearly 100 million tons, containing 3 to 4 per cent. copper. Their smelter has a capacity of 70,000 tons of copper a year. The bulk of the output is exported for treatment, by fire refining, to the works of the British Copper Refiners Limited at Prescot, Lancs., which has a capacity of 50,000 tons a year.

Owing to the special quality of the blister copper the fire-refined product can be used for many purposes for which electrolytic copper was previously used.

The only other copper producer of any significance in the Colonial Empire is Cyprus, which has produced copper since prehistoric times. During recent years it has exported annually ore containing 3,000 to 5,000 tons of pure copper, principally in the form of cupriferous pyrites, and, more recently, copper concentrates. There was a large increase in exports in 1935.

In view of the rapid growth of output in the newer fields of Canada, Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo several attempts have been made in the last decade to arrive at some scheme for restricting output. During 1929-31, when consumption was falling rapidly, the United States of America and Chile produced tonnages considerably in excess of requirements with the result that world stocks of copper increased to 680,000 tons. Towards the end of 1931, when the Rhodesian Mines were starting production an agreement was entered into by the leading world producers for the restriction of output, but it failed after having been in operation for twelve months. During 1932 stocks continued to rise until they reached about 710,000 tons. A measure of voluntary restriction was then carried out by producers and, helped by the increasing consumption in Europe, stocks began to fall until they were 640,000 tons at the end of 1934. Increased production outside of the United States in 1934 to meet the growing European demand led to a further accumulation of stocks, and in 1935 a further attempt was made to introduce a restriction scheme. The scheme, which came into force on the 1st June, 1935, was drawn up at a conference of producers with an aggregate current production of more than 75 per cent. of the total world production of copper outside the United States, excluding Russia and Japan. It provided in its initial stages for a curtailment of production by some 220,000 tons a year, mainly on the part of Chile, Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. It is understood that other producers who did not actively participate in the conference are co-operating in markets outside the United States and that the United States of America producers are supporting the scheme to the extent of restricting their exports of copper to about 8,000 tons a month. By agreement between the producers in March, 1936, the scheme has been extended until 1st July, 1938. The scheme appears to have been an unqualified success. The price of copper rose gradually but steadily as stocks fell and quotas of production were increased *pari passu*. Finally in the autumn of 1936 the price began to run away, apparently owing to speculation, and permissible production was increased by rapid steps to 105 per cent. of the basic quotas.

World Production of Copper Ore.

(In terms of metal.)

(The details are taken from the returns of the Imperial Institute.)

	1933. *Long tons.*	*1934.* *Long tons.*	*1935.* *Long tons.*
United Kingdom	40	14	50
Northern Rhodesia	129,423	157,599	168,659
Union of South Africa	8,250	7,738	10,529
Canada	133,921	162,840	187,053
Newfoundland	3,167	4,229	2,910
Cyprus (estimated)	4,200	4,000	12,232
India (estimated)	10,700	11,500	11,100
Australia	14,413	12,012	16,990
Total Empire	304,114	359,932	409,523
Finland	5,582	8,666	11,380
Germany	30,988	25,560	25,561
Norway	19,500	20,800	20,400
Portugal (estimated)	2,000	2,000	2,000
Spain	29,000	30,000	30,000
Sweden	6,762	4,982	6,287
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	32,200	43,400	60,000
Yugoslavia	33,500	42,300	41,000
Belgian Congo (Smelter)	65,544	108,346	105,981
Cuba	8,815	6,094	6,850
Mexico (*a*)	39,196	43,569	38,751
United States of America (*a*)	170,217	211,969	329,930
Bolivia (exports)	1,819	1,596	1,883
Chile	160,814	52,646	265,000
Peru...	30,773	27,297	29,000
Formosa	4,000	4,000	4,000
Japan (smelter)	67,942	65,944	68,727
Korea	900	1,400	2,200
Other	4,636	2,329	947
Total Foreign Countries	714,188	902,898	1,049,897
GRAND TOTAL	1,018,302	1,262,830	1,459,420

(*a*) Amount estimated as recoverable.

Details of exports from Northern Rhodesia will be found in Table XVII*; the values may be summarized as follows:—

	£
1931	505,204
1932	2,087,620
1933	3,114,618
1934	3,705,783
1935	3,976,504

Copper ore occurs also in the Federated Malay States, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Jamaica, and Fiji. The Ruwenzori district of Uganda is at present being actively prospected for copper, and important tonnages have already been proved.

Taking the value of the exports from Northern Rhodesia as shown above and that of the exports of copper precipitate and cupriferous pyrites from Cyprus as shown in Table XVII* the value of the total annual value of the copper production of the Colonial Empire in recent years may be estimated as follows:—

	£
1931	699,954
1932	2,254,172
1933	3,310,397
1934	3,848,241
1935	4,171,286

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* *See* page 569.

Gold.—The only Colony with an old-established gold-mining industry of appreciable importance is the Gold Coast.

The industries in the Federated Malay States and British Guiana have been established for a number of years, but the output has never been very substantial.

The rise in the sterling value of gold during the last three years has, of course, improved the prospects of gold-mining in all those territories in which gold is known to exist and in particular has encouraged substantial developments in Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone; it is possible that really important industries may be established in these territories.

Other Dependencies in which there is a small established industry are Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kelantan, Trengganu, Sarawak and Fiji. Traces of gold have been found in Nyasaland, Somaliland, Johore, North Borneo, and Trinidad, but it is not yet certain whether gold in commercial quantities exists in any of these territories.

The following table shows the production or (in the case shown) the exports of gold of various Dependencies of the Colonial Empire for the years 1931 to 1935 in order of importance.

The figures have been reduced to fine ounces troy and will therefore be found not to agree in all cases with the figures in the export returns, which are sometimes expressed in ounces of less fineness:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Gold Coast	261,651	278,782	305,908	326,040	358,835
Tanganyika Territory	12,728	25,687	32,516	42,606	52,182
Nigeria	699	2,701	17,718	37,023	38,962
Sierra Leone	5,700	10,500	14,484	21,205	30,753
British Guiana	10,183	13,926	23,352	25,420	30,488
Federated Malay States	27,021	27,159	29,036	30,221	29,771
Sarawak	5,900	8,178	18,712	28,842	28.549
Kenya	3,169	9,052	10,531	12,110	23,009
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	1,302	2,247	5,332	9,485	8.551
Cyprus	—	—	—	13,092	6,872
Fiji	—	311	1,844	931	6,727
Uganda	71	586	1,200	5,842	5,660
Northern Rhodesia	9,364	6,349	2,588	2,113	1,647
Swaziland	—	365	630	379	314
Unfederated Malay States ...	—	289	2,131	1,197	276
Total Colonial Empire (approximate)	337,800	386,100	466,000	556,500	622,600
Total British Empire(approximate)	15,550,000	16,870,000	16,550,000	16,290,000	17,140,000
Total world (approximate) (excluding U.S.S.R.).	20,800,000	22,400,000	25,300,000	27,100,000	29,400.000

It will be seen that in 1935 the production in the Colonial Empire was approximately 2·1 per cent. of total world production.

Owing to the rapid fluctuations in the rate of exchange since the United Kingdom departed from the gold standard in September, 1931, it is difficult to state the exact value of this production, but, taking the average London price of gold for the year, the value of the fine ounce troy may be taken at about £4 12s. 6d. for 1931, about £5 18s. for 1932, about £6 4s. 10d. for 1933, about £6 17s. 8d. for 1934, and £7 2s. 1d. for 1935. On this basis the approximate values are as follows:—£1,562,300 in 1931, £2,239,380 in 1932, £2,908,620 in 1933, £3,830,570 in 1934, and in 1935, £4,423,050.

Manganese is produced in substantial quantities in the Gold Coast. Indeed during recent years this Colony has been the second largest world producer of manganese ore. It will be seen from the figures in Table XVII* that the amount exported has progressively increased in recent years. In 1932 it was only 51,000 tons valued at £124,000, but increased in 1933 to 265,000 tons valued at £357,000 in 1934 to 340,000 tons valued at £481,000 and in 1935 to 399,000 tons valued at £612,000.

There is also fairly substantial production in Trengganu, exports which were between 9,000 and 10,500 tons during the years 1932 and 1934, rose to over 17,000 tons in 1935, valued at over £15,000.

Manganese is produced in Northern Rhodesia and is known to occur in the following Dependencies:—Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, St. Helena, the Federated Malay States, Kelantan, North Borneo, Cyprus, British Guiana, and the New Hebrides, but except in Kelantan the deposits are not at present being exploited.

Iron ore has been for some time produced in substantial quantities in the Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu) and in small quantities in Northern Rhodesia; but the most extensive deposits are in Sierra Leone, where production on a large scale began in 1933. In 1935 exports reached a total of 433,540 tons and further expansion is expected. It is also known to exist in Kenya, Nyasaland, Nigeria, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, North Borneo, Mauritius, and Trinidad.

Bauxite, or aluminium ore, is produced in fairly substantial quantities in British Guiana, but until recently has been much below potential output. Exports were 36,000 tons in 1933 and increased to 111,500 tons in 1935. Figures for recent years will be found in Table XVII*.

Bauxite is also known to exist in Nyasaland, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Federated Malay States but these deposits are not at present being worked.

Vanadium ore has been produced in substantial quantities in Northern Rhodesia, but has been controlled owing to the restricted market, and as a result production in 1933 and 1934 was very low. Conditions improved in 1935 and figures for 1936 will be even better.

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* *See* page 569.

Zinc ore is known to exist in large quantities in Northern Rhodesia. Exports in earlier years have been very substantial but in 1932 practically ceased owing to the low price of the metal. In 1933 there was a great recovery, some 18,500 tons valued at £292,000 being produced. Production has increased yearly since then, being 19,500 tons in 1934 and 20,600 tons in 1935. Zinc ore is also known to exist in Kenya, Nigeria, Trengganu, and North Borneo. The remaining metals and metallic ores can most conveniently be arranged in alphabetical order; none of them is at present of any substantial economic importance.

Barite is known to exist in Kenya.

Chrome Iron Ore is produced in Cyprus, but the production has always been less than 0·5 per cent. of the world production, and has recently been discontinued. It also occurs in Sierra Leone and North Borneo.

Cobalt Ore is found in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda and crude cobalt alloy is now being produced in large amounts in Northern Rhodesia, and is sent to Europe for the production of cobalt metal and oxide. Production in Northern Rhodesia in 1934 amounted to over 571 tons valued at over £300,000. The 1935 figures were slightly lower.

Ilmenite, the raw material for the manufacture of titanium-white paint, occurs in large quantities in Sierra Leone, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, and Kedah. So far there has been small production in Sierra Leone and the Federated Malay States only, but with increasing demand for this new pigment developments may well proceed more rapidly.

Lead ore is produced in small quantities in Nigeria and has been produced in Northern Rhodesia. It is known to exist in Kenya, Nyasaland, and Trengganu.

Molybdenite occurs in Kenya, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Virgin Islands.

Monazite (Thorium) is known to exist in Ceylon (where it was formerly worked), Nigeria, the Federated Malay States, Kelantan, and Trengganu.

Nickel ore is known to exist in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda.

Platinum is produced in small quantities in Sierra Leone and some 3,348 ounces have been produced since mining commenced in 1929 to the end of 1935. It has also been identified in Somaliland and Kenya.

Pyrites of the cupriferous variety is produced in Cyprus.

Silver is produced in fairly substantial quantities in Nigeria and in small quantities in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Federated Malay States, Cyprus, British Guiana, and Fiji, but the total production of the Colonial Empire in 1935 was only in the order of 217,000 fine ounces (of which about 64 per cent. was produced in Nigeria) out of a total world production of about 222 million fine ounces. The silver produced in Nigeria is exported in a compound silver-lead ore.

Tungsten ore occurs in the form of *Scheelite* in the Federated Malay States and Trengganu, and in the form of *Wolfram* in those Dependencies, Kedah and Tanganyika Territory, but the WO_3 content of the total amount produced in 1935 was only a little over 1,160 tons.

II.—Precious Stones.

Diamonds are the most important precious stones found in the Colonial Empire, the fields being situated in four territories.

In the Gold Coast there are large deposits, which have been known since 1919; commercial exploitation started in 1920. The stones obtained are on the average very small, and although the total output to the end of 1935 was 9,409 carats, the largest stone weighed less than 3 carats. The average size of the diamond crystals recovered is about 20 to the carat, and they are mainly employed for industrial purposes and in the "small" jewellery trade. There are now two companies working on a large scale and two others on a smaller scale. The output has advanced by leaps and bounds since the industry commenced, and the Gold Coast now takes a prominent place among producing countries.

In Sierra Leone diamonds were first found in 1930. The country in the vicinity of these discoveries has been prospected by the Consolidated African Selection Trust with encouraging results. The stones recovered are larger and more valuable than those in the Gold Coast; commercial exploitation hardly began till 1933, but in that year exports were valued at £64,000 and rose to over £400,000 in 1935.

Isolated diamonds have been found from time to time in Nigeria, but no substantial deposit has yet been located.

In British Guiana diamonds were first found as long ago as 1887 but the development of diamond production has been very slow. The proved diamondiferous area is very large. Production did not reach 10,000 carats a year until 1902, and then declined again to about 2,000 carats in 1908. From that time ,however, it steadily rose until 1919, when nearly 17,000 carats were obtained and then very rapidly to a peak of 200,000 carats in 1923. Since then it has decreased steadily and at the end of 1935 the output was only 46,600 carats.

Stones obtained from different localities vary considerably in size, form and quality. The average size for the whole country is about 6 to the carat, but each year a few stones exceeding 10 carats each are found. The largest stone ever found weighed 56 carats.

In Tanganyika Territory diamond claims were pegged as long ago as in 1910, but there was no important production till 1925. There followed a period of intensive development, but production has since rapidly decreased owing to the exhaustion of certain areas. There are still several known diamondiferous areas which have not been tested on a commercial scale and the future of the industry is very uncertain.

The largest stone hitherto produced in Tanganyika Territory weighed 92½ carats and the most valuable one was one of 37¾ carats valued at £1,698 15s.

In 1930 the average weight of the stone produced was three-quarters of a carat.

Table XVI* shows the total quantity of diamonds exported from the Colonial Empire during the years 1932 to 1935. Both quantities and value differ slightly from the estimate of actual production during the same years prepared by the Imperial Institute which may be summarized as follows:—

	Quantity in '000 metric carats			*Value in £'000*		
	Colonial Empire	*British Empire*	*World§*	*Colonial Empire*	*British Empire*	*World§*
1931	952	3,144	7,030	656	5,000	6,000
1932	906	1,724	5,963	658	2,400	3,600
1933	887	1,399	4,026	708	2,288	3,190
1934	2,507‖	2,954	4,858	1,002‖	2,456	3,400
1935	1,695	2,501	6,151	1,063	3,790	4,920

§ Excluding Brazil for which no reliable statistics of production are available.

‖ Including accumulated stocks of bort and diamond sand exported from the Gold Coast during 1934.

It will be seen that in spite of the decline in world production prior to 1934, Colonial production has been well maintained. This is due to the sustained demand for the small industrial type of diamond, which makes up the greater part of the Colonial output.

As regards **precious stones other than diamonds,** supplies are known to exist only in a comparatively limited number of Dependencies.

Ceylon is the most important producer, the varieties found including *sapphire*, *ruby*, *chrysoberyl*, *spinel*, *zircon*, *topaz*, *garnet*, *beryl*, *tourmaline*, *sphene*, *rutile*, *cordierite*, *sillimanite*, *andalusite*, *diopside apatite*, many varieties of *quartz* and *moonstone*.

As stated in the memorandum on Ceylon† in Part I it is impossible to frame an accurate estimate of the total output. For the purposes of the general tables at the end of this memorandum the rough estimate of £150,000 annually has been accepted.

In Tanganyika Territory *almandine-pyrope* (" Cape ruby ") deposits are known to exist and were worked on a small scale till 1928. *Pyrope*, *beryl*, *amethyst*, *phenakite*, and *moonstone* have also been discovered.

III.—Petroleum, coal, asphalt and other similar minerals.

Crude petroleum is produced on a large scale in Trinidad, Sarawak and Brunei and on a smaller scale in the State of North Borneo and Barbados.

Particulars of production, etc., will be found in the memoranda relating to those territories.

Refineries exist in Trinidad and Sarawak, and both crude and refined products are exported from those territories. The crude oil from Brunei is conveyed to the Sarawak refinery by pipe line.

Trinidad is the largest petroleum producer in the British Empire, its production being some 10 per cent. greater than that of India, but the total production of the Colonial Empire is less than one per cent. of world production.

Table XV‡ shows all domestic exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935.

Natural lake asphalt is produced in Trinidad, this Colony being the only important producer of this product.

An allied product known as **manjak** exists in Barbados, but exploitation of these deposits has practically ceased.

Coal is found in a number of Dependencies.

There are large fields of coal of good quality in Nigeria and production for use in the territory and export to the Gold Coast runs from about 250,000 to 350,000 tons annually.

Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons	£		*Tons*	£
1931	327,681	102,552	1934	265,037	99,389
1932	252,485	102,552	1935	257,818	91,311
1933	235,133	88,175			

There are also large fields in the Federated Malay States and production during recent years has varied from 400,000 to 220,000 tons annually. As nearly all the coal is consumed within Malaya production depends entirely on the degree of local industrial activity.

Production during recent years has been as follows:—

	Tons	£		*Tons*	£
1931	402,355	454,872	1934	321,461	315,722
1932	277,848	283,058	1935	377,441	387,849
1933	218,247	216,563			

The value of the coal produced is not shown in the Annual Reports, and the values in this table have therefore been calculated at the value of the coal exported each year, which may well be above the actual value of the coal produced for domestic use.

Coal has been produced in moderate quantities in North Borneo and Sarawak, but these mines are now shut down.

Coal is known to exist, but is not at present being worked in Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, where extensive deposits have been found, and also in Somaliland, Perlis, Brunei, Trinidad, and the New Hebrides.

Large deposits of **lignite** (brown coal) of good quality have been found in Nigeria.

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* *See* page 568. † *See* page 170. ‡ *See* page 567.

The figures of production mentioned above are of course insignificant compared with the total world production of between 1,100 and 1,400 million tons annually.

Taking the value of production shown above and of exports shown in Table XVII* the total value of the production of coal in the Colonial Empire during recent years has been as follows:—

	1932	*1933*	*1934*	*1935*
	£	£	£	£
Nigeria	102,552	88,175	99,389	91,311
Federated Malay States	283,058	216,563	315,722	387,849
North Borneo	13,749	5,286	750	—
Sarawak and Brunei	204	72	36	23
Total	399,563	310,096	415,897	479,183

IV.—Other Minerals.

Other mineral products of the Colonial Empire are relatively of little importance.

Building stone, including such substances as **coral rock** and **limestone,** is quarried in a number of territories, generally for domestic use only, and **marble** of good quality is found in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, the Federated Malay States, and Kedah.

Other minerals can most conveniently be arranged in alphabetical order.

Abrasives.—Corundum exists in small quantities in Kenya, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, and the Federated Malay States but is not at present being exploited.

Arsenical ores occur in the Federated Malay States, and appreciable quantities of white arsenic have been produced from time to time at the Beatrice Mine.

Asbestos exists in important quantities in Cyprus but exports have diminished seriously in recent years.

Bromine exists in large quantities in solution in the waters of the Dead Sea in Palestine and is now being recovered by an evaporation process.

Diatomaceus earth exists in large quantities in the Rift Valley districts of Kenya, but high transport costs are an obstacle to its exploitation.

Graphite or **Plumbago.**—Ceylon is the only important Colonial source of plumbago. The deposits have been exploited for many years and the trade was at one time an important one, but it has become greatly depressed in recent years. Ceylon, however, still produces nearly 10 per cent. of the total world output.

Plumbago is also known to exist in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, but is not worked in those Dependencies.

Gypsum is found in Cyprus, Palestine, Kenya, Montserrat, and Trinidad, but the amounts produced are insignificant compared to the total world output (about one-tenth of one per cent.).

Kaolin or **China Clay** has been exploited from time to time in Uganda, Ceylon, and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States; deposits are known to exist in Tanganyika Territory, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and British Guiana.

Mica is produced in Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Ceylon but production is very small in all these areas.

Phosphates.—There are large deposits of rock phosphate in Ocean Island (Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony) and the Colony is almost entirely dependent on their exploitation. Next to Nauru, this Colony is the most important Empire producer of rock phosphate.

Substantial deposits are also worked on Christmas Island (Straits Settlements).

Natural guano is one of the principal exports of Seychelles.

Potash exists in enormous quantities in solution in the waters of the Dead Sea, Palestine, and is recovered by an evaporation process in the form of *carnallite.* Production on a commercial scale began in 1931 and, in spite of the most intense competition, the industry is making substantial headway.

Salt is produced in a number of Dependencies by the evaporation of sea water.

The largest producer is the Turks and Caicos Islands which are almost entirely dependent on their salt exports, the production varying from about 20,000 to over 40,000 tons a year. The next largest producer is Ceylon with an annual production of from 10,000 to 45,000 tons a year. Other producers are the Bahamas (production very variable from 12,000 to 250 tons a year), Tanganyika Territory (6,000 to 7,000 tons a year), Cyprus (about 3,000 tons a year), Somaliland (nearly 3,000 tons a year), Uganda (up to nearly 2,000 tons a year), Mauritius (about 1,500 tons a year), Malta (about 1,200 tons a year), the Leeward Islands (between 2,300 and 800 tons a year), Nigeria (about 400 tons a year), and Grenada (under 200 tons a year).

In Palestine there is a production of about 6,000 tons a year by the evaporation process, but there are also large deposits of rock salt which are exploited to a small extent (1,200 to 1,300 tons a year).

The figures quoted are not impressive compared to a total world production of from 25 to 28 million tons annually.

Soapstone is known to exist in Sierra Leone.

Sodium carbonate.—The only important source of sodium carbonate in the Colonial Empire is the Magadi salt lake in Kenya, where sodium carbonate is produced by a process of evaporation.

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* *See* page 569.

Production is in the hands of the Magadi Soda Company which is controlled by Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, who also control the United Kingdom supplies. The Kenya product is inferior in quality to the United Kingdom (Cheshire) product and finds a market principally in the East, especially Japan.

(Native) **Sulphur** is known to exist in Trengganu and the New Hebrides.

Terra umbra and **Terre verte** are produced in small quantities in Cyprus.

Summary.

It is impossible to state with precision the annual value of the mineral production of the Colonial Empire, but as nearly all production is for export, a much closer approximation is possible than in the case of other kinds of production.

Taking the estimates quoted in preceding paragraphs of this memorandum where more precise information is not available and including under the head of "other" all the exports shown in Table XVII*, except coal and copper, the following table gives an approximation to the total value of the production in the Colonial Empire of all minerals except building stone, limestone and similar products:—

	1932 £	*1933* £	*1934* £	*1935* £
Tin	4,482,000	5,322,000	9,533,000	10,864,000
Petroleum	3,257,000	3,107,000	3,852,000	3,835,000
Gold	2,239,000	2,909,000	3,831,000	4,423,000
Copper	2,254,000	3,310,000	3,848,000	4,171,000
Coal	400,000	310,000	416,000	479,000
Diamonds	658,000	708,000	1,002,000	1,063,000
Other precious stones (Ceylon estimate)	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Other	1,633,000	2,148,000	3,095,000	3,760,000
Total	15,073,000	17,964,000	25,727,000	28,745,000

OIL-SEEDS AND NUTS AND VEGETABLE OILS.

"Oil" is a term used loosely to include three separate groups of commodities, which differ in many important chemical and physical properties, viz., the "mineral oils," which are included under the heading of "Minerals" in this volume, the "Essential" or "Volatile oils," to which a separate memorandum is devoted, and the great group of "fixed" or "fatty oils".

Fatty oils are largely vegetable in origin and are obtained from the seeds and nuts, in some instances other parts, of a number of trees and plants. At least thirty different trees and plants have been used for the production of oil on a commercial scale and a much larger number of varieties is known to contain oil which is not produced commercially. Whale oil and seal oil, which are included under "Marine products" in this volume, and several kinds of fish oil fall within the same group. The animal products—butter, lard, and tallow—still remain the principal individual fats of commerce, and it is owing to the increasing demand for fats and the failure of animal fats, at any rate for a time, to keep pace with the increase in demand that vegetable oils and fats have developed so enormously.

The study of the trade in oil-seeds and nuts is one of outstanding difficulty for a number of reasons.

In the first place many of these products are used in their natural form as foodstuffs in the countries in which they are grown, and it is, therefore, very difficult, if not impossible, to discover what the annual output is. Moreover, as consumption for this purpose is relatively inelastic, any fluctuations of supply make a disproportionately large difference in the supplies available for crushing.

In the second place, as shown below, there is a large measure of interchangeability between the various products of the group, so that the effect of variations in supply and demand on the price of the individual product is unusually intricate.

In the third place most of the raw products are converted, when crushed, into two commodities, oil and cake or meal; different products yield these two commodities in different proportions and the cake derived from certain products is interchangeable with the cake derived from certain other products, although the respective oils are not interchangeable, and vice versa.

In the fourth place, in considering actual and potential production, difficulties arise owing to the wide distribution of the producing areas, to the fact that production goes on at every season of the year and that several of the products concerned are either by-products of a more important crop (cotton-seed) or permanent and semi-wild crops (coconuts and oil-palms), so that the amount of physical production is only very slowly affected by variations in price.

There are also other sources of difficulty and, all things considered, it is doubtful whether there is any other group of commodities regarding which it is more difficult to ascertain all the facts or to understand the implications of those facts when ascertained.

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* *See* page 569.

The principal uses of fatty oils are the following:—

(1) for the manufacture of margarine;

(2) for the manufacture of cooking oil and compound lard or edible fat, and for other culinary purposes;

(3) for the manufacture of soap, detergents and glycerine;

(4) for the manufacture of paint, varnishes, and linoleum;

(5) as lubricants;

(6) for other industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of candles and lighting oil.

No fatty oil is equally suitable for all these purposes, but by the application of such processes as hydrogenation certain oils have now been made suitable for certain purposes for which they were not previously available, and there is now no oil for which there are not several alternative uses, equally there are no important uses for which several alternative oils are not available.

For the manufacture of margarine many fatty oils are used, the more important roughly in order of importance being the following:—Cotton-seed oil, soya-bean oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil, and palm-kernel oil together with lard, edible tallow and whale oil. Palm oil, sunflower-seed oil and sesame oil are also utilized.

For other edible purposes the same list will serve with the addition of olive oil, but the order of importance of the items is somewhat different.

For the manufacture of soap the margarine list will serve with the addition of olive oil, linseed oil, and inedible tallow and the exclusion of lard. Palm oil becomes of major and cotton-seed oil of minor importance.

For the manufacture of paint, varnishes, and linoleum a drying oil, that is one possessing rather different qualities from those mentioned above, is required. Linseed oil and tung oil (also called "Chinese wood oil") are the most important representatives of this group, which also includes soya-bean oil as a cheap substitute in inferior paints.

For lubricants again special qualities are required which are possessed only by certain vegetable oils, the most important of which are castor and rape oil. Most lubricating oils are of mineral origin or contain a very high percentage of mineral oils.

One or two members of the group are used for other industrial purposes, for instance tallow, in particular, for candle-making, palm oil as a flux in tin-plating, certain oils in various textile processes and for dressing leather and colza or rape-seed oil as an illuminant. Other oils such as palm oil and coconut oil are used as illuminants in the country of origin.

Nearly all the vegetable fatty oils and produced by crushing or expressing the seeds and other parts o fthe plant in which the oil is contained or by exracting the oil with the solvents. The solid residum whcih is left is used in most cases as food for stock under the name of oil-cake or meal. The most important of these cakes and meals are cotton-seed, soya bean, groundnut, linseed, and coconut, but others are also used extensively. In Eastern countries some of these cakes are also used as fertilizers. Very often several residual products are mixed together into a "compound cake" containing, or claiming to contain, a "balanced ration" of foodstuffs of various special characteristics.

Many oil-seeds and nuts are also used for human consumption in their uncrushed form, particularly coconuts, groundnuts, and olives. There is also a large consumption in some parts of the Colonial Empire of the oils obtained by simple native methods of crushing, e.g., sesame. Export for crushing overseas is frequently only incidental.

In giving an account of the principal oil-seeds and nuts perhaps the most convenient order in which to arrange them is by reference to the weight of the annual crop.

If the oil-seeds and nuts be classified in this order the most important is **cotton-seed,** which is a by-product of cotton production.

After the seed necessary to plant the new crop has been reserved the whole of the rest is available, and normally used, for crushing except in those producing areas which are so situated that the cost of transport to the market is so high as to render the operation unprofitable.

It was estimated by the Empire Marketing Board that the average total annual production of cotton-seed for the whole world during the years 1926 to 1930, including an estimated production of about two million tons in China, was between 12 and 12½ million tons. Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company's estimate of production in 1936, excluding China, was rather under 7¼ million tons, of which it is estimated that about 5¾ million tons will be crushed. The seed yields on crushing about 18 per cent. by weight of oil and 82 per cent. of cake or meal. The estimated production of cotton-seed oil in 1936 was therefore in the region of 1,044,000 tons.

Some particulars of the area under cotton in the world and in the Colonial Empire will be found in the memorandum on cotton*. It will be seen that only about two per cent. of the world acreage of cotton is within the Colonial Empire and that Uganda is the only Dependency with a cotton industry of substantial dimensions. Apart from two very small installations in Barbados and the Leeward Islands there are no cotton-seed crushing mills in the Colonial Empire and with the exception mentioned above all seed destined for crushing has to be exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Table XXII† shows the total exports of cotton-seed from the Colonial Empire during the years 1932 to 1935. It will be noted that they rose fro mover 62,000 tons in 1932 to over 90,000 tons in 1933, but fell to under 44,000 tons in 1934 and recovered somewhat in 1935 (77,000 tons). These exports are about 1 per cent. of world production.

Soya bean comes next after cotton-seed in bulk. It is a leguminous vegetable indigenous to Eastern Asia and is grown as an annual crop. The principal source of supply is still China (particularly Manchuria) but the actual amount of production there is uncertain, since estimates vary greatly and in some cases include other kinds of beans as well as soya beans. The plant is often grown for forage purposes and made into hay, and very large quantities of the beans are crushed locally and the oil used for human food. Considerable quantities of soya beans are also grown in the United States of America (where production, both for forage and for oil, has recently been increasing rapidly), Korea, Japan, and Russia and to a small extent in Java. Attempts have been made to cultivate it in South Africa, Australia, and India. So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, production has only been experimental and in most cases has not been very promising. It is possible, however, that a substantial production might be developed in Nyasaland, if the price were sufficiently high compared to the cost of transport.

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* *See* page 484.

† *See* page 574.

The world output of soya beans in 1936 was estimated by Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company at about 5,620,000 tons (including about 4 million tons produced in China) of which about 4,125,000 tons were available for crushing. As soya beans, when crushed, yield about 15 per cent. of oil and 85 per cent. of cake the total production of soya-bean oil in 1936 can be estimated at about 619,000 tons.

Third in order of importance by bulk comes the **olive**, which yields a superfine oil and stands rather apart from the other products in the group. It is grown almost exclusively in the Mediterranean countries and production varies greatly from year to year, being much affected by climatic conditions. The estimated annual output for the period 1927-28 to 1932-33 averaged about 4 million tons, of which Spain accounted for 2 millions and Italy for about 1¼ millions. Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company's estimate of the production for 1936 was 3,975,000 tons, of which only about 1,600,000 tons, yielding (on a basis of 50 per cent. of oil) about 800,000 tons of oil, were available for crushing. The remainder of the crop is consumed in the countries of production. The oil is, generally speaking, a high class commodity used for human consumption, for the most part in the countries of production, and for the manufacture of the more expensive kinds of soap. The result is that this oil has little influence on the remainder of the group, but has been replaced to some extent and for certain purposes by the cheaper vegetable oils.

Olive oil is of little importance in the Colonial Empire. Production is confined to Cyprus and Palestine.

Groundnuts come fourth in importance by bulk. The groundnut is a leguminous vegetable which can be grown as an annual crop on light soils in almost any tropical or sub-tropical country. As well as being used as an oil-seed it is used as a foodstuff not only as a staple in the countries of production but also as a dessert nut in European and American countries under the name of " peanut " or " monkey nut ".

The groundnut is exported in two forms " undecorticated ", that is in the shell, and " decorticated ". The shell, which represents about a quarter by weight of the nut, is commercially valueless and in using statistics relating to undecorticated nuts it is necessary to deduct the weight of the shell before they can be made comparable with other statistics. The oil extracted from undecorticated nuts is used mainly in the manufacture of edible commodities, such as margarine, salad and frying oils, while the oil from decorticated nuts is mainly used in soap making.

No available statistics of production, as opposed to export, are available for most African countries or China, in both of which areas groundnuts are grown extensively for local consumption and it is possible that if total production figures were available they might show a larger amount than the annual production of soya beans. Messrs. Frank Fehr's estimate of world production in 1936, disregarding production for internal consumption in British West Africa and China is about 3,865,000 tons, of which 2¾ million tons were available for export. The oil content of the nut varies in different varieties. In some it is as high as 48 per cent., but not the whole of this can be extracted, and allowing for this fact, for the lower proportion of oil in certain varieties and for the fact that the oil content has to be reduced by a quarter in the case of undecorticated nuts, Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company use an average figure of 36 per cent. for calculating the oil content of groundnuts. On this basis the oil equivalent of 2¼ million tons of nuts was 990,000 tons.

Of the quantities which enter into world-trade more than half are produced in India. Of the whole Indian crop less than a quarter is normally exported in the raw form, but there are also Indian exports of groundnut oil, and if the equivalent in raw material of this oil is taken into account about one-third of the whole Indian crop can be regarded as grown for export.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned production is centred chiefly in East and West Africa, but small quantities are also grown in Malaya, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and St. Vincent.

In Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory groundnuts are one of the subsidiary native food crops. The area under this crop in Kenya is unknown; in Uganda the estimated area in 1935 was over 145,000 acres, and in Tanganyika Territory 290,000 acres. Exports from Tanganyika Territory fluctuate violently but tend to be substantial, those from Kenya and Uganda are much smaller. In Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Zanzibar production is of much less importance and exports are negligible.

In West Africa groundnuts are one of the most important products both for local consumption and for export.

In Nigeria the production is centred in the extreme north of the Protectorate. Total production is unknown but exports have been steadily increasing for some time past owing to improvements in transport facilities and rose in 1934 to a total of nearly 245,000 tons (or over 7 per cent. of the total amount which enters world-trade). In 1935, however, exports were only 184,000 tons valued at £2,093,000. Nevertheless groundnuts remained the second most valuable export and represented over 18 per cent. of total domestic exports.

In the Gambia groundnuts are an important native foodstuff and almost the only export crop, exports in 1935, over 45,000 tons valued at nearly £369,000, representing 98 per cent. of total domestic exports.

In the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone groundnuts are a native foodstuff of secondary importance and exports are negligible.

A few hundred acres are under groundnuts in Hong Kong, the Federated Malay States, Johore, Kelantan, Perlis, and Mauritius, but cultivation in these Dependencies is solely for local consumption.

In the West Indies, St. Vincent alone appears to be a producer for export, some 30 tons having been grown in 1933 of which two-thirds was exported.

The total exports of groundnuts from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935 are shown in Table XXIII.* It will be noted that the amount increased from 243,000 tons in 1932 to over 247,000 tons in 1935 and that the value rose from just under £2½ million to a little under £2,700,000.

It may be assumed that almost the whole of the exports from Nigeria and East Africa are of decorticated and the whole of the exports from the Gambia of undecorticated nuts. The exports of the Colonial Empire may therefore be taken to be about 8 per cent. of the total world-production available for crushing. A full account of the trade will be found in a publication of the Imperial Economic Committee (Survey of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils, Volume III. Ground Nut Products. October, 1934).

Fifth in order of importance by bulk comes **linseed,** the seed of the flax plant. There are several varieties of the plant, and generally speaking those which give a high yield of good seed produce poor fibre and those grown for fibre are not particularly suited for seed production. Linseed grown for fibre is as a rule pulled before the seed is fully ripe.

Linseed is an annual crop and the amount produced fluctuates a good deal. It stands rather apart from other oils, since, while linseed cake is readily interchangeable with other oil-cakes in stock foods, the oil is a " drying oil ", used almost entirely for the manufacture of paint, varnish, and linoleum, and is therefore interchangeable only to a limited extent with other vegetable oils.

Messrs Frank Fehr and Company estimate that in 1936 the total world-production was about 2,945,000 tons of which 2,500,000 were available for crushing, yielding (on a basis of 30 per cent. of oil) about 750,000 tons of oil.

Of the total world-production of the seed 1¼ million tons are grown in the Argentine, i.e., about 44 per cent.; Russia produces about a fourth, and India and the United States of America each produce about an eighth of the world's supplies.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned linseed is of negligible importance. There are very small exports from Cyprus, but the total value in 1935 was just under £3,000.

Sixth in order of importance by bulk comes **sunflower-seed.** Almost the whole commercial crop is produced in Russia and about half is crushed. Hitherto almost the whole crop has been consumed in the country of production, and it has therefore had little direct effect on the price of other oil-seeds, but the oil has recently been appearing on the world-market in increasing quantities. The annual crop is estimated very roughly at 2¾ million tons and the amount crushed at 1¼ million tons, representing (on a basis of 30 per cent. of oil) about 375,000 tons.

This oil-seed is now produced for export in Kenya, where some 260 tons valued at £2,080 were exported in 1935. A little is grown for local use as a cattle food in Northern Rhodesia.

Seventh in order of importance by bulk comes **copra,** the dried flesh of the coconut. The total amount of copra produced annually cannot be ascertained but it is estimated by Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company that at least 1,145,000 tons entered world-trade in 1936 of which 1,115,000 tons were available for crushing yielding (on a basis of 63 per cent. of oil) about 702,450 tons of oil, to which must be added another 238,000 tons produced in the countries where coconuts are grown.

It is not, however, possible to discuss copra without at the same time taking account of the other coconut products which are important to the Colonial Empire, viz., **fresh coconuts, desiccated coconut, coconut cake,** and **coconut oil.** (Another coconut product, **coir,** the fibres of the husk, is dealt with in the memorandum on Fibres.† Other coconut products, such as **toddy** are of domestic importance only since they are not exported). Some account of these products and the method of their preparation will be found in the memorandum on Ceylon,‡ and a full account of the whole trade will be found in a publication of the Empire Marketing Board (Survey of Oil-seeds and Vegetable Oils. Vol. II Coconut Palm Products. December, 1932).

Coconuts are a permanent crop and the quantity of coconuts coming to maturity annually is more or less constant, apart from new plantings and variations due to climatic conditions, particularly drought and hurricanes.

Coconuts are grown over a very wide area in tropical countries and it is estimated very roughly that some 7½ million acres are under coconut palms. The palm does best at or near sea level and does not thrive at any altitude above about 1,500 feet. So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned coconuts are probably the most widely-grown of all Colonial products, and mention will be found of them in more than 30 of the memoranda in Part I of this volume.

Their importance, however, varies very greatly in different parts of the Colonial Empire.

In most parts of East Africa they are a product of minor importance only.

In Kenya European settlers have about 8,000 acres under coconuts and Indian settlers about the same and there are some areas in the Native Reserves, but production and exports are both inconsiderable.

In Tanganyika Territory coconuts are grown mainly by natives, but there are some Indian and Arab plantations. The greater part of the produce (coconuts and copra) is used for food and in the local manufacture of soap, and exports of copra during recent years have fallen from 8,000 tons to 4,000 tons annually.

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* *See* page 575. † *See* page 489. ‡ *See* page 163.

In Zanzibar, on the other hand, coconuts are a crop of major importance second only to cloves. About 55,000 acres in Zanzibar and Pemba are under coconuts and exports of fresh coconuts and copra in 1935 were valued at over £122,000, about 18 per cent. of all domestic exports.

In West Africa coconuts are only of minor importance. The coconut palm is common all along the Coast, but there is little systematic cultivation. The Gold Coast exports copra to an amount of about 1,000 tons a year and there are also small exports from Nigeria. Coconuts are a foodstuff of secondary importance in Sierra Leone.

In the Eastern Dependencies the position is different.

In Ceylon coconuts are the most important of the Island's agricultural products apart from tea. About 1,100,000 acres (or approximately 15 per cent .of the total world-area under this palm) are under the coconut palm and exports of fresh coconuts and coconut products of all kinds including coir in 1935 were valued at over £2,675,000 or about 16 per cent. of all domestic exports. Some account of the industry will be found in the memorandum on Ceylon. One of the products, desiccated coconut, is a Ceylon speciality and is not elsewhere produced to any substantial extent.

Coconuts are a crop of major, but not outstanding, importance in most parts of Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo, and copra and oil are an important item in the exports of most of these Dependencies.

In Mauritius itself coconuts are of minor importance but copra is practically the only export of the Dependencies of Mauritius.

In the Seychelles coconuts are the most important crop and copra represented about 58 per cent. of all domestic exports in 1935.

In several of the West Indies, as well as in British Guiana and British Honduras, coconuts are one of the principal minor products. Apart from the local consumption and export of fresh nuts there is also substantial production of copra. Until recently the whole of this was exported, but during the last few years local edible oil and soap factories have been erected in Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana which absorb most of the local production.

In Fiji and the Western Pacific coconuts are a crop of major importance. In 1935, copra represented the proportion shown below of all domestic exports:—

	Percentage.
Fiji	13
Solomon Islands	59
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	17
Tonga	87
New Hebrides	47

Tables XVIII to XXI* show total exports of coconuts and coconut products (other than coir) in the Colonial Empire during the years 1932 to 1935.

It will be seen that the totals are as follows:—

	1932	*1933*	*1934*	*1935*
	£	£	£	£
Fresh coconuts	287,496	227,788	225,819	269,423
Desiccated coconut	536,261	505,997	309,948	548,067
Coconut cake	132,425	112,203	129,090	120,065
Copra	2,706,498	2,248,585	1,901,749	2,314,804
Coconut oil	1,331,109	1,102,852	1,066,861	1,603,552
Total	4,993,789	4,197,425	3,633,467	4,855,911

Eighth in order of importance by bulk, but higher in order of importance to the Colonial Empire, come the products of the **oil palm.**

A full account of the trade in oil palm products is contained in a publication of the Empire Marketing Board (Survey of Vegetable Oil-seeds and Oils, Volume I, Oil Palm Products, June, 1932).

The fruit of the palm has a soft pericarp and a hard nut containing kernels. The fruit is treated locally in the country of production; **palm oil** is extracted from the pericarp and the nut is cracked and the kernels extracted for export. The kernel is crushed in several European countries for the extraction of **palm-kernel oil.**

The home of the oil palm is West Africa and British West Africa is still the largest producer in the world. A great deal of the palm oil, however, is consumed locally as a foodstuff, as an illuminant and for various other purposes, and the relative importance of the British West African crop is shown better by the quantity of palm kernels produced in the various areas, since of these there is to all intents and purposes no local consumption.

In West Africa small plantation industry has recently been established but the great bulk of the palms are still grown under wild conditions. Oil-palm plantations have also been established within recent years in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies and supplies both of oil and of kernels from these areas and from the Belgian Congo are steadily increasing.

It is estimated by Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company that the quantity of these commodities which reached the world markets in 1936 was about 330,000 tons of palm oil, of which 140,000 tons came from British West Africa, and that about 520,000 tons of palm kernels were produced, of which 515,000 tons yielding (on a basis of 45 per cent.) 231,750 tons of palm-kernel oil were available for crushing. Of this quantity about 325,000 tons, equivalent to 146,000 tons of oil came from British West Africa.

Although both oils fall in the main interchangeable group, palm oil is used principally for the manufacture of soap and candles and to a small extent for margarine and as a flux for tin plating, while palm-kernel oil is used principally for the manufacture of margarine and soap.

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* *See* pages 571 to 573.

Total exports of palm oil and palm kernels from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935 are shown in Tables XXIV* and XXV.† It will be seen that although the volume of exports has increased from 395,000 tons to 402,000 tons, the value has declined from nearly £3½ millions to under £3 millions, in the case of Palm Kernels, and in the case of Palm Oil, there has been an increase over the period, of 44,000 tons and values have gone up by £400,000.

Other oil seeds are relatively of less importance. The largest supplies are those of **rape-seed,** the seed of a plant of the turnip family which is grown as an annual crop. The estimated world crop for 1935 is 1,200,000 tons, which is very much the same as the average for the six preceding years. Of this about a million tons are produced in India and the remainder mostly in China, Poland and Roumania; there is no Colonial production. It is estimated that 800,000 tons were available for crushing, yielding, on a basis of 35 per cent. of oil, about 280,000 tons of oil.

The most important minor oil-seed from the point of view of the Colonial Empire is **sesame-seed,** also known as *benniseed* in West Africa and *gingelly* in Ceylon. World production of this seed in 1936 was estimated at about 490,000 tons, of which 450,000 tons were produced in India and most of the rest in China. Exports of this and other minor oil-seeds from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935 will be found in Table XXVI.‡ There is production in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, and Palestine. The chief source of supply for the export markets is India.

Shea-nuts and the fat derived therefrom, known commercially as **shea-butter,** are produced in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, the shea-butter tree being a native of the dry parts of those Dependencies.

Illipe-nuts, which yield a rather high-class fat used for much the same purposes as cocoa butter, are produced in Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo.

There is a small production of tung fruits, the source of **tung oil,** from experimental plantings in certain Dependencies in Africa and in the New Hebrides, but it is not yet established that this commodity can be satisfactorily produced in the Colonial Empire.

Castor oil is another of the minor oils used for very specialized purposes as a lubricant and for medicinal purposes. Its cake is valueless for stock-feeding purposes but is used as a manure. There is no commercial production of the castor-seed in the Colonial Empire, except to a small extent in the New Hebrides, but experiments in its production have been made and are being continued in a number of Dependencies.

It has been said above that certain animal products compete with the vegetable oils. Of these the most important are **whale oil** of which some account will be found under the heading of Marine Products,§ and **lard** and **tallow** of which there is practically no production in the Colonial Empire.

The following table, adapted from Messrs. Frank Fehr and Company's Annual Report for 1935, summarizes the estimated total production of vegetable and animal oils and fats during 1936. Certain of the figures are admittedly subject to a wide margin of error, but they serve to give some indication of the relative importance of the various oils and fats and can be used as a basis of comparison for assessing the importance of Colonial production.

The various products have been arranged in order of total quantities. It will be observed that owing to the variations in oil content the order is not identical with that in which the oil-seeds have been arranged above:—

	Tons.
Cotton-seed oil	1,044,000
Groundnut oil	1,010,000
Coconut oil	940,000
Olive oil	800,000
Linseed oil	750,000
Soya-bean oil	619,000
Lard	400,000
Whale oil	400,000
Sunflower-seed oil	375,000
Palm oil	330,000
Tallow	320,000
Rape-seed oil	280,000
Palm-kernel oil	232,000
Sesame-seed oil	180,000
Other oils	219,000
	7,909,000

or roughly 8 million tons of oils and fats.

Of these by far the greatest part is used for the manufacture of soap and margarine, and it is on the relation between world supplies and the demand for these two products that the price of most individual oil-seeds depends. As pointed out above the wide measure of interchangeability between the various oils causes the fluctuation of supplies of individual commodities to have little effect on the price of those commodities. The producer is therefore deprived of the compensation which is open to most producers of primary products, that if there is a partial crop failure what can be reaped fetches an enhanced price.

During the years 1931-34 supplies of these oils, as a whole, exceeded the demand for them at prices comparable to those prevailing a few years before. This was partly due to the general trade depression but is also due to changes in the demand for the products manufactured from these oils.

The demand for soap withstood the general trade depression pretty well, but the position of margarine was very different, owing to the great increase in the production of dairy products in most of the countries which had hitherto been net importers of both butter and margarine. This coincided with a large increase of butter production in the principal exporting countries, and the consequence was that the price of butter particularly in the United Kingdom, dropped to a figure at which there was very little margin between the prices of the lower grades of butter and those of the higher grades of margarine and there was therefore a definite shrinkage in the demand for the latter.

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* *See* page 575. † *See* page 576. ‡ *See* page 576. § *See* page 507.

At the same time there was no corresponding decrease in supplies, indeed of certain commodities there was a tendency to increase, and the inevitable result was that prices dropped to figures hitherto unknown. Equally unfortunately for Colonial producers, although the production of oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable fixed oils in the Colonial Empire is small compared to the total world production, yet it is very much in excess of the requirements of the United Kingdom, the only really substantial Empire importer, and this deprived the preference granted to Empire producers in the United Kingdom market of much of its value.

The position, however, has improved since the winter 1934-35. Owing to the general drought throughout the northern hemisphere there was a great shortage of feeding-stuffs and fats during this period, and consequently a susbtantial rise in the price of oil-seeds and nuts. There was a fall in the middle of the year, but a new rise has since taken place, principally due no doubt to a continued shortage of supplies in the United States of America and the general improvement in trade.

It is quite impossible to frame any estimate of the value of the total Colonial production of the oil-seeds and nuts and vegetable fatty oils. Some observations have, however, been made above on the value of total Colonial exports of the principal members of the group. The figures may be summarized as follows:

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	£	£	£	£
Copra	2,706,498	2,248,585	1,901,749	2,314,804
Groundnuts	2,465,467	2,739,507	2,311,520	2,691,428
Other coconut products	2,257,291	1,948,840	1,731,718	2,541,107
Palm oil and palm kernels	5,154,707	3,982,574	3,058,181	4,988,589
Other oil-seeds, nuts, and oils ...	482,924	544,138	336,959	484,594
Total	13,066,887	11,463,644	9,340,127	13,020,522

RICE.

Varieties, Methods of Cultivation, etc.

The rice plant (*Oryza sativa*) is an annual grass bearing panicles of grain, each grain being enclosed in a separate husk. The original wild plant is supposed to be a native of the warmer parts of Asia, and from it has been derived a large number of cultivated varieties, the majority adapted for lowland and marshy lands, and others, known as upland or hill rice, for growth on dry land.

Of all the grain crops rice supplies food for the greatest number of the world population. By far the greater part of the enormous crop is grown in level stretches of land, which are submerged in water by the rainfall or by means of irrigation. Such crops may be broadcasted or raised from seedlings grown in nurseries and transplanted subsequently into the fields. Upland or hill rice, however, is sown broadcast on ordinary arable land and depends on rainfall for its growth.

The rice in the husk (*paddy* or *padi*) is threshed when ripe, and before consumption must be hulled, so that the husk may be removed. This process is performed on a small scale by pounding with a pestle and mortar, but is now more generally performed by machinery in a mill, and in most cases the rice, after the husk has been removed, is polished. The polishing, though it improves the appearance of the rice and is said to preserve it from deterioration, is actually harmful as it removes the bran and the germ and so renders the consumer where rice is the main article of diet liable to *beri-beri*, unless the food deficiency is made up in some other way.

A rice-mill produces besides the finished whole rice a quantity of " broken rice " which is used chiefly for brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of starch, and " rice bran " which is used for cattle food.

In certain areas (chiefly in British Guiana and Ceylon, so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned) the paddy is parboiled and then dried in the sun before the husk is removed.

World Production and Consumption.

It is not possible to estimate the total world acreage under rice, since the area in China, the largest producer, cannot be estimated even approximately.

In India, the next largest producer, on an average about 80 million acres are put under rice annually, but the difference between the maximum and minimum acreage during the last seven years has been as much as 5 million acres. There is no important area under rice in the Dominions but certain areas are utilized for rice growing under irrigation in some parts of Australia. In the Colonial Empire the area may be estimated very roughly at 2 million acres with a rising tendency. In foreign countries other than China the area fluctuates between about 52½ and 53½ million acres annually.

It is not possible to estimate the annual world production of rice more than very approximately since to all intents and purposes the whole of the rice crop in China and a very large proportion, if not the whole, of the crop in some other producing countries is consumed within the country of production.

As a very rough estimate it can be taken that the production of China is in the region of 50 million tons annually as a minimum, and that of the rest of the world between 85 and 90 million tons annually, of which India contributes between 45 and 50 million tons. The minimum world production can therefore be taken at about 135 million tons.

World exports, however, only amount on an average to about 6¼ million tons annually, of which India supplies on an average about 2¼ million tons, Indo-China rather more than 1½ million tons, and Siam rather less than 1½ million tons.

The principal importing countries are Japan, which takes from 1,150,000 to 1,850,000 tons annually, China which takes from about 650,000 to 1,250,000 tons, Malaya which takes from 700,000 to 800,000 tons, the Netherlands East Indies which take from 450,000 to 750,000 tons, Ceylon which takes about 500,000 tons, Germany, France and Holland which between them take from 700,000 to 900,000 tons and the United Kingdom which takes about 120,000 tons.

There is, of course, this distinction between the Eastern and the European consuming countries that, whereas in the former rice is the staple foodstuff and a shortage in the domestic crop must be made good by imports if famine is to be avoided, in the latter it is merely an alternative foodstuff which can be replaced by other products if prices are high or supplies short.

The price of rice in the export markets is therefore a world price, which is determined principally by the out-turn of the crops in the great producing countries in the East, and particularly in the three big exporting countries India, Indo-China, and Siam. If all the crops are large, there is generally an unwanted surplus which drives the price down and may perhaps result in smaller plantings in India in the following season. On the other hand, if there are widespread crop failures the price may go above the purchasing capacity of China and there may be widespread famine.

Fluctuations of supply in producing countries other than Eastern, and in the demands of Europe, are relatively so small that they have little effect on the price.

An added complication exists in the fact that there is constant fluctuation in the exchange value in terms of gold of the currencies of China, which are on a silver basis, and also, during recent years, in the exchanges between the gold countries (Indo-China and the big Continental consumers) the sterling group (the United Kingdom, India, the Colonial Empire, and Siam) and Japan.

Colonial Production.

The production of the Colonial Empire cannot be estimated accurately but is probably in the region of a million tons a year with an increasing tendency.

In some of the Eastern Dependencies, for instance the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Sarawak, and North Borneo, production is probably not far short of capacity; there is still a little room for increase in Ceylon, and probably room for a substantial increase in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States; but all these territories, except Sarawak and North Borneo, are importers on a large scale. In Africa the merits of rice as a staple foodstuff are being recognized to an increasing degree and the cultivation is increasing.

In Sierra Leone rice is the most important crop, and the staple food of the people. It is estimated that the annual production is very approximately 200,000 tons of cleaned rice; local requirements are now fully satisfied, and there is occasionally a small surplus for export.

In parts of Tanganyika Territory rice is a staple foodstuff; over 150,000 acres are now under rice, all local requirements are met and in 1935 net exports were 4,924 tons valued at about £67,000.

In East Africa, outside Tanganyika Territory, the only production is in Uganda and Zanzibar and in both places is unimportant.

So far as West Africa, other than Sierra Leone, is concerned, there is substantial production in certain parts of Nigeria, and a very large expansion would be possible, but there is still a net import of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons annually. In the Gold Coast production is being encouraged in the Axim District and may well expand. In the Gambia rice is cultivated for local consumption.

Other Colonies in which rice is an important crop are Fiji, where about 10,000 tons are produced annually, and British Guiana.

British Guiana is the only Dependency other than Tanganyika Territory from which there are important exports of rice. In that Colony rice is the second most important export crop, but it is much less important than sugar, the principal export, and the exports for 1935, 10,565 tons valued at over £98,000, only represent about 4½ per cent. of the total domestic exports. Exports of rice have been declining during the past few years.

RUBBER.

Varieties, methods of production, etc.

Rubber is the coagulated latex of certain trees and plants and its principal constituent, which gives it its special characteristics, is known as caoutchouc. In 1935 exports of rubber from the Colonial Empire were over twice the value of those of any other single commodity.

While numerous varieties of trees and plants belonging to different botanical species contain rubber latex, one *Hevea brasiliensis*, is of outstanding importance and the rubber produced from it, sometimes known as *Para rubber*, contains over 90 per cent. of caoutchouc of excellent quality and is the ordinary rubber of commerce.

Certain tropical African trees notably *Funtumia elastica* and various species of *Landolphia* yield rubber of good quality. Other trees, for example the *Ficus elastica* of India and Burma, *Castilloa elastica* of Central America and *Manihot Glaziovii*, which is a native of the Province of Ceara in Brazil, yield rubbers of varying quality. Rubber is also obtainable by mechanical processes (not tapping) from a number of shrubs. Of these the three most important are *guayule*, which is indigenous to northern Mexico and neighbouring parts of the United States of America, and *tau sagiz* and *kok sagiz*, which occur wild in Russia, and are also being planted in considerable areas of that country. Synthetic rubber can also be made; in spite of its high cost it is being produced in a number of countries, of which the most important are Soviet Russia, the United States of America and Germany.

The *Hevea brasiliensis* is a native of Brazil, and for many years the main source of commercial supplies of rubber was the wild trees in the Amazon valley.

When rubber first became a commercial product in the first half of the nineteenth century, supplies only amounted to about two or three thousand tons a year; the first commercial use of the substance was as an eraser, hence the name "rubber."

As its qualities became known, it was gradually taken into use for other industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of waterproof fabrics, soles for footwear, balls of various kinds, and bicycle and vehicle tyres. The process has continued ever since, and new uses for rubber are still being found; but it was the first beginnings of the motor industry, at the end of the nineteenth century, that by creating a large new demand for rubber which was obviously going to expand first gave an occasion for the large scale cultivation of rubber as a plantation crop. In 1900 the world production of rubber was about 55,000 tons of which all except about five tons was wild rubber collected from virgin forest areas in South and Central America, Africa, etc. By 1905 the world output had reached 62,145 tons, of which 4,172 tons were produced in the British Empire, chiefly in West Africa and 145 tons were plantation rubber. By 1910, over a million acres had been planted in Malaya, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies. Most of this was however still immature. In that year total production was about 77,000 tons, of which the Empire share was 11,217 tons, including 8,406 tons of plantation rubber.

In 1913 total supplies were about 115,000 tons, of which 48,187 tons were of Empire origin, including 46,919 tons of plantation rubber. The estimate of world production in 1935 is 872,722 tons of which 518,670 tons was produced in the Empire, and only about 14,000 tons, nearly all foreign, was wild rubber.

Although the plantation industry is the product of the present century only, the first attempts to grow *Hevea* as a cultivated tree in other areas besides its original home date back to 1876.

In that year seeds were first collected on behalf of the Royal Botanical Gardens and attempts were made to establish the seedlings grown from them at Kew, first in India, but without success, and then successfully in Ceylon and Singapore. Later further plants were transferred from Ceylon to Malaya and thence to the Netherlands East Indies and other foreign countries. Trials with the cultivation of Castilloa, Ceara, Funtumia, and other rubber-producing trees have been made in various parts of the world, but it is only the cultivation of *Hevea* that has given satisfactory results.

The *Hevea* is a large tree which on plantations usually attains a height of 60 to 80 feet. It is usually grown about 70 to 100 to the acre on European estates but more closely on native holdings. It requires a moist and equable climate without high winds and with a well-distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches a year and an average temperature of 70-80° F. It flourishes up to an elevation of 2,000 feet in Ceylon, but does best at or near sea level, provided that marshes and swamps are avoided.

The conditions stated above obviously limit the areas in which it can profitably be grown.

No estimate is now possible of the acreage under wild rubber in South America and other parts of the world but in view of the negligible part which wild rubber now plays in the world market the point is one of academic interest only.

The following table shows the latest estimate of the approximate world acreage under plantation rubber on the 31st of December, 1935:—

Country.	*Area* *Tappable.* '000 *Acres.*	*Area* *Not yet Tappable.* '000 *Acres.*	*Area* *Total.* '000 *Acres.*
Empire			
Malaya :—			
Straits Settlements	325	6	331
Federated Malay States	1,484	96	1,580
Unfederated Malay States	1,108	160	1,268
Total Malaya	2,917	262	3,179
Ceylon	604	25	629
India (including Burma)	228	6	234
Dependencies in Borneo :—			
North Borneo	122	5	127
Sarawak	196	20	216
Brunei and Labuan	15	1	16
Total Dependencies in Borneo ...	333	26	359
Other	30	—	30
Total Empire	4,112	319	**4,431**

Country.	*Area* *Tappable* '000 *Acres.*	 *Not yet Tappable* '000 *Acres.*	 *Total* '000 *Acres.*
Foreign Countries			
Netherlands East Indies :—			
Java	545	45	590
The rest	2,559	150	2,709
Total Netherlands East Indies ...	3,104	195	3,299
French Indo-China	221	90	311
Siam	216	34	250
Other foreign countries	48	57	105
Total Foreign Countries	3,589	376	3,965
GRAND TOTAL	7,701	695	8,396

(The division of "other countries" between Empire and foreign is necessarily somewhat conjectural as also are the figures for native rubber in the Netherlands East Indies and Siam).

It would be going beyond the scope of this memorandum to give any elaborate account of the cultivation and management of rubber estates but a brief account of the processes employed in preparing rubber for the market is necessary to render comprehensible the various trade terms employed.

The latex is obtained by "tapping," that is making an incision in the bark of the stem of the tree, cutting away a thin shaving, and collecting the latex, as it flows, in a small cup. Considerable study has been devoted to the technique of tapping, and the practice regarding the shape of the incision and the frequency of tapping varies on different estates.

In most areas the tree is ready for tapping when about five years old, though some variations occur, but quantity and quality of latex do not rise to their maximum until some years later. On most well-organized estates regular tapping is not commenced until the sixth year. It is not yet certain what the maximum life of the rubber tree under plantation conditions is; some trees have been tapped for over thirty years but as time goes on it becomes increasingly difficult to find suitable bark, since the tapping involves the removal of a panel of bark and its even renewal becomes more difficult each time that it is removed.

The actual yield of trees varies widely, but the following table shows what is regarded by the best authorities as the good average yield in pounds of dry rubber per acre per annum of plantations in favourable circumstances:—

Year.	*lb.*	*Year.*	*lb.*
5th	180	8th	350
6th	250	9th	400
7th	300	10th and following ...	450

The whole practice of the industry has, however, recently been revolutionized by adopting the practice of bud-grafting as a method of propagation and the planting of selected seeds. It is estimated that in bud-grafted areas a yield of 1,000 to 1,200 lb. of dry rubber per acre per annum can be attained, and even yields up to 2,000 lb. per acre per annum are said to be possible.

The following table shows the areas under bud-grafted rubber on the 31st of December, 1935.

	Total Area.	*Bud-grafted area.* *Tappable.*	 *Not yet Tappable.*	 *Total*
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Malaya	3,179,000	87,898	112,111	200,009
Netherlands East Indies ...	3,299,000	?	?	353,000 (*a*)
French Indo-China	311,000	?	?	108,000
Other	1,577,000	?	?	12,000 (*b*)
	8,366,000			

(*a*) Ist July, 1934.

(*b*) Ceylon, India, Burma, British North Borneo and Sarawak. Areas in other countries not known.

The method of preparation of latex for the market varies according to the nature of the commodity which it is desired to produce. The first stage is to collect the latex in pails, transport it to the factory, strain it, and bulk it in tanks.

Usually the first step is to coagulate it and in this event the latex is run into shallow tanks and a small quantity of acetic, formic, or other acid is added to the mixture. The wet rubber so coagulated is then squeezed between rollers into strips.

The rubber in this stage can be converted either into sheet or into crepe. Sheet is either air dried or smoked, the latter being the more usual process. In this event after being hung out to dry for a little it is placed in a smoke-house and smoked for a period which may be as little as five days or as much as fifteen but is usually about ten. No elaborate machinery is required for the preparation of **smoked sheet.**

In the preparation of **crepe** rubber the wet rubber is passed through heavy power driven machinery and then dried, either naturally in the air in sheds, or artificially in hot air or vacuum driers.

For certain purposes now the latex is not coagulated at all but is bulked for export as a liquid, either in its natural state or after a certain amount of concentration. Ordinary latex contains on the average about 35 per cent. of rubber by weight. A normal degree of concentration of latex for shipment is about 60 per cent. of rubber. With further concentration the latex tends to become a paste, as in the case of revertex, a special product containing 70 to 75 per cent. of rubber.

The area under plantation rubber is set out in the table above, but not all the tappable area is being tapped at the present time. No complete statistics are available, but it is estimated that at the end of September, 1936, the following areas were out of tapping.

(*a*) Malaya, on estates of 100 acres and upwards:—475,000 acres or 25·8 per cent. of the tappable area at the end of 1935.

(*b*) Netherlands East Indies, on estates of 100 acres and upwards:—438,000 acres or 33·6 per cent. of tappable area.

(*c*) Malaya, on smallholdings in the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Johore and Kedah, 32·8 per cent. of the tappable area.

World production and consumption.

The early history of rubber production has been given above. The growth of the motor industry was responsible for the rapid expansion of the areas of planted rubber, but owing to the period of five or six years required for rubber trees to reach maturity, production failed to keep pace with the growing demand for rubber, and in 1910 prices rose as high as 12s. 9d. per lb.

These high prices stimulated further planting, and by 1920 the area under "plantation" rubber had reached more than 4 million acres, with the result that now production far exceeded demand, and the price of rubber fell as low as 7½d. per lb. in June, 1921.

The low prices ruling in 1920 and 1921 led to the introduction of the "Stevenson Rubber Restriction Scheme", which came into force on the 1st November, 1922. Under this scheme, which applied to Ceylon, the Malay States and the Straits Settlements, rubber exports were restricted by a graduated scale of export duties which varied automatically according to the price of rubber. A fixed percentage of standard production could be exported at the minimum rate of duty: this percentage was reduced if the price of rubber fell below 1s. 3d. per lb., and increased if the price rose above that level. An advisory committee in London co-ordinated the working of the scheme in the different colonies, and advised the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to alterations in the rate of minimum duty under the scheme.

The Stevenson scheme was open to several severe disadvantages. In the first place, it applied only to British rubber producers. As a result, Dutch producers in the Netherlands East Indies were free to increase their production at the expense of the British producers, who were submitting to restriction. In the second place, the scheme was too rigid and export quotas could not be varied sufficiently rapidly to prevent prices soaring. This rendered the scheme particularly repugnant to the United States of America who, as the principal consumers, considered they were being unfairly treated by a monopoly designed in their opinion to exploit the consumers in favour of the producers.

For these and other reasons His Majesty's Government decided to terminate the scheme on the 1st November, 1928.

In 1929, largely increased supplies of rubber were available, but although no restriction at all was in force, the price was maintained at a reasonable level owing to the marked expansion of demand, particularly in the United States of America. During 1930 and 1931, however, the world economic crisis produced an enormous reduction in demand, and the price of rubber fell as low as 1⅝ per lb. in June, 1932. The uneconomic prices naturally revived the question of control of output, and after protracted negotiations an Agreement embodying a regulation scheme embracing this time all the more important rubber producing territories in the world was successfully concluded. On the 7th May, 1934, the Governments of the United Kingdom (on behalf of Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, the State of North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak), France (for French Indo-China), India (for India and Burma), the Netherlands (for the Netherlands Indies), signed the Agreement. The Government of Siam signed also subject to ratification by the People's Assembly, which has now been given.

The main objects of the scheme are "to regulate the production and export of rubber in and from the producing countries with the object of reducing existing world stocks to a normal figure and adjusting in an orderly manner supply to demand and maintaining a fair and equitable price level which will be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers". The Agreement came into force on the 1st June, 1934, and will continue till the end of 1938. The International Rubber Regulation Committee mentioned below has the duty of making a recommendation to the contracting Governments not less than nine months before the end of 1938 as to the continuation or otherwise of the scheme; the recommendation can be accepted or rejected by the contracting Governments, and any Government which is unwilling to continue in a scheme of regulation is released from any obligations under the present scheme from the end of 1938.

Each signatory producing country is allotted an annual basic quota as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States and Brunei.	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 504,000	538,000	569,000	589,000	602,000
Netherlands Indies	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 352,000	400,000	500,000	520,000	540,000
Ceylon	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 77,500	79,000	80,000	81,000	82,500
India	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 6,850	12,500	12,500	12,500	13,000
Burma	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 5,150	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,250
State of North Borneo ...	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 12,000	13,000	14,000	15,500	16,500
Sarawak	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 24,000	28,000	30,000	31,500	32,000
Siam	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 15,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

The percentage of these basis quotas which may be exported is fixed from time to time by the International Rubber Regulation Committee, the body set up to run the scheme. In the case of Siam, these percentages were to be not less than 50 per cent. for 1934, 75 per cent. for 1935, 85 per cent. for 1936, 90 per cent. for 1937, and 100 per cent. for 1938. Special provision is made for French Indo-China, according to which part of exports in excess of 30,000 tons a year is forfeited to the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

The International Rubber Regulation Committee is composed as follows:—

	Members.
Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Brunei	4
Netherlands Indies	3
Ceylon	2
India, including Burma	1
French Indo-China	1
State of North Borneo	1
Sarawak	1
Siam	1

Each delegation possesses a number of votes on the basis of one vote for every complete 1,000 tons of its basic quota for the time being.

There is also a clause under which three manufacturers' representatives, one of whom represents American rubber manufacturers, have been nominated to advise the Committee on matters affecting consumers' interests.

In addition to regulating periodically at such intervals as may seem desirable the percentage of the annual quota which may be exported during any given period of a year, the Committee has the duty of supervising the general working of the scheme, and seeing that its provisions are duly carried out.

Apart from the regulation of exports the main provisions under the scheme are:—

(1) The prohibition of new planting, and the limitation of the amount of re-planting permitted.

(2) The prohibition of the exportation of rubber seed or any part of the rubber plant which might be used for propagation.

(3) The control of the amount of stocks that may be held within signatory producing countries (Singapore and Penang are considered as being outside the regulated areas).

(4) The control of imports and exports by means of certificates of origin.

The scheme also contemplates the possibility of forming an International Rubber Research Board to plan schemes for research and propaganda with funds provided by a uniform cess levied on the net exports of the producing signatory countries other than Sarawak and Siam.

In this connection three national research institutes have been or are being formed in the United Kingdom, Holland and France respectively. The Controlling Boards of these three national research organisations will meet together to form an International Research Board to ensure co-operation between the three institutions.

It will be seen that the present scheme differs in many important respects from the Stevenson scheme.

In the first place, it covers almost the entire producing area of the world, and has the consent of all the Governments involved. It must not, however, be forgotten that the areas outside the scheme, even if negligible at the moment, have a considerable potential production, especially the wild rubber areas in the Amazon Valley and Africa, and the Firestone plantations in Liberia, while the use of reclaimed and synthetic rubbers and substitutes may also assume considerable proportions if the price of crude rubber is very high.

In the second place, the scheme does not aim at attaining any fixed price for rubber; its ultimate objective is that efficient producers should obtain a reasonably remunerative price for their product, and that this price should be as stable as possible. But no machinery for fixing or holding any particular price exists under the scheme. The objective is to be attained simply by adjusting supply to demand and by liquidating the excessive stocks which overhang the market.

Thirdly, in the role of the International Rubber Regulation Committee there is an important difference between the Stevenson and the present scheme. Under the Stevenson scheme the Advisory Committee advised the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to alterations of duties, etc.; this proved a somewhat cumbersome procedure and involved considerable delay. Under the present scheme, the members of the Committee are plenipotentiaries and are able to vary export quotas at a moment's notice; this should be an important factor in smoothing out excessive price movements.

The Agreement carries out the spirit of the resolution passed by the production and marketing sub-commission of the World Economic Conference, that regulation schemes should "be fair to all parties, both producers and consumers, should be designed to secure and maintain a remunerative price level, should not aim at discriminating against a particular country, and should as far as possible be worked with the willing co-operation of consuming interests in importing countries, who are equally concerned with producers in the maintenance of regular supplies at fair and stable prices".

The following table shows the consumption of rubber in various countries during recent years:—

World Consumption of Crude Rubber.

(Thousands of Tons.)

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
United States of America ...	467	376	355	337	412	465	492
United Kingdom	72	75	77	78	80	110	99
Japan	34	33	44	56	67	70	58
Germany	49	46	39	45	54	59	63
France	62	71	48	42	63	50	52
U.S.S.R.	13	17	31	30	31	47	38
Canada	36	29	25	21	19	28	27
Other Countries	72	67	64	83	99	115	114
Total	805	714	685	692	825	944	943

In view of the vast preponderance of the United States of America as a consuming country, it was definitely laid down in the agreement that one member of the panel representing consumers' interests should be a representative of American rubber manufacturers. Accordingly, the Rubber Manufacturers' Association of New York were asked to nominate a member; while the other two members were appointed by the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain and the Reichsverband der Deutschen Kautschukindustrie of Berlin respectively. This panel attends meetings of the Regulation Committee when matters affecting consumers' interests are being discussed.

The Regulation Committee fixed the percentage of the basic quotas which it was permissible to export during 1934 at 100 per cent. for June and July, 90 per cent. for August and September, 80 per cent. for October and November, and 70 per cent. for December.

This very moderate reduction, amounting over the whole remaining seven months of 1934 to a cut of about 13 per cent., gave time for the signatory producing countries to arrange and adjust the necessary machinery for working the scheme before any appreciable measure of restriction was introduced.

For 1935 the percentage of restriction was fixed at 25 per cent. for the first quarter, 30 per cent. for the second quarter, 35 per cent. for the third quarter and 40 per cent. for the last three months. During 1936 the percentage of restriction was fixed at 40 per cent. for the first six months and 35 per cent. for the remainder of the year.

From June, 1932 to June, 1933, prices remained below 3d. per lb. then a gradual improvement took place due in part to increasing consumption but mainly to rumours of the probable introduction of a new scheme of regulation, and prices rose to 4d. at the end of 1933, and to 6d. by the end of April, 1934, when the introduction of regulation was accepted as certain. From the introduction of the scheme until the end of October 1936, the price was fairly steady, varying between 5½d. and 8d. with an average for the whole period of about 6½d. In the last two months of 1936, however, there was a strong upward movement which at one time brought the price to over 11d., the highest since 1929. These prices are, of course, in sterling values.

Full statistics of rubber production, consumption, stocks, etc., are published by the International Rubber Regulations Committee in a monthly bulletin, copies of which may be obtained from Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Limited, price 1s. a copy.

The following table gives the export of rubber in 1925 and the last five years from (*a*) countries now parties to the regulation scheme, (*b*) other countries.

(*a*)

Year.	Malaya including Brunei and Labuan.*	Ceylon.†	India and Burma.†	North Borneo.	Sarawak	Netherlands East Indies.	Siam.‡	French Indo-China.	Total.
1925 ...	210,000	45,700	11,000	5,400	9,100	189,000	4,600	7,400	482,200
1931 ...	423,000	62,300	9,600	6,200	10,400	257,000	3,600	11,000	783,100
1932 ...	406,000	49,300	4,100	5,400	7,100	211,000	3,000	13,500	699,400
1933 ...	445,800	63,800	4,800	7,800	11,100	282,300	7,000	17,300	839,900
1934 ...	467,400	79,100	12,800	11,100	17,700	379,400	17,700	19,600	1,004,800
1935 ...	417,000	54,300	14,000	8,900	19,500	282,900	28,300	28,700	853,600

* Ocean Shipments less foreign imports plus exports from Brunei.
† Exports of domestic produce.
‡ Imports into Malaya from Siam up to June, 1935; thereafter exports from Siam.

(*b*)

Year.	Philippines and Oceania.	Africa.	South America.	Mexican Guayule.	Total.
1925	700	7,800	30,200	4,000	42,700
1931	900	3,500	12,200	—	16,600
1932	800	2,000	6,500	—	9,300
1933	1,200	2,300	10,100	—	13,600
1934	1,400	3,500	9,100	400	14,400
1935	1,500	5,000	12,200	500	19,200

The figures of absorption of crude rubber have been given above. Consumption of reclaimed rubber in the United States of America has been:—

Year.	*Tons.*	*Year.*	*Tons.*
1929	217,000	1933	85,000
1930	153,500	1934	100,600
1931	123,000	1935	117,500
1932	77,500		

Figures for the United Kingdom have become available since the beginning of 1935: during that year 7,737 tons of reclaimed rubber were consumed. Figures for other countries are not available.

Estimated stocks of crude rubber outside regulated areas on the last day of each year have been as follows:—

Year.	*Tons.*	*Year.*	*Tons.*
1929	331,000	1933	619,000
1930	456,000	1934	729,000§
1931	592,000	1935	634,000§
1932	593,000		

§ Including stocks in the hands of United Kingdom manufacturers, not available before 1934.

In addition to the above stocks, there were, 77,000 tons held within regulated areas at the end of 1935.

Colonial Production.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned rubber is the principal domestic export of most of the Dependencies in Malaya. In the Federated Malay States in 1935 domestic exports were valued at £10,250,312 or about 48 per cent. of all domestic exports. In the Straits Settlements rubber is the most important primary product, but for the reasons stated in the memorandum|| on that Colony in Part I, it is difficult to assess its exact relation to other domestic products.

In Johore rubber represented about 65 per cent. in Kedah about 72 per cent., in Kelantan about 75 per cent., and in Trengganu a little under 23 per cent. of all domestic exports.

In the Dependencies in Borneo rubber is of less importance but in 1935 represented 36 per cent. of all domestic exports. In Ceylon it represented about 16 per cent. of all domestic exports.

Elsewhere in the Colonial Empire rubber is a product of minor importance only. The rise in price since 1933 brought about a resumption of exports on a small scale from Kenya and Uganda and Nyasaland and there has been an increase in exports from the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Exports from Tanganyika Territory, Trinidad and Fiji remained negligible.

Table XXVIII¶ shows all exports of rubber from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935. The final figures showing assumed domestic exports, that is total exports less imports, are necessarily an approximation, since there is a large *entrepôt* trade in rubber in the Straits Settlements and it is difficult to obtain an actual figure for the domestic exports of Malaya. The figures of quantity are actual exports less actual imports; the figures of value are calculated on the assumption that the average value per ton of domestic exports of rubber from Malaya was the same as the average value of total exports.

|| *See* page 195. ¶ *See* page 578.

The value of all domestic exports of rubber from the Colonial Empire was about £45 million in 1929, £27 million in 1930, and under £9 million in 1932, a greater proportional drop than that experienced in the case of any other Colonial product of major importance. The value rose again in 1933 to about £13 million and reached £28 million in 1934, but in 1935 fell to under £26 million owing to the fall in production.

SPICES AND CONDIMENTS.

Under the name "spices" are included certain aromatic or pungent vegetable products of such diverse origin as fruit seeds, flower buds, bark and underground stems or rhizomes, and there is some doubt whether certain products should be included under this head or not. For instance areca nuts (betel nuts) are sometimes classed as spices and sometimes not; in the present volume they have been included under the head of "Miscellaneous". Spices are for the most part grown within the tropics, and some varieties are grown almost exclusively in certain limited areas.

Most spices are used as food flavourings, either in their crude state or after grinding. In some cases they are used, either additionally or exclusively, for the manufacture of flavouring essences. Spices and flavouring essences are also put to other uses besides food flavouring, for instance medicinally.

"Condiments" is a convenient term to apply to a small group of products, which are not usually classed as spices but are used as food flavourings and "curry stuffs".

Nearly all spices are produced in the Colonial Empire, but the production in some cases is very small. Exports during the years 1932 to 1935 are set out in Table XXIX.* As no individual spice is of outstanding importance, they can most conveniently be arranged in alphabetical order.

Cardamoms are the fruit of the *Elettaria Cardamomum.* Some account of this spice will be found in Section V.A. 1† of the memorandum on Ceylon. It is a powerful aromatic and is used as an ingredient in curry powder, for flavouring cakes, Bologna sausages, liqueurs, etc., and, in medicine, as a deadener of tastes.

The principal sources of supply are India and Ceylon, the area under this crop in the latter being about 6,000 acres. There is a small production in Malaya (where 54 acres are under this crop) and in Tanganyika Territory.

No estimate of total production is available.

Exports from Ceylon during recent years have averaged over 140 tons a year, the value in 1935 being more than £25,000. Exports from the rest of the Colonial Empire are insignificant.

There is a large *entrepôt* trade in cardamoms and other spices in Malaya. In some cases the domestic exports form a small part of the whole, but in most cases the whole trade is a re-export one.

Cinnamon is the dried bark of shoots of the cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*) which is grown in Ceylon, South India, and the Seychelles. Some account of its preparation will be found in Section V.A. 1‡ of the memorandum on Ceylon. The bark is used as a food flavouring and also for the extraction of an essential oil (see the notice of Cinnamon Bark Oil under the heading of Essential Oils).§

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned Ceylon is the chief source of supply. Exports in 1928 amounted to 1,735 tons of quills and 550 tons of chips valued together at about £375,000. By 1935 exports had increased to nearly 1,950 tons of quills and just over 375 tons of chips, but the total value had dropped to below £115,000. Exports from the Seychelles are valued at less than £500 a year. A small amount is now being exported from Grenada (nearly 5 tons valued at £1,212 in 1935).

Chillies, Capsicums or **Red Peppers,** are sometimes classed as a spice and sometimes as a condiment. There are three important species, which are cultivated in many of the warmer regions of the world and have a more extended area than any other spice. They are the fruit of a plant which is usually grown as an annual but can be grown continuously for two or three years. A very large proportion of the crop is used locally in a fresh state as a food flavouring, but substantial quantities are exported, usually as whole dried chillies to be ground in the importing country.

The principal source of commercial supplies is India, and chillies represent about half the total exports of Indian spices. The great bulk of the export goes to Ceylon.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned the principal countries of production are the East African Dependencies, Sierra Leone, Ceylon (which is also a producer, as well as a large importer from India), and certain Unfederated Malay States.

The value of exports from the Colonial Empire is relatively inconsiderable.

Cloves are dried unexpanded flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata,* plucked when they assume a bright pink or scarlet colour and generally dried in the sun with or without scalding. The tree is a native of the Moluccas (Netherlands East Indies) but has long been established in Zanzibar and Madagascar. Clove stems are the small stalks to which the buds are attached.

The tree begins to bear in the eighth or ninth year and reaches full production between the 15th and 20th year, then yielding from 3 to 8 lb. of dried cloves annually.

The original use of cloves was as a food flavouring, both in the unground and ground form, and this use is still important particularly in the East. During the last twenty years a practice has grown up in parts of Java of mixing shredded cloves with tobacco in the manufacture of two native forms of cigarette, the *kretek strootje,* with a leaf wrapper, and the *kretek cigarette* with paper wrapper, and large quantities of cloves are now imported into the Netherlands East Indies for this purpose. Cloves are also used in the East for other purposes, for instance chewing with betel nut. The principal use of cloves to-day, however, in Europe and America is for the distillation of clove oil, which is used to some extent in that form and also for the manufacture of eugenol and (eventually) vanillin, an important flavouring substance. Clove stems are used exclusively for distillation. During recent years there has been an increasing manufacture of synthetic vanillin and this competition has exercised a very prejudicial effect on the price of cloves.

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* *See* page 579. † *See* page 167. ‡ *See* page 166. § *See* page 487.

The most important source of supply of cloves is Zanzibar. There are about 3½ million clove trees in the Protectorate covering 16,000 acres in Zanzibar and 32,000 acres in Pemba, and the annual production during the last few years has varied between 9,000 and 13,500 tons.

The value of the exports of cloves and clove stems from Zanzibar in 1930 was nearly £750,000. By 1935, it had dropped to a little over £510,000, about 78 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Protectorate.

The second most important source of supply is Madagascar. It is estimated that there are altogether about 5 million trees in the island, but for various reasons the exports are much less than those of Zanzibar.

There are also small areas under cloves in Ceylon, Malaya (about 342 acres in 1935), Seychelles, and the Netherlands East Indies. These Eastern cloves are superior in quality to the remainder but their quantity is very small.

Cubebs are the fruit of several species of pepper (*Piper*) of which the most important is *Piper cubeba* a native of the Netherlands East Indies. They are used for certain medicinal purposes and for the production of a volatile oil.

There appears to be a small production in Malaya, but the trade, which is in any case very small, appears to be principally an *entrepôt* one.

Cumin (*Cuminum Cyminum*) is an annual herbaceous plant cultivated in India and the Mediterranean region. It bears a small ovoid seed rather like a caraway seed with a strong aromatic smell and a warm bitterish taste. It is used as a condiment, and also medicinally in veterinary practice.

The principal exporting countries outside the Colonial Empire are India and Sicily.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned the only exporters are Cyprus, which exported 977 tons valued at £32,084, and Malta, which exported 267 tons valued at £11,342 in 1935.

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is a herbaceous perennial plant, originally a native of tropical Asia, but now cultivated in many tropical countries. The underground tuberous stems (rhizomes) are the ginger of commerce. They are called " hands " and are exported in two forms, peeled and unpeeled. The plant requires an equable hot and moist climate, a shaded situation and a rich soil and thrives up to an elevation of 3,500 feet in Ceylon. The average return in dry ginger is about 1,250 lb. per acre, but in favourable circumstances the yield may be as high as 2,000 to 2,500 lb.

Ginger is principally used in preserves and confectionery and also has certain medicinal uses. The ginger produced in the Colonial Empire is all exported in dry form. There is some export of ginger preserved in syrup from Hong Kong, as well as China, but this, although it is prepared for the market in the Colony, is manufactured from imported roots.

China is the largest exporter, and after that India.

In the Colonial Empire the most important producer is Jamaica, whose ginger is of the highest quality. Exports, which in 1932 were a little over 740 tons valued at about £35,000, increased in 1935 to a little over 1,285 tons valued at £70,000.

Sierra Leone is also a substantial producer. Exports in 1932 were about 1,450 tons valued at about £25,000; in 1935 the quantity increased to about 1,520 tons, and the value to just over £36,900.

There are small exports from the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and endeavours are now being made to develop this trade.

There are also very small exports of ginger from Ceylon, Mauritius, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the Windwards.

There are about 700 acres under ginger in Malaya, but the whole crop appears to be consumed locally and on balance Malaya is an importer of this product. There is also a small production for local use in Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

Nutmegs and **mace** are both products of the nutmeg tree (*Myristica fragans*), originally a native of the Netherlands East Indies which has been introduced in Malaya and Grenada. The nutmeg is the hard brown oval kernel of the fruit and the mace is a lace-like covering surrounding the shell. The whole is encased in the flesh of the fruit, which bursts open when it reaches maturity.

The mace is first removed, flattened and dried in the sun, a process usually taking about ten to fourteen days. It is graded according to colour, the pale commanding the higher and the reddish a lower price.

The seed is then dried and cracked and the nutmeg removed. Nutmegs are valued by size, the three common grades averaging 65, 85, and 110 nutmegs to the pound, and a low grade of " cracked and wormy nuts."

The nutmeg contains a fixed fat, the " nutmeg butter " of commerce, which is removed by pressure. Both nutmegs and mace also yield an essential oil.

Both commodities are used principally as flavouring agents; nutmeg butter is used medicinally as a base for ointments, and oil of nutmegs and mace is used in perfumery and for flavouring liqueurs.

In 1935 nutmegs and mace became the most important export of Grenada, the value of exports exceeding that of cocoa for the first time. About 1,471 tons of nutmegs and 256 tons of mace were exported valued together at just over £97,600, about 44 per cent. of the total domestic exports of the Colony.

The other principal source of nutmegs and mace is the Netherlands East Indies, whose products command a rather higher price than those of Grenada.

Exports from the Netherlands East Indies are on an average about 3,000 to 4,000 tons of cultivated and 60 to 70 tons of wild nutmegs and between 650 and 750 tons of mace annually.

There are also small domestic exports from Malaya, where there were 102 acres under this tree in 1935, but the bulk of the trade is an *entrepôt* one.

There is a very small export trade from the Seychelles, Trinidad, and the other Windward Islands.

Pepper, the most important of the spices, is derived from a creeping vine (*Piper nigrum*) which is a native of the moist low-country forests of Ceylon and South India and has also been introduced into Malaya, Siam, the Netherlands East Indies, and Borneo.

Both " black " and " white " pepper are obtained from the same plant. The berries or pepper-corns are picked when they take on a reddish colour and dried in the sun. If ground with the outer covering left on they yield black pepper, but if the covering is removed by maceration in water the ground product is white pepper.

The pepper-vine requires moist heat with shade and artificial or natural support, that is, trellises or parent trees. It thrives up to an elevation of 1,500 feet. The vine begins to bear in the third year and comes to maturity in the sixth or seventh. It yields two crops a year, but only about one large crop in four. The average yield per acre is about 2,000 or 3,000 lb. a year.

The most important producer is the Netherlands East Indies which exports about 20,000 to 35,000 tons a year. India exports from 4,000 to 10,000 tons a year.

The only large exporter in the Colonial Empire is Sarawak where pepper is the second most important export crop, and the acreage in 1935 was estimated at 4,000 acres. Exports in 1932 were about 4,230 tons, valued at a little below £166,000. In 1935, the quantity had dropped to a little over 1,700 tons, and the value to a little under £74,000, about 3 per cent. of all domestic exports.

There are small exports of pepper from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone (under £700 in 1935), Ceylon (£3,000 in 1934 and £300 in 1935 as against £30,000 in 1929), North Borneo, and the Bahamas.

There are about 47 acres under pepper in Malaya, but the very large trade in pepper is entirely an *entrepôt* one.

Pimento or **Allspice** is the dried unripe berry of *Pimenta officinalis*, a West Indian tree, which grows up to an elevation of 3,000 feet in Jamaica, but has not been grown commercially in any other country. Flowering commences in about the 7th to 10th year, and the tree comes to maturity at the 18th to 20th year. The tree grows both under plantation conditions and wild.

The yield varies a good deal but may reach an annual crop of a hundredweight of dried berries from each tree.

The berries have a taste resembling a mixture of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg and are used both as a ground spice and as a source of pimento oil (see under Essential Oils*).

The pimento industry in Jamaica was seriously upset in 1935 by the spread of a " Rust " disease which had made its appearance the previous year in one of the principal pimento districts in the Island. While every effort is being made to overcome the continuance of the disease and its development in other areas, the pest has taken such a hold that many of the trees may never recover. During 1935 production was reduced to as low as 10,000 bags. It is not to be wondered at that the price of pimento advanced gradually from the equivalent of 20s. per cwt. c.i.f. European terminal ports in March, 1935, up to 75s. per cwt. c.i.f. at the end of the year. The total crop reaped in 1935 is reported to be under 20,000 bags although the total exports up to the end of the year amounted to about 56,000 bags. The balance of the exports was made up by stocks carried over from the 1934 crop which were held in the Island. The total exports during 1934 amounted to 82,000 bags. Of the 1935 exports over 25,000 bags were shipped to the United States of America and another 25,000 bags to European ports.

The London spot price which stood at 2d. per lb. during the early months of the year advanced by degrees and has now reached 8d. per lb. The stocks of pimento in London Public Warehouses are the lowest recorded for some considerable time but as the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom is comparatively small (about 5,000 bags annually) the general situation is not affected thereby.

Exports from Jamaica are mostly to foreign countries. The amount varies from about 3,500 to 5,000 tons annually. In 1932, a little under 3,700 tons were exported valued at £62,000. In 1935, the quantity remained more or less the same, but the value had increased to a little over £80,000, slightly over 2 per cent. of the total domestic exports in that year.

Vanilla is now of little importance in the Colonial Empire. There was at one time considerable cultivation, but the trade was almost completely destroyed by the competition of foreign countries, chiefly Madagascar and French dependencies in the Pacific, and by the rise of synthetic vanillin.

There is still a small production in the Seychelles; about 10 acres are under the crop in the island of Praslin and about 2 cwt. valued at £58 were exported in 1935. There is also some production in Dominica, rather less than a ton valued at £395 having been exported in 1932, but exports in 1935 were practically nil.

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* *See* page 487.

Summary.

To sum up, cloves are the principal export of Zanzibar and represent a larger value than any other spice; nutmegs and mace are the principal export of Grenada; pepper is an important export of Sarawak; cinnamon and cardamoms are exports of substantial value to Ceylon, and pimento and ginger exports of substantial value to Jamaica. Other spices are relatively unimportant.

It will be seen that in the last four years the aggregate value of the exports of spices and condiments from the Colonial Empire has increased from a little over £1 million in 1932 to well over £1½ million in 1935.

SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS.

Varieties, Methods of Production, etc.

For ordinary purposes, "sugar" means sucrose, one of a large group of substances known to the chemist as sugars and including also glucose, fructose, etc., and valued for their sweetening and nutritive properties. Sucrose is by far the most important of the group commercially. It can be extracted from a number of plants (for example the maple tree, several varieties of palm and sorghum) but the great bulk of the world's sugar is obtained from the sugar-cane and the sugar-beet. The former grows in tropical and sub-tropical climates and the latter in temperate climates. The whole of the Colonial production for export is from the sugar-cane. Small quantities of palm sugar are produced for local consumption in certain Dependencies.

Refined white sugar is almost pure sucrose (about 99·8 per cent. sucrose). "Unrefined" sugar contains more or less of impurities. The degree of purity is measured for commercial purposes in degrees of "polarization" (which measure the effect of the sugar crystal on a ray of polarized light). Absolutely pure sugar polarizes at 100°. White sugars of high purity can be produced by a direct process from cane and beet juices but it is usual, particularly with cane sugar, for "raw" dark sugar to be produced directly and for further refining processes to be carried out separately. These further refining processes are most cheaply done in large establishments and are mainly concentrated in the large consuming countries. The standard polarization of raw sugar is about 96° and most British West Indian (and Cuban) sugar is of that quality; but "raw" sugar polarizing up to nearly 99° is produced, notably in Mauritius. That Colony formerly produced white sugar polarizing even above 99°, which was sold for direct consumption; but since the adjustment of the United Kingdom sugar duties in 1928 a larger preference has been earned on sugar below 99° and Mauritius no longer exports any considerable quantity of sugar suitable for direct consumption. There is a small demand for special types of unrefined sugars (e.g. Demerara crystals and muscovado or brown sugar) for direct consumption and a few Colonial producers, notably in Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, concentrate on such sugars.

The sugar-cane, a species of grass, grows very widely in tropical and sub-tropical areas where a certain minimum rainfall is obtainable. There are many varieties, suited to different climatic conditions, and the method of cultivation also varies with climatic conditions. Where rainfall is plentiful it is possible to grow canes for a number of years from one root stock (a practice known as ratooning); elsewhere the cane is replanted each year. The yield is very largely dependent on water-supply; in average West Indian conditions anything over 30 tons of cane to an acre is reckoned a good crop, but with irrigation in Hawaii over 100 tons per acre have been obtained.

The manufacture of sugar from the cane stalks consists essentially in the extraction of the sucrose and the removal of various organic and inorganic impurities. The average sucrose content of canes is about 13 per cent., though they vary widely; the sucrose is contained in the juice which is extracted by crushing the cane. After various impurities have been taken out, the juice is boiled until sufficient of the water has evaporated and the sucrose crystallizes and is separated out. The processes are simple in principle and can be carried out in primitive fashion with a hand-mill and an open pan; but cheap and efficient modern production involves the use of complicated machinery:—crushing mills with their auxiliary knives, shredders, etc.; multiple effect evaporators; vacuum pans, etc., and delicate chemical processes. It therefore demands considerable industrial and chemical skill; and, if full advantage is to be taken of mechanical aids and mass-production methods, factories of some size are required. The largest sugar factories in the world, in Cuba, can produce over 100,000 tons of sugar per annum; but a high degree of efficiency can be obtained from smaller units, down to about 5,000 tons capacity. The largest factory in the British Empire, the Ste. Madeleine factory in Trinidad, has a capacity of over 50,000 tons. An efficient factory extracts as sugar something like 90 per cent. of the sucrose in the cane and, with canes rich in sucrose, can make a ton of sugar out of 7-7½ tons of canes; a further percentage of sugar is obtained in the molasses and the percentage lost is small. A number of by-products are or can be produced, and the most important of these are mentioned below.

World Production.

World production in recent years has varied between about 24,000,000 and 28,500,000 long tons per annum. In the year ending 30th September, 1936, it was estimated at 26,523,000 tons, made up of 17,266,000 tons of cane sugar and 9,257,000 tons of beet sugar. The production of the Colonial Empire in that period was put at 898,000 tons, or about 5·2 per cent. of world production.

Colonial Production.

The sugar-cane is grown very widely in the Colonial Empire, and sugar of a primitive kind is manufactured for local use in many Dependencies, but the production of the higher grades of sugar which enter into world trade is confined to (*a*) certain Colonies of the West Indian group, (*b*) Mauritius, (*c*) Fiji, and (*d*) East Africa. The Colonies which have a long-established export trade are Barbados, British Guiana, Fiji, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Mauritius, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. Kenya and Uganda, which for a number of years have produced sugar for consumption within their own borders and in Tanganyika Territory, have exported substantial quantities of sugar overseas only since 1933. One or two smaller West Indian Colonies, for example Grenada and British Honduras, produce factory sugar but for local consumption only.

The exports from the Colonial Empire averaged between 600,000 and 650,000 tons per annum up to 1932, but during the last four years the average has increased to over 750,000 tons per annum. In 1935 more than 820,000 tons were exported.

The largest Colonial producers are Mauritius, whose exports on the average represent about one-third of the whole; British Guiana, representing a little more than one-sixth; Fiji and Trinidad, each a little less than one-sixth; and Barbados, whose sugar exports have been about one-tenth of the whole but which also produces large quantities of a special type of molasses. The industry is of varying importance to the different territories; Mauritius, Barbados, Antigua, and St. Kitts are almost wholly dependent on it; in British Guiana and Fiji it is the greatest export industry and almost as important to the economic life of the Colony as it is in the Colonies of the first group; in Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Jamaica it is of considerable actual and great potential importance; only in Kenya and Uganda may it be regarded as a minor industry.

The organization of production in all cases centres round the factory, but varies considerably in the different dependencies. The greater part of the Colonial output comes from factories manufacturing anything from 5,000 tons to 40,000 tons per annum, but there are many smaller establishments. The largest factories (of, say, 20,000 tons capacity and upwards) are to be found in southern Trinidad, Fiji, St. Kitts, and Antigua; most of the factories in Mauritius, British Guiana, and northern Trinidad are intermediate in size (of 5,000-10,000 tons capacity); in Jamaica and Barbados, although there are some factories of intermediate size, smaller factories are the rule. The supply of canes to the factories may be organized in several different ways; in British Guiana (and in East Africa) almost all the cane is grown on " estates " connected with particular factories and under the same ownership and control; in St. Kitts and Antigua the factory owners, as such, own no cane-lands, but buy canes (in some cases on a profit-sharing basis) from planters or peasant farmers; in Fiji, where the whole industry is under the control of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, of Australia, almost all the cane used is bought from peasant farmers occupying their own lands or lands leased from the Company; in Trinidad the " peasant-farming " and " estate " systems are combined; and in Mauritius, Barbados, and Jamaica all the systems mentioned are to be found. On the whole, the tendencies in recent years have been towards (i) increased size and centralization of factories; and (ii) greater development of peasant-farming as the most economical method of producing canes.

In all the Dependencies concerned increasing attention has been paid by the Government or the industry itself, or both, to the improvement of methods, utilization of new varieties of cane, measures against pests and diseases, and scientific research generally. Mention may be made of the work of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, and the cane-breeding stations in Barbados, British Guiana, and Mauritius. Grants have been made to assist research from the Colonial Development Fund. Carefully planned manurial experiments are being carried out and important results have been obtained especially in the West Indian area. Cultivation by the Gyrotiller—a rotary power cultivator—has also been recently introduced with satisfactory results. The effects of these activities may be seen in the increased exports already noted, which are due more to improved yields than to extended acreage.

Marketing of Sugar in the British Empire.

The marketing of Colonial sugar can only be understood in relation to the general position of sugar in the Empire. The Empire may be divided into three groups; the exporting units, that is the Colonial Empire, Australia, and the Union of South Africa; the importing units which grant Imperial preference in respect of sugar, that is the United Kingdom and Canada; and the importing units which do not grant preference, that is India, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State (the non-exporting parts of the Colonial Empire are only small importers of sugar). The preferences in operation in the United Kingdom and Canada are large (being, for sugar polarizing at not more than 96°, that is standard raw sugar, $1 per 100 lb. in Canada and 3s. 8·8d. per cwt., with additional preferences for Colonial sugar, in the United Kingdom) and amount, at the prices prevailing in recent years, to about fifty per cent. of the total price received by the Empire producer. Accordingly, except in special cases, it does not pay to export Empire sugar elsewhere than to the United Kingdom or Canada, and almost all the Colonial exports go to one of these two markets, the only noteworthy exceptions being occasional shipments from Fiji to New Zealand for special reasons. The total Canadian net imports are about 400,000 tons per annum and the United Kingdom net imports about 1,500,000 tons per annum. The available Empire supply has been some 650,000 to 850,000 tons from the Colonial Empire and 350,000 to 450,000 tons from the exporting Dominions, and in recent years almost the whole of the Canadian imports have been divided between Colonies and Dominions, the remaining available Empire sugar going to the United Kingdom.

Recent trend of prices, etc.

The price of sugar, owing to over-production from 1926 onwards, itself due to the widespread stimulation of production by State assistance, has been very low for some years. The average fell from 13s. 9d. in 1927 to 4s. 8d. in 1935, although there has been a very slight rise in 1936. To meet the severe strain on the British sugar-producing Colonies, the United Kingdom preference on Colonial sugar was increased in 1932, and with this help, and by improved methods and reductions in costs the Colonies have been enabled to maintain production and latterly to increase it.

Meanwhile, efforts have been made over a long period to reach agreement among the principal sugar producers to meet the problems of over-production. In 1931, the leading exporting countries entered into the "Chadbourne" Agreement, the carrying out of which led to a very large reduction of their output; but at the same time production in non-exporting countries tended to increase. The question of arriving at a wider agreement, covering all the principal producers, was accordingly raised at the Monetary and Economic Conference in 1933; no agreement was then reached but His Majesty's Government expressed themselves favourably towards the principle of the proposal and in July, 1935, started a further effort to reach agreement. Negotiations on the subject have continued and are still (December, 1936) proceeding, but show no immediate sign of coming to a successful conclusion.

Sugar products of the Colonial Empire other than raw sugar.

Refined sugar.—As already indicated the sugar-producing Colonies hardly manufacture any except raw sugar (the only exceptions are Jamaica, which produces a quantity of refined sugar for its domestic requirements, Trinidad where one factory has produced small quantities of refined sugar and Mauritius which produces white sugar nearly as pure as fully refined sugar). Hong Kong, however, although it is not a producer of raw sugar, has a considerable refining industry. Sugar is imported, mainly from Java, refined and sold partly for local consumption and partly for export to South China and other neighbouring territories. Figures of imports and exports in 1935 will be found in the memorandum on Hong Kong.*

A number of important **by-products** are obtainable from sugar-cane. They may be classified according to the stages of manufacture at which they are produced, as follows:—

(1) Cane-tops, that is the green top leaves cut off the cane in the fields.

(2) Cane trash, that is the dry cane leaves.

(3) Bagasse, or megass, that is the fibrous residue coming from the mills after the juice has been crushed out.

(4) Filtercake, that is the sediment yielded by certain purifying processes after the juice has passed through filter-presses.

(5) Molasses, that is the viscous liquid remaining after separation of the crystallized sugar; it contains a fairly high percentage of uncrystallizable sugars and other valuable constituents. From it other products are obtained, viz.:—

(6) Rum, by fermentation and distillation.

(7) Power alcohol, by distillation and subsequent denaturing.

(8) Solid carbon dioxide, by condensation of the carbon dioxide gas given off during fermentation.

The uses to which these by-products are put are as follows:—

(1) **Cane-tops** form a valuable fresh food for cattle and several sugar estates in the Colonies run dairy farms in connexion with the estates.

(2) **Cane trash** is used for cattle-bedding.

(3) **Bagasse** is normally used for fuel in the factory, no other fuel being used. Other uses include the manufacture of a cattle food, molascuit, by mixture with molasses, and the production of fibre-board and insulating material. Several processes exist for the latter manufacture and there is a substantial commercial production (outside the British Empire) with possibilities of development. Bagasse can also be used as a raw material for paper, artificial silk and charcoal, and as a constituent of certain explosives. It is also being employed with advantage as a mulch between the rows of growing sugar canes where rainfall is somewhat low.

(4) **Filtercake** is normally used locally as fertilizer, but various substances, for example wax, can be extracted from it.

(5) **Molasses** may be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor (see below) or as sweetening material. Normally, unless it is used for the production of rum, it is sold for refinement into treacle and other syrups. It can also be used on certain soils as a fertilizer, with or without special treatment, and in Mauritius most of the molasses not used for rum-production is returned direct to the soil.

A special kind of molasses known as "fancy molasses" is manufactured in Barbados and sold for direct consumption. Unlike ordinary molasses, this is made direct from the cane-juice before any sugar has been extracted; it is not a by-product but an alternative to sugar and is composed of "invert sugars" which will not crystallize. The market for fancy molasses is practically confined to Canada, Newfoundland and the United States of America. Exports have in some years exceeded in value the exports of sugar from Barbados, and in 1935 amounted to 10,203,000 gallons, equivalent to 31,000 tons of sugar.

(6) **Rum** is an important by-product in Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, and Mauritius. Apart from the amounts exported, there is considerable local consumption in these Colonies. Generally it is a subsidiary product, but a few small factories in Jamaica concentrate chiefly on rum production. The demand for the spirit has declined considerably in recent years owing to changes of taste and other factors and exports are on a lower scale than formerly. In Jamaica a good deal of attention has been devoted to the improvement

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* *See* page 182.

of the quality of the rum and a few years ago the production of very concentrated "high ether" rums was developed; it has now, however, been agreed to discontinue the production of these rums, since it was found that they were being used as a basis for "synthetic" Jamaica rum consisting of a large percentage of natural alcohol, and were having a detrimental effect on the sales of genuine Jamaica rum.

(7) **Industrial alcohol** has been produced in several Colonies for local use. It has not so far achieved great commercial success but its possibilities are being further examined.

(8) **Liquid carbon dioxide,** commercially known as "dry ice," is coming into use as a preserving agent. There is a small production in Trinidad.

Summary.

Although there is some domestic consumption of sugar, rum, and other by-products in the sugar-producing Colonies, the industry is predominantly an export one.

Total exports of raw sugar, molasses and syrup, and rum from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935 are set out in Tables XXX[*], XXXI[†], and XXXII[‡].

The totals may be summarized as follows:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar	5,287,357	6,985,066	7,804,121	6,929,812	7,129,142
Molasses and syrup	544,047	551,290	585,366	653,806	766,934
Rum	137,072	119,042	153,242	260,426	250,168
	£5,968,476	£7,655,398	£8,542,729	£7,844,044	8,146,244

TEA.

Varieties, methods of production, etc.

There is no general agreement regarding either the terminology or the classification of the varieties or the habitat of the original wild plants from which the present cultivated varieties of tea have been derived. Broadly speaking, however, there are two main types of plant, the small leaf China-type and the large leaf India-type, with a great variety of hybrids lying between the two extremes.

Whatever the actual original habitat of the tea plant, there is no doubt that its cultivation and the production of made tea began in China, where tea-drinking can be traced back as far as the eighth century A.D. It was introduced into England early in the seventeenth century. The production of tea was, however, purely Chinese until the nineteenth century It was established in India in the 'forties, in Ceylon in the 'seventies, and in various British territories in East and South Africa a little later in the century. As regards foreign countries it was established in the Netherlands East Indies at about the same time as in India; the date of its establishment in Japan and Formosa is uncertain, but it did not become an article of export from those areas until the second half of the nineteenth century. Tea is normally grown from seed but it may also be propagated by cuttings, by layering, or by grafting. The last method has been used in some countries for the establishment of tea seed gardens of uniform quality.

Tea is almost always cross-fertilized and flowers self-fertilized only with difficulty. In these circumstances hybridization is the rule rather than the exception, and a pure strain can be maintained only by taking seed from isolated gardens of the variety desired.

Tea will grow almost anywhere where it is wet and warm, but certain climatic and soil conditions are required for profitable production.

It will grow over a wide range of latitude. The tea area furthest from the Equator is in Georgia, about latitude 42° N.; the tea gardens of Sumatra are situated actually on the Equator. The most important areas in order of importance are central and south-east China, north-east India, Ceylon, Java, Japan, south India, Sumatra, and Formosa.

The China varieties of the plant, with small leaves, are able to withstand cold and drought, but thrive in hot, humid climates; the India varieties with large leaves, do not do well in the colder and drier districts.

In China tea grows in districts with a rainfall of a little over 40 inches but the tea districts in Ceylon and India usually have a rainfall of from 60 to as much as 170 inches a year. It is essential that it should be well distributed through the year and the prevalence of mists is desirable if the total rainfall is under 70 inches.

As a broad general rule high temperatures and humidity give an abundant growth of leaf but not much quality, while lower temperatures and humidity give quality and flavour but a slower growth. Slowness of growth, however, does not necessarily bring with it quality; that depends also on other factors some of which, like soil, are known while others are unknown.

The young tea bush is in most cases not plucked till it is five years old, although in some districts the first plucking is at three years old; the bush is not in full bearing until after the seventh or eighth year.

Left to itself the bush would grow to 20, 30, or in some varieties as much as 60, feet in height, but it is regularly kept down to about three or four feet by pruning, to facilitate plucking and ensure a supply of young and tender shoots.

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[*] *See* page 581.

[†] *See* page 582.

[‡] *See* page 582.

The growth of young leaf depends principally on climatic conditions and especially on rainfall, abundant rainfall particularly after a period of drought producing an abundant "flush" of leaves.

In Northern India the crop is seasonal and plucking is confined to about nine months, beginning in some districts in March and continuing to November or December; much, however, depends on the weather. More than half the crop is produced in July, August, and September. In southern India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra plucking is continuous throughout the whole year, but there are important seasonal variations, due mainly to the advent of the monsoon rains which, unless they are too heavy and cold, produce a more abundant "flush" of leaves. The times of the year at which the best tea is produced vary accordingly from one area to another.

The tea of commerce is made from the youngest and tenderest leaves of the "flush" and these are plucked by hand. "Two leaves and the bud" is the almost universal standard of plucking when quality is desired.

The gathered leaf is taken without unnecessary delay to the factory where it passes through several stages before it emerges as made tea.

The process of manufacture varies according as the final product is to be Black (or fermented) or Green (or unfermented) tea. There is a third variety of lightly fermented tea, known as Oolong, but the quantity of this tea is not large.

In order to produce Black tea the leaf must be withered, rolled, fermented, and fired.

The first stage—withering—occupies a period of from 10 to 30 hours, according to climatic conditions. The process must be reasonably slow and as even as possible.

The withered leaf is then rolled in rollers so that it is twisted and the internal juices are liberated by the breaking open of the cells in which they are contained. The rolling may be so carried out that a proportion of the leaf itself is broken and goes to form, without any subsequent cutting, part of the "broken" grades which are nowadays preferred for their superior liquoring quality.

After being rolled the leaves are spread out and left to ferment, the processes of rolling and fermenting generally taking together about three to four hours. The exact time varies and is generally fixed to coincide with the full development of the tea aroma.

The fermented leaves are then spread out on perforated or wire trays in a firing machine and submitted to a current of hot air of a temperature of from 180° to 220° F. for periods of from 25 to 40 minutes.

The tea is now black in colour and in its final form, but before being packed it is passed through sieves of varying mesh and sorted into grades.

During the process of manufacture, the leaf loses three-quarters of its weight.

In preparing Green tea the leaf is first heated to a temperature of about 160° F., which makes it soft and pliable for rolling and renders fermentation impossible. The heating is carried out either by steaming the leaf or by placing it in a hot iron pan. After heating the leaf is rolled and partially dried alternately till it is too crisp for further manipulation after which the drying is completed.

Market grades.

In the total tea production of the world probably as much Green as Black is manufactured, but the great bulk of tea prepared for export is Black.

Tea grown within the Empire and in the Netherlands East Indies is almost all Black; the recognized trade descriptions are:—Broken Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Broken Pekoe Souchong, Fannings, and Dust.

A small quantity of Green tea is manufactured in India and Ceylon, usually under the designations of:—Young Hyson, Hyson 1 and 2, Gunpowder, Fannings, and Dust.

Up till recently Japan manufactured only Green tea, but during the last year or two has maufactured some small quantity of Black tea, grading it in the same grades as teas grown in India and Ceylon. Green teas from Japan are generally graded:—Panfired, Basketfired, Natural leaf and Siftings.

Most of the tea manufactured for export in Formosa is semi-fermented and is exported under the designations Oolong and Poochong.

Formosa has, however, recently commenced manufacturing Black teas which have so far been exported under some fancy mark and described simply as "Black tea."

Exported China Black teas are usually designated:—Congou, Moning, Keemun, and Ningchow, while the majority of the Green teas are graded:—Pingsuey, Gunpowder, and Imperial.

For export, tea is packed by machinery in chests and half-chests, lined with lead or aluminium foil to protect the tea from the atmosphere. The broken grades are usually packed in half-chests, as they pack closer than the other grades and would overweigh the full size chests. The average net weight of the chests varies with the country and district of origin, but the weight of the chest is not usually much more or less than a hundredweight and the weight of a half-chest usually rather more than half the weight of the corresponding chest.

Made tea, even when packed in chests lined with lead or aluminium foil, only retains its quality for a limited period. The period varies with various grades of tea.

The tea sold to the public is almost always a blend of several grades.

The quality of the blend depends on the fine or "quality" tea included, but much of the bulk consists of common or "filler" tea which does not contribute in any way to the quality.

As regards quality and price, the better class of China tea stands apart, and is not a true competitor with Empire teas. The highest quality of Empire tea is Darjeeling, but there is a wide range of quality in the teas produced by each area. The order of average value is as follows:—Ceylon, North Indian, South Indian, Nyasaland, Sumatran, and Javan.

There has recently been a tendency for the difference in price between high and low grade teas to diminish.

World Production and Consumption.

By far the greatest part of the tea produced in China and Japan, and some of the tea produced in other countries, is consumed within the country of production and it is, therefore, not possible to estimate even approximately world production of tea. The major unknown factor is of course the production in China. This is usually estimated at between 600 and 1,000 million lb., but one estimate puts the figure as high as 2,000 million lb.

Statistics of exports from the principal producing countries are, however, available, and the following are the figures for the calendar year 1935:—

	Million lb.		*Million lb.*
India	328·9	Japan	37·2
Ceylon	211·5	Formosa	20·0
Netherlands East Indies	144·7	French Indo-China	2·6
China	84·1	African countries*	11·5

* Excluding exports from one part of Africa to another.

Total exports during 1935, therefore, amounted to about 840·6 million lb. of which about 65 per cent. originated in Empire countries.

Of foreign producers the Netherlands East Indies are strongly competitive with Empire producers, though the general level of quality is somewhat lower. The best qualities of China tea are of a special character and meet a special demand which on the whole is declining, but the lower qualities are competitive with the lower quality Empire teas. Until recently both Japan and Formosa confined their production to green teas, which do not compete with the Empire black teas, but both are now producing a certain quantity of black tea.

The tea industry is of very considerable importance to India and the Netherlands East Indies, but it is of far greater relative importance to Ceylon, the exports of tea from that Colony amounting to over 63 per cent. of its total domestic exports in 1935. The exports of tea from China and Japan are a relatively unimportant proportion of total exports.

The British Empire, in addition to being the predominant producer of tea for export is also the largest importer. Of all tea entering world trade more than one-half is retained in the United Kingdom which also has a considerable re-export trade. Australia is also a large importer and in all about 70 per cent. of all tea entering world trade is consumed within the Empire.

During the years 1923 to 1927 prices were high and considerable new areas were planted with tea. By the time these new areas were beginning to bear, it had however become obvious that production was outrunning consumption and prices were falling heavily. Exports from India, Ceylon, and the Netherlands East Indies which averaged about 577 million lb. annually in 1921-23, 673 million lb. in 1924-26 and 751 million lb. in 1927-29 rose to an average of 764 million lb. in 1930-32, while stocks which had been as low as 166 million lb. in 1923 rose to 303 million lb. at the end of 1932, despite the fact that a voluntary restriction scheme was in operation in 1930.

In view of this unsatisfactory position negotiations for the restriction of output were reopened at the end of 1932 between the Indian Tea Association (London), the South Indian Association in London, the Ceylon Association in London, and the Tea Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce of the Netherlands East Indies, acting on behalf of Java and Sumatra producers; and in February, 1933, agreement was reached on a scheme of regulation, which was supported by over 90 per cent. of the producers in each country and has been put into effect by Government action.

The scheme was to remain in force for five years, and provides *inter alia* for:—

(1) Government restriction of exports to agreed quotas.

(2) The fixing from time to time of a quota for each country, which is a fixed percentage of its "standard export", that is the maximum export reached by that country in any of the three years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

(3) The establishment of an International Tea Committee representative of the producers to administer the scheme and fix the quotas. (The internal distribution of the quotas among producers is left to the respective local authorities.)

(4) Prohibition of the extension of existing tea areas with limited exceptions.

(5) Prohibition of the export of tea seed from the countries parties to the scheme.

The standard exports under the scheme are:—

Country.	*Basic year.*	*Standard Export.* lb.
India	1929–30	379,891,545
Ceylon	1929	251,522,617
Java	1931	173,597,000
Sumatra	1931	
		805,011,162

The quotas for the first year, i.e. 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934, was fixed at 85 per cent. of standard export. This cut resulted in a reduction in stocks and a rise in price. For the second year, 1934-35, the Committee fixed the quota at 87½ per cent. Consumption however fell and exports from outside the regulation scheme increased, with the result that at the end of 1934 stocks reached a record figure. The quota for 1935-36 was therefore reduced to 82½ per cent., representing a total export from India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies of some 664 million lb. The same percentage has been fixed as the quota for 1936-37.

Negotiations have been instituted to secure the adherence to the scheme of other tea-producing countries within and without the Empire. The East African territories have agreed to co-operate by the restriction of new planting.

Restriction of export in the case of a perishable commodity like tea is equivalent to restriction of production, and this can be effected by "fine plucking" that is by selective plucking of the younger leaves only. The result is that production is restricted and quality at the same time improved.

Colonial Production.

The position of the tea industry in Ceylon has been set out above and further particulars will be found in the memorandum on Ceylon in Part I.*

The only other part of the Colonial Empire in which tea is produced in substantial quantities is East Africa.

In Nyasaland, the industry has been established on a commercial scale for over 30 years and is now the second most important export representing a little over 30 per cent. of domestic exports. The area under tea in 1934 was some 15,700 acres. Under the agreement with the International Tea Committee, new planting is limited to 1,000 acres but only about 354 acres of this new acreage had actually been planted up to the end of 1935. Exports were a little over six million lb.

In Kenya, the industry is of more recent date and is of some importance. The area under tea in 1934 was some 12,600 acres. New planting is limited to 1,000 acres of which 150 acres had been planted at the end of 1935 Production in 1935 was over 6,300,000 lb., of which a little over 5 million lb. were exported.

In Tanganyika Territory, 2,600 acres are planted and new planting may take place up to a total of 4,800 acres in all. In Uganda, 1,700 acres have been planted with tea: a further 1,500 acres may be planted. Tea has been grown experimentally in Malaya, but is still in the very earliest stages. There is one estate of 700 acres now in bearing in Kedah (Unfederated Malay States) and experimental trials have been made in the Cameron Highlands. A small area of tea is grown in Mauritius but its produce is all consumed locally in the Colony.

Table XXXIII† shows the quantity and value of the total exports of tea during the years 1932 to 1935. It will be observed that during this period the quantity exported decreased from about 256 million lb. weight in 1932 to about 223,000,000 lb. in 1935. The value on the other hand increased from between £8 and £8¼ million to between £11¼ and £11½ million in 1935 owing to increased prices since 1933.

TIMBER.

The forests of the Colonial Empire cover very large areas, and some account of the forest resources of the various Dependencies of the Colonial Empire will be found in the relevant section (V.A.2) of the various memoranda in Part I of this volume.

Table XXXIV‡ shows the total exports of "timber and wood" from the Colonial Empire in the years 1932 to 1935. It will be noted that the total value was slightly over £¾ million in 1932 and after dropping to just over £680,000 in 1933 increased to over £850,000 in 1935.

These figures, of course, in no way represent the importance of its forests to the Colonial Empire. In addition to the exports there is a very large production of timber and other forest products for local consumption; for instance it is estimated that the annual value of the internal trade of Nigeria is not less than £2,800,000. There is every prospect of developing production of timber in a number of Dependencies, both in order to increase exports and also in order to supply from local resources, which are readily available and of excellent quality, timber requirements which are at present met by imports.

It would be beyond the scope of the present volume to give an account of the steps which are being taken to promote this development work.

At the present time there are only two Dependencies where timber is the principal export, viz., the State of North Borneo and British Honduras.

The State of North Borneo is now the largest timber exporter in the Colonial Empire, the average value of its timber exports for the last four years being about £265,000.

The characteristic timbers belong to the natural order *Dipterocarpaceae* the principal kinds exported beng red seraya (*Shorea* spp.) and white seraya (*Parashorea spp.*). Smaller quantities of Kapur (*Dryobalanops* spp.) belian (*Eusideroxylon Zwageri*) and Keruing (*Dipterocarpus* spp.) are also shipped.

In the case of British Honduras there has been for a few years past a great alteration in the relative importance of the various exports owing to the complete collapse in the demand for mahogany which was one of the features of the general depression, but even in the worst year forest products represented about 70 per cent. of all domestic exports, and of this 70 per cent. between one-third and one-half was represented by logs and lumber. The year 1934, however, showed a striking improvement and return towards the old conditions: exports of forest products more than doubled in value, while the value of mahogany exported was six times as great. The revival of the mahogany trade was largely due to the erection in Belize, some two years earlier, of a modern sawmill which was in operation in time to take advantage of the economic recovery. The existence of this sawmill has also had the important consequence of making possible the retention under British control of a large part of the lumber trade in British Honduras mahogany hitherto carried out by American firms. The mill is working at full capacity, and within that capacity it has for instance captured part of the mahogany market of the United Kingdom formerly supplied from the United States of America.

There are a few other Dependencies where timber exports are of some importance either absolutely or relatively to the other exports of the Dependency. In Nigeria and the Gold Coast there are substantial exports of mahogany and other hardwoods e.g. iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*), African Walnut (*Lovoa klaineana*), obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon* and *T. nigericum*), abura (*Mitragyna stipulosa*), mansonia (*Mansonia altissima*). Of mahogany alone, then the chief timber shipped, the value of Nigeria's exports in 1929 were nearly £¼ million and that of the Gold Coast's exports over £160,000, but in 1933 these values had fallen by three-quarters. Trade is now reviving, the value of exports for 1934 being just over £184,000 and that in 1935 just over £155,000. A striking feature of the revival is the great increase in the export of woods, including several new ones, secondary to mahogany, these being responsible for some £95,000 and £70,000 respectively, of the total export values. These increases are largely due to expanding demand for obeche or African whitewood (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*). Gold Coast shipments also show a revival, from £30,000 in 1933 to £68,700 in 1934 and £109,800 in 1935.

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* *See* page 163.

† *See* page 583.

‡ *See* page 584.

There are substantial exports of logwood from Jamaica, not, however, for use as timber but for the manufacture of logwood extract, a dyeing substance. In 1935, the value of exports of logwood was nearly £43,000 of which over 65 per cent. went to France and about 25 per cent. to the United States of America and in addition locally manufactured logwood extract to a value of over £80,000 was exported, nearly 90 per cent. of it to the United Kingdom.

There are substantial exports of lumber of various sorts from the Bahamas, the value in 1935 being nearly £15,000. The sum is not a large one, but the export is of some importance to the Colony, representing as it does nearly 15 per cent. of all domestic exports.

British Guiana possesses a number of hard woods of special interest and is the only commercial source of the invaluable **greenheart** (*Ocotea Rodioei*, belonging to the natural order *Lauraceae*) a timber of outstanding strength and durability and with great powers of resistance to the attacks of marine borers and to insect attack. Owing to competition with cheaper substitute timbers, the greenheart trade has declined of late years. Exports which in 1930 were valued at over £28,000, were valued at a little over £24,000 in 1935. Steps are now being taken which it is hoped will lead to revival.

The total value of this and British Guiana's other timber exports in 1935 was about £27,000, a little over 1 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports; of the timber exports, greenheart made up 81 per cent. of the volume and 92 per cent. of the value. The average annual value of the net exports (i.e. gross exports less imports) of sawn timber (including small quantities of sleepers) from British Malaya (excluding Brunei) for the five years ending 1934 was slightly under £67,000. The corresponding net figure for 1935 was just over £44,000, while the gross exports for that year were nearly £55,000. A large proportion of the export trade in sawn timber still consists of logs imported into Singapore from Dutch territory and sawn up in Singapore and Johore mills, but there appears to be an increasing tendency to favour logs of Malayan origin. The chief export markets are China, Mauritius, the Netherlands Indies, Arabia and Hong Kong, but more distant markets are also now being sought. Of late years, a small but growing trade has developed with the United Kingdom, chiefly in red meranti (*Shorea* spp.) and Keruing (*Dipterocarpus* spp.). Small trial shipments have recently been made to South Africa.

Timber is also exported from Sarawak, the value of exports in 1935 being just on £14,000. At one time there was a considerable trade with China, but this has fallen away and is confined to a small quantity of belian (*Ensideroxylon zwageri*); of nearby export trade there is in addition a small local export of plywood to Singapore and sawn stock to Brunei. Since 1932, an atempt has been made to establish trade with the United Kingdom, the annual value of shipments in the last three years averaging well over £1,000. The export trade in minor forest products (canes, cutch, gutta and other jelutong, illipe nuts and nipah sugar) is of considerably more importance than that in timber, and has an annual value of the order of £300,000.

The timber export trade of British North Borneo is an old established one which has shown considerable development since the war; for the last four years, the average annual value of the trade was nearly £268,000. Originally more than half the exports went to Hong Kong, but this proportion is now shared with Japan; the distribution of the remainder is fairly wide, including, besides nearby markets, the United Kingdom, Italy and Australia.

It would be beyond the scope of the present volume to give a complete account of the various sorts of timber grown in the Colonial Empire.

The most important of these is **mahogany,** a name applied to a number of timbers of various botanical origins. The principal Colonial commercial varieties are:—

(1) British Honduras mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), the best commercial variety now on the market in any quantity.

(2) The closely allied West Indian or "Spanish" mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) occurring, or grown in the Bahamas, the Leewards, Trinidad, and other West Indian islands. This variety is the original "mahogany" of commerce, known in the trade as "Cuban mahogany". It is a very fine wood but now scarce and expensive.

(3) African mahogany (several species of *Khaya*, in particular *ivorensis*) occurring in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Uganda, and Tanganyika, an extremely useful variety and used in large quantities for both decoration and utility purposes.

(4) Sapele mahogany or Gold Coast cedar (mainly *Entandrophragma cylindricum*) occurring in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Though heavier and harder than the foregoing, it has special uses, e.g., for veneers and rather heavier work.

Next in importance probably comes **cedar**, a name also applied to a variety of timbers of different botanical origin, including the cedar of Cyprus and Palestine, which is identical with the "cedar of Lebanon," (*Cedrus Libani*) the pencil cedar of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory (*Juniperus procera*), also called cedar or juniper in Somaliland, Borneo red cedar, (*Shorea* spp.) and the West Indian cedars (*Cedrela* spp.) exported in small quantities from British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands.

A variety of other timbers is produced in the Colonial Empire and the following list, which does not of course profess in any way to be a complete list of all Colonial timbers, shows the more important timbers of commerce, in addition to those mentioned above:—

Abura (*Mitragyna stipulosa*):—West Africa.

Belian (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*):—North Borneo.

Bloodwood (*Pterocarpus angolensis*):—Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory.

Borneo Camphorwood or **Kapur** (*Dryobalanops aromatica* and other species):—Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo.

East African Camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*):—Kenya, Tanganyika Territory.

Cocus or **Green Ebony** (*Brya ebenus*):—Jamaica.

Ebony (*Diospyros* spp.):—West Africa, Ceylon.

Greenheart (*Ocotea rodioei*):—British Guiana.

Gurjun or **Keruing** (*Dipterocarpus* spp.):—Ceylon, Malaya, North Borneo.

Hora (*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*):—Ceylon.

Iroko (West Africa), **Mvule** (East Africa) derived from *Chlorophora excelsa*:—West and East Africa.

Kauri (*Agathis* spp.):—New Hebrides.

Lignum vitae (*Guaiacum* spp.):—Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, etc.

Mansonia or **African black walnut** (*Mansonia altissima*):—Nigeria, Gold Coast.

Mora (*Mora excelsa*):—British Guiana, Trinidad, etc.

Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*):—Nigeria, Gold Coast.

Olive (*Olea* spp.):—Cyprus, Palestine, East Africa.

Podocarpus:—Kenya, Tanganyika Territory.

Purpleheart (*Peltogyne pubescens* and *P. porphyrocardia*):—British Guiana and Trinidad.

Rosewood (*Dalbergia Stevensonii*):—British Honduras.

Sandalwood (*Santalum* spp.):—New Hebrides.

Sandalwood, West Indian (*Amyris balsamifera*):—Jamaica.

Satinwood (in Ceylon *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, in the West Indies *Zanthoxylum* spp.):—Ceylon, Jamaica, etc.

Teak, Rhodesian, or **Zambesi redwood** (*Baikiaea plurijuga*):—Northern Rhodesia.

Teak, Borneo or **Selangan batu** (*Hopea* and *Isoptera* spp.):—North Borneo.

Walnut, African, Nigerian or **Benin** (*Lovoa klaineana*):—West Africa.

Among new timbers lately introduced to export markets, but not yet established, are:—

Opepe (*Sarcocephalus diderrichii*):—Nigeria.

Agba (*Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*):—Nigeria.

Black Afara (Idigbo) (*Terminalia ivorensis*):—Nigeria.

Morabukea (*Dimorphandra gongrijpii*):—British Guiana.

Pitch or **Slash Pine** (*Pinus caribaea*):—British Honduras.

Cabbage Bark (*Lonchocarpus castilloi*):—British Honduras.

Santa Maria (*Calophyllum brasiliense*):—British Honduras.

Jelutong (*Dyera* spp.):—Malaya.

Some mention should also be made under this heading of **bamboo,** of which there are large areas in East Africa and **rattan** which is produced in substantial quantities in Malaya and the Dependencies in Borneo. There are not at present any exports of bamboo from East Africa, although it is used locally for a variety of purposes.

There are substantial exports of canes and rattans from Malaya, but it is impossible to distinguish the domestic exports since they are included with a large volume of re-exports of canes and rattans imported for cleaning, sorting, and grading from neighbouring foreign countries.

TOBACCO.

Method of Production, Varieties, etc.

Tobacco is the dried and prepared leaves of species of the plant *Nicotiana* of which *N. Tabacum* is the most important. The crop is an annual one, being grown from seed.

The leaves, after suitable preparation, are used for smoking and chewing purposes and for inhalation as snuff. Snuff is commercially of little importance compared to other tobacco products. There are no other important uses of sound leaf, but considerable quantities of waste tobacco are used for the manufacture of nicotine and nicotine preparations which are used as insecticides in horticulture.

The leaves are collected when ripe and treated successively by "curing", "fermentation" and "ageing".

Curing is effected by several different methods.

Sun-curing, i.e., curing by exposure to the rays of the sun, is practised largely in Eastern countries.

Air-curing is effected by hanging the leaves in barns with free circulation of air. Cigar leaf and "White Burley" are usually so cured.

For *fire-curing* the tobacco is hung in barns and exposed to the heat of open wood fires, the products of combustion coming into contact with the tobacco. After harvesting the leaves are allowed to wilt for a short time and are then hung in the barns, where in the course of a few days they develop a rich yellow colour. When this stage is reached, slow fires are started on the floor beneath the tobacco. The heating is slowly increased during the next few days, and is then carefully regulated so as to effect an even curing of the leaf and a gradual change in colour to brown.

In the process of *flue-curing* the leaves are cured in barns by artificial heat derived from fires in external or internal furnaces. The hot air and smoke are carried through the barn beneath the hanging tobacco in flues of sheet iron pipe. In this method the smoke does not come into contact with the leaves. Flue-curing is employed for the production of "bright" tobacco, and needs more skilful supervision than any other process. The temperature and ventilation of the barn must be under strict control. The process consists of three distinct stages:—(1) yellowing, (2) fixing the colour, and (3) drying.

After curing, all tobacco is stacked in heaps and moved from time to time. The object of this, in the case of air- and flue-cured tobacco, is to improve the appearance of the tobacco and remove any residual green colour and the process is usually completed in some days. Fire-cured and cigar tobacco, however, are left in the stacks till the leaf has fermented. In order to allow this natural process to take place a period which is usually about a month, but varies according to the weather, is required.

As soon as this process is complete, the tobacco is graded and pressed into bales or hogsheads and stored in warehouses either in the country of origin or, more usually, elsewhere, in a moderate and fairly uniform temperature, where it may remain in some cases for as long as several years to mature and "age".

Owing to the fact that tobacco must be "aged" before it is fit for use, there are always stocks representing a number of months' normal consumption in store. Two years' stocks are not an abnormal quantity, and the existence of these stocks provided they are not obviously excessive, does not indicate that the commodity is in over-supply.

The quality of the leaf depends not only on its growth in suitable conditions, but also on the proper performance of the subsequent processes.

It is exceptional for any tobacco product to be manufactured exclusively from a single grade of leaf; nearly all are blended from a variety of leaves possessing different quality, and it is the expert blender, who makes these mixtures, that must be satisfied that the leaf offered to him possesses the qualities which he requires.

Tobacco can be grown in almost any climate, tropical or temperate, but its quality depends on a great variety of climatic, soil, and other conditions which are so far very imperfectly understood, and it cannot be predicted in advance with any confidence either that a particular area will be suitable for tobacco cultivation, or that a particular variety of seed which is satisfactory in one area will be satisfactory in another.

Broadly speaking, tobacco is ready for picking in the late summer, but in some tropical countries there is no marked distinction between the various seasons, and in any case the curing and fermentation which must be carried out in the country of origin necessarily produce a lag in the arrival of the crop in oversea markets. The following are the months during which the annual crops of certain countries reach the United Kingdom:—

Nyasaland, June to December.
Northern and Southern Rhodesia, August to January.
Canada, February and March.
India, June to October.
United States of America, October to March.

As stocks are normally retained in bond in the United Kingdom for a prolonged period before withdrawal there is no marked season for sales.

Broadly speaking, there are four *main* classes of tobacco, each divided into a very large number of sorts and grades, viz.,

Leaf for making cigars.
Leaf for making the Virginian type of cigarette.
Leaf for making the Turkish type of cigarette.
Pipe tobacco.

The terms "Virginia" and "Turkish" have entirely lost their original geographical significance and are now descriptive only of kinds of tobacco.

Tombac or *tumbeki*, the special kind of tobacco used in water pipes in the Near East, is a coarse oriental tobacco of little importance from the point of view of world commerce.

Apart from a very small use in cigarettes, cigar leaf is used for no other purpose. A cigar is made up of "filler", "binder" and "wrapper" leaves, and very different qualities are required of the leaves used for these different purposes.

The line drawn between cigarette and pipe tobaccos is not an absolutely rigid one, but a typical pipe tobacco is usually unsuited for cigarettes and it is only a few pipe mixtures that contain a proportion of cigarette tobacco. Broadly speaking a leaf of finer texture is required for cigarettes, while pipe tobacco is darker. In some growths of tobacco the heavier and the finer leaves of the same plant are used for the two different purposes.

The countries now producing these kinds of tobacco are, broadly speaking, as follows:—

Cigar Leaf.—Cuba, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, India; small quantities in North Borneo, Jamaica, Brazil, and Porto Rico. Jamaica produces a filler leaf only.

Virginian Cigarette Leaf.—The United States of America, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, India; small quantities in Australia, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, New Zealand, and Germany.

Turkish Cigarette Leaf.—Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, and various Asiatic countries; small quantities in Cyprus, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Pipe Tobacco.—Canada, India, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the United States of America, and a number of other foreign countries.

World Production.

There is no means of discovering even approximately the total world area under tobacco. The major factor of uncertainty is, as usual, China, where the area has been estimated to be in the region of 400,000 acres, but there are also other countries regarding which there is much uncertainty. It is believed that, excluding China, between 6½ and 7 million acres are under this crop. Of this total probably over 2 million acres are in the United States of America and over 1,350,000 acres in India. There is some tendency for the area to fluctuate from year to year, but on the whole there is a steady increase, particularly within the British Empire.

Where figures of area are not available, no useful deductions can be drawn from production since the yield per acre varies considerably. In those countries such as Russia and China, where a coarse, poor quality, leaf is grown the yield may be as much as 1,500 to 2,000 lb. per acre. In India, the average is about 1,000 lb., in the United States of America, about 750 lb., and in Cuba (for cigar tobacco), about 425 lb. per acre.. In unfavourable weather conditions even lower yields have been known.

Figures of production are almost as imperfect as figures of acreage, but omitting China (where the production is believed to be large, although imports are also very large) and the minor producing countries, it is estimated that the average annual production is approximately two million tons of which nearly 600,000 tons were produced in India, about 50,000 tons in the rest of the Empire, and the rest in foreign countries, of which about 650,000 tons were produced in the United States of America.

Compared to the figures of world production the exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the Colonial Empire shown in Table XXXV* are relatively unimportant. It will be seen that the largest exports were in 1932, when the total reached about 8,700 tons or less than one-half of one per cent. of estimated world production. Since then the price and quantity of exports have decreased until in 1935 the value was only £417,000 compared with £791,000 in 1932.

World Consumption.

Of the total amount produced more than half is consumed in the country of production, and the average exports from the principal consuming countries during the period 1926 to 1930 were no more than 490,000 tons, of which India contributed only about 13,000 tons, the rest of the Empire about 14,000 tons and the United States of America about 246,000 tons.

Almost every country which does not produce tobacco imports it, and even some producing countries import it also. In the years 1928 to 1930 on an average the United Kingdom and Germany each imported over 100,000 tons, China between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, France between 40,000 and 50,000 tons and the Netherlands and Spain about 30,000 tons. Australia imported about 10,000 tons and Canada about 8,000 tons. In the case of the United Kingdom the figure given is that of gross imports. In 1934, gross imports were 107,000 tons and retained imports, 80,000 tons.

Recent figures of *per caput* consumption are not available, but the following figures are of interest as giving some indication at any rate of the variation between different countries:—

Country.	*Year.*	*Quantity in lb. consumed per head of population.*
United Kingdom	1914	2·4
	1927	3·4
Belgium	1926	6·6
United States of America	1926	6·02
Germany	1926	4·0
New Zealand	1926	3·1

The following table shows the imports, exports clearances for home consumption and warehouse stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom over the last five years.

Year.	*Imports.*			*Re-exports.*	*Retained for home consumption.*		*Warehouse stocks.*
	Foreign.	*Empire.*	*Total.*		*Foreign.*	*Empire.*	
	'000 lb.	*'000 lb.*	*'000 lb.*	*'000 lb.*	*'000 lb.*	*'000 lb.*	*'000 lb.*
1930	201,690	35,338	237,028	13,535	125,286	25,652	462,847
1931	159,718	34,328	194,046	8,049	121,645	28,178	455,191
1932	127,704	47,708	174,912	8,786	117,713	31,496	434,635
1933	161,916	49,192	211,108	9,908	114,799	34,302	437,350
1934	191,307	47,567	238,874	18,266	124,282	34,070	445,402
1935	206,579	45,103	251,682	11,255	128,657	35,341	463,226

In 1919 Empire tobacco only represented about 1 per cent. of clearances in the United Kingdom. Since that year there has been an increase every year in the quantity of Empire tobacco cleared, but the pace of increase has been uneven. It is now estimated that between 70 and 80 per cent. of all pipe tobacco consumed is of Empire origin and increasing quantities of such tobacco are now being incorporated in cigarettes. The proportion of Empire tobacco in the latter is still small, about 5 or 6 per cent., but it is confidently hoped that this proportion too will now begin to increase.

There has been a steady diminution in the consumption of cigars and pipe tobacco accompanied by a marked increase in the consumption of cigarettes.

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* *See* page 586.

The duties on tobacco in the United Kingdom are as follows:—

	Duty per lb. Full.	Duty per lb. Preferential.
Unstripped:—		
Containing 10 per cent. of moisture or over	9s 6d.	7s. 5½d.
Containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture	10s. 6d.	8s. 2⅞d.
Stripped:—		
Containing 10 per cent. of moisture or over	9s. 6½d.	7s. 5⅞d.
Containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture	10s. 6½d.	8s. 3½d.

The margin of preference of 2s. 0½d. per lb. is guaranteed until the 19th of August, 1942, by Section 4 of the Ottawa Agreements Act. The preference has been of the greatest possible value to the Colonial tobacco industry and has been the principal cause of the increase in the consumption of Empire tobacco in the United Kingdom.

Nearly all tobacco exported from Empire countries is sent to the United Kingdom and in many cases is already the property of the manufacturers before it is moved. At present the sale of Empire tobacco to foreign buyers remains small though increasing.

Colonial Production.

So far as the Colonial Empire is concerned, the principal areas of production are East Africa and Ceylon. Production in other Dependencies is relatively small.

Kenya is not a producer and the tobacco exports from "Kenya and Uganda" are in fact all of Uganda origin.

In Uganda the crop is almost entirely a native one, less than 70 acres being cultivated by non-natives in 1935, and so far, production is confined to the Bunyoro and West Nile districts of the Northern Province. Both fire and air-cured tobacco is produced. Blue Pryor is chiefly grown for export purposes and a small quantity of Western is also grown. The West Nile air-cured leaf is of the White Burley and Amorello types. Nurseries are sown in January or February and harvest begins in July. In 1935 the total acreage was 3,375 of which 2,300 acres were in Bunyoro. Production was 913,869 lb. (11,821 lb. in West Nile). The 1934 crop was 1,850,000 lb. Production is strictly controlled by Government and the area under tobacco is limited by licence. Curing is largely done in communal barns and the Department of Agriculture exercises general supervision over field operations, curing and grading to improve quality. The greater part of the crop is used at a local tobacco factory at Jinja, but exports, both to other parts of East Africa and overseas, are steadily increasing, though the value is still relatively small (£31,000 in 1935).

In Tanganyika Territory, tobacco-growing is being encouraged, but the industry is still in the initial stages. The area under tobacco is about 5,000 acres and production in 1935 was 437,000 lb.

In Nyasaland, tobacco is the principal export crop and in 1935 accounted for about 40 per cent. of all exports. In that year 6,144 acres of tobacco were cultivated by Europeans and 33,000 acres by natives, the former growing chiefly flue-cured and air-cured leaf and the latter dark-fired. The total production in 1935 was 5,537 tons, of which 4,539 tons, valued at £389,794, were exported, the whole (except nearly 32 tons), going to the United Kingdom, the remainder going to East and West African Colonies and territories.

In Northern Rhodesia, tobacco is the principal agricultural export, but owing to the predominant position of minerals in the economic life of the community the value of tobacco exports in 1935, about £43,000, represented less than one per cent. of total domestic exports. About 3,400 acres are under the crop. About 1,556,000 lb. were produced of which over 1,200,000 lb. were exported, about one half to the United Kingdom and the remainder to the Union of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia.

A little native tobacco is grown in Zanzibar and there are small exports (£684 in 1935).

In Swaziland Protectorate tobacco is one of the chief crops grown by Europeans and is the principal export crop. Exports during recent years have averaged 350,000 lb. annually, but they fell in 1935 to 262,000 lb. valued at £6,500.

Tobacco is grown for local consumption in parts of West Africa, but there are no exports and very large imports, chiefly of foreign tobacco both unmanufactured and manufactured.

In Ceylon, tobacco is a moderately important minor industry, and it is estimated that about 14,000 acres are under this crop. Part of the crop is manufactured into cigars for local consumption and the remainder is exported to India for chewing. There is also a small production of White Burley tobacco which is exported to the United Kingdom. Exports vary between about 1 and 3 million lb. annually. The value in 1935 was about £50,000 or about one-third of one per cent. of total domestic exports.

In Malaya there are small areas under tobacco in the Straits Settlements and all the Malay States, but the whole production is consumed locally. In addition there are very large imports of tobacco, both unmanufactured and manufactured.

In North Borneo there has, for many years, been an important production of cigar wrapper leaf, the only tobacco of its kind produced in the Empire. Recent adverse market conditions have seriously affected exports, which were valued at £1,552 in 1935 compared with £74,000 in 1933.

Tobacco cultivation has recently been established in Mauritius and in 1933-34 about 2,000 acres were under this crop. Since then acreage has decreased and in 1936-37 only 700 acres are authorised for this crop. This reduction was rendered necessary by the accumulated stocks held by the local Tobacco Board, and although production is now sufficient to supply the domestic market, the industry cannot expand until an export market has been found.

In Cyprus the tobacco industry is an old-established one and, after a recent setback, is now advancing again. Two types of leaf are produced, a dark fumigated leaf of Latakia type for pipe mixtures and a bright leaf of "Turkish" type for cigarettes. In 1935, about 416,000 lb. were exported valued at £11,248, a little over one per cent. of total domestic exports. Cigarettes to the value of £982 were also exported. A monopoly of export of the bright leaf has recently been given to the Cyprus Cigarette Co., Ltd.

In Palestine there is a substantial production of tobacco, the crop in 1935 being 1,032 metric tons, of which 96 per cent. were of "Turkish" type.

In Jamaica two types of tobacco are grown. Of these one, which is not grown in the Colonial Empire except in Jamaica and the Leewards, is suitable for use as a cigar "filler". The greater part of it is used in the local cigar factory and only about 29,000 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco, valued at nearly £2,000, were exported in 1935. About 36,000 lb. of cigars, valued at about £20,300, were also exported. The other form of tobacco is "rope tobacco", which is produced in small quantities for local consumption. A campaign has now been started to develop the production of a substantial quantity of cigar leaf for export.

The industry in the Leewards is of the same kind as in Jamaica, but on a much smaller scale.

Tobacco for local consumption is also grown in a number of other West Indian Islands.

In Fiji, tobacco grows luxuriantly and is largely used for local consumption. The industry has not, however, yet reached the export stage, although experiments in suitable types are in progress.

Summary.

To sum up, tobacco is a product which is still of relatively small importance to the Colonial Empire, but that importance is growing every year. Several Dependencies are becoming increasingly self-sufficient and are approaching the export stage. In 1932, the value of exports of unmanufactured tobacco (shown in detail in Table XXXV*) and cigars manufactured almost entirely from locally grown leaf (shown in detail in Table XXXVI†) was just over £821,000. In 1935, the value dropped to just over £438,000.

VEGETABLES AND TUBERS.

The vegetables and tubers produced in the Colonial Empire can conveniently be divided into two main groups:—

(1) "ground provisions," that is roots or tubers, and

(2) other vegetables.

One or two manufactured products derived from tubers have been included in the first group.

Generally speaking the production of vegetables and particularly tubers is of great economic importance to a considerable number of Dependencies, but that production is almost entirely for domestic consumption and the export trade is small and confined to a very limited range of articles.

Ground provisions.—A great variety of vegetables of this class is grown in the Colonial Empire. The most important are yams, sweet potatoes, and cassava, which supply to the inhabitants of the tropical and sub-tropical regions an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food and occupy as important a place as the common potato does in the temperate regions.

Yams.—Properly speaking the name "yam" is confined to various species of *Dioscorea*, but it is also applied to the tannia, eddoe and other species. In Ceylon, for example, the term yam is used to cover all tubers.

Yams are a staple foodstuff in many parts of the West African Dependencies and in certain of the West Indian Colonies. In the southern part of Nigeria yams, with maize, are the principal foodstuffs. In the southern part of the Gold Coast yams and plantains are the staple articles of diet. They are also grown in most of the West Indies, being an important foodstuff in Barbados. To a lesser extent they are also grown in Ceylon, parts of Malaya, and the Dependencies in the Western Pacific. There are a number of varieties, and certain countries confine themselves to the production mainly of a small number of types.

The **Sweet Potato** (*Ipomaea Batatas*) is a trailing herbaceous plant with large tubers, probably of South American origin. It is known by various native names including *kumala* in Fiji. It is grown throughout the tropical parts of the Colonial Empire. On the whole it is possibly of less importance than the yam, but in certain parts, such as the Buganda Province of Uganda, it is one of the two staple foodstuffs. In Barbados also it is an important crop.

Cassava, Tapioca, and **Manioc** are the names given to two species of *Manihot*, "bitter cassava" (*Manihot utilissima*) and "sweet cassava" (*Manihot palmata* var. *Aipi*). Both species are grown widely in East and West Africa, Ceylon, Malaya, Mauritius, and certain of the West Indies and the Dependencies in the Western Pacific. In fact, the cassava, which is a native of South America, is now to be found throughout the tropical regions. The dried meal, prepared from the grated root, keeps for long periods and is often important as a food during the dry season. The roots of the sweet cassava can be eaten raw or cooked as a table vegetable, but those of the bitter cassava cannot be eaten in an uncooked state. Both the sweet and the bitter cassava contain a glucoside which develops hydrocyanic or prussic acid. In the sweet cassava this glucoside is confined almost entirely to the skin of the root but in the bitter kind it is more or less evenly distributed throughout the roots. The poisonous principle is, however, dissipated by heat; the bitter cassava may be eaten if roasted but is not so pleasant to the taste as the sweet cassava.

The starch prepared from the root of the cassava, when agglomerated into pellets on hot plates, forms the pearl tapioca of commerce. Tapioca or cassava flake flour and meal are other products prepared from this plant.

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* *See* page 586.

† *See* page 586.

There is a fairly large trade in these products in Malaya. In 1935, 2,784 tons of tapioca flour valued at £28,753 and 3,060 tons of tapioca pearl valued at £30,416 were imported and the following were exported:—

	Tons.	£
Tapioca flake	1,953	17,942
„ flour	2,028	21,347
„ pearl	20,275	212,365
		£251,654

After allowing for imports therefore the value of domestic exports was just under £200,000.

Small quantities of cassava products, including cassava cakes, are also exported from certain other Dependencies, and production of cassava flour has recently been introduced into British Honduras.

Sago may conveniently be classed with tapioca, as the two products are similar and to a large extent interchangeable, but is actually an arboreal product. It is a starch prepared from the pith of the stems of several palms, in particular the "sago palm" (*Metroxylon Rumphii* and *laeve*), which is extracted by cutting down the palm, cutting the stems into logs for the removal of the bark and then grinding up the pith so that the starch may be separated in the washing machines. As in the case of tapioca the two principal products are "flour" and "pearl." The only sources of supply are Malaya, the Dependencies in Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies. A small area (523 acres) is under this palm in the Straits Settlements, 80,000 acres in Sarawak, 14,000 acres in North Borneo, 5,000 acres in Brunei and unknown, but substantial, areas in the rest of Malaya.

Exports in 1935 were:—

	Tons.	£
Sarawak	17,368	83,760
North Borneo	814	2,176
Brunei	155	721

The trade in Malaya is largely an *entrepôt* one. Imports in 1935 were 7,745 tons of raw sago, valued at £16,421, and 54,021 tons of sago flour (of which about 19,000 tons came from the Dependencies in Borneo), valued at £255,678, while exports were 64,943 tons of sago flour, valued at £359,827, and 4,664 tons of sago pearl, valued at £40,616. From these figures it appears that the production for export of Malaya itself is between 5,000 and 10,000 tons annually.

Another tuber used for the manufacture of starch products is **Arrowroot** (*Maranta arundinacea*). Almost the whole world supply comes from St. Vincent, of which Colony arrowroot is the principal export. Particulars of production will be found in the memorandum* on the Colony in Part I. Exports in 1935 were valued at £76,668, about 58 per cent. of total domestic exports.

Canna edulis is also grown to a small extent in certain Dependencies for the tubers and for the production of starch. There is no export trade at present in this commodity which is known as "Queensland arrowroot."

Potatoes are grown in several Dependencies including Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Nigeria, St. Helena, Mauritius, Cyprus, Malta, Bermuda, and Jamaica. A small export trade has been built up between Kenya and India and there is an old-established export trade from Cyprus and Malta.

Exports from Cyprus in 1935 amounted to 11,712 tons valued at £67,651, just over 6 per cent. of all domestic exports. In Malta, potatoes are the principal export, the quantity exported in 1935 being 9,279 tons valued at £108,323, nearly 55 per cent. of all domestic exports.

Other vegetables falling in this class which are mentioned in the memoranda in Part I are:—

> **Babai** (*Colocasia indica*):—Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
>
> **Panna**:—Solomon Islands.
>
> **Eddoe, Taro,** or **Coco yam** (*Colocasia esculenta*) a herbaceous plant of the arum family with large spherical rootstocks or corms:—Barbados, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and West Africa.
>
> **Tannias** (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) are rootstocks or corms similar to coco yams and are often confused with them. They are usually of larger size and form an important secondary foodstuff in the West Indies especially in British Guiana.

Other Vegetables.—The most important class in this group comprises the **pulses** which are an important native foodstuff, particularly in East Africa, and are grown in many other Dependencies. A number of members of this class are mentioned specifically in the various memoranda in Part I. Cowpeas, pigeon peas or dhall, Dolichos, Lima, French, and other beans, grams, and peas consititute the more important of the pulse crops grown in the Colonial Empire and in a few cases small occasional exports are made.

Tomatoes are of importance as a significant export crop in certain West Indian Islands. The principal market was formerly in the United States of America, but this trade was almost wiped out in 1930 by a heavy increase in the import duty, and since then the principal market has been in Canada. With the assistance of a preference of 2 cents per lb. granted as a result of the Ottawa Agreement it is hoped that the trade may be developed. Fortunately owing to variations in climatic conditions the crops from the various Colonies come on the market in Canada in succession and all except the Bermuda crop are over before the Canadian crop is ripe.

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* *See* page 432.

The following table taken from the trade statistics of Canada shows imports of tomatoes from the West Indies into Canada during the years ended 31st March, 1932, to 1935. It can be taken that it includes almost all the tomato exports of the West Indies.

Colony.	*Quantity in lb.*				*Value in $*			
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Bermuda	319,404	1,256,046	1,236,857	1,408,084	16,336	23,655	29,361	39,159
Barbados	117,136	31,751	6,120	369,154	3,957	2,499	373	12,086
Jamaica	5,000	15,744	20,453	315,838	280	341	554	7,999
Other (chiefly from Bahamas).	4,797,725	6,645,692	4,827,708	4,125,813	197,789	163,448	104,517	102,807
Total	5,239,265	7,949,233	6,091,138	6,218,889	218,362	189,943	134,805	162,051

Onions are grown as an export crop in Bermuda and certain of the West Indian Colonies. There is also an appreciable export from Malta—the value of exports amounting to £3,863 in 1935.

A wide range of fresh vegetables of European type is grown in a number of Dependencies where the climate is temperate, for example Bermuda and the highlands of East Africa, Ceylon, and Malaya. Bermuda has a useful export trade with Canada in early vegetables and grows cabbages, celery, lettuce, etc., for the early markets of the Dominion. Further, by the use of acclimatized seed, an extension of growing European vegetables has also taken place in recent years under tropical conditions. Peas, beans, cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, beet, onions, etc., are all now being commonly grown for local consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Under this head are assembled a number of brief memoranda on commodities which do not fall under any of the other heads in this series of memoranda and are not sufficiently important to justify fuller treatment.

Areca-nuts, also called **Betel-nuts,** are the fruit of the areca or betel palm (*Areca Catechu*). The nuts are gathered when they are ripe or nearly ripe and in order to be prepared for consumption have to be boiled, sliced, and dried. Their principal use is for chewing, and there is a very large demand in India for this purpose. The demand is satisfied partly by local production, but also by very large imports from Ceylon, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies (the last partly direct and partly *via* Malaya).

There is also some importation into other countries with Indian populations.

Betel-nuts also yield a dye-stuff known as *Bombay catechu,* which is extracted from the nut by boiling.

About 69,000 acres are under the areca palm in Ceylon. An unknown quantity of the nuts is consumed locally and substantial quantities are exported, chiefly to India. In 1929, a year when exports were unusually large, 7,200 tons, valued at £202,000, were exported. In 1935, the quantity was 4,669 tons valued at £66,802.

The total area under areca-nuts in Malaya is estimated to be not less than 26,250 acres. The main areas of production are Johore and the east coast. Total production and local consumption are unknown, though the latter is certainly substantial. There is a very large *entrepôt* trade which makes it impossible to state domestic exports accurately, but they appear to be about 20,000 tons annually. In 1935 the net exports were 22,885 tons valued at £276,220.

There is also a small production of areca-nuts in Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

Beeswax so far as the Colonial Empire is concerned is predominantly a forest product, not a by-product of the bee-keeping industry.

Large quantities of wax from wild bees' nests are collected in East Africa, particularly Tanganyika Territory, and the combined exports from that Dependency, Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland in recent years have been as follows:—

	Cwt.	£		*Cwt.*	£
1931	13,468	52,620	1934	10,146	40,861
1932	9,040	37,047	1935	11,896	51,639
1933	9,015	37,248			

Larger quantities would no doubt be forthcoming if sufficient inducement is offered.

There are also small exports from the Gambia, the Dependencies in Borneo, Jamaica, and Palestine, in the last two cases as by-products of bee-keeping.

During 1934 and 1935 attempts have been made to revive the beeswax trade in Sierra Leone. The type of hive used in Tanganyika Territory has been introduced, and, as a result, a product of high quality is being obtained. Satisfactory prices are being realised and an increase in production is expected in the near future.

Bitters are highly concentrated alcoholic liquors used in very small quantities for flavouring beverages. The best known member of the group is *Angostura bitters,* for which valuable medicinal and tonic properties are claimed. These are manufactured according to a secret recipe by a

British private company in Trinidad, to which Colony the manufacture was transferred in 1875 from Angostura, now Ciudad Bolivar, in Venezuela. Until 1929 the annual value of exports normally amounted to between £70,000 and £90,000. Exports during recent years have been as follows:—

	Gallons.	£		*Gallons.*	£
1931	15,700	27,288	1934	16,928	29,184
1932	10,564	18,962	1935	16,131	28,056
1933	11,850	21,115			

Bird's egg yolk derived from the eggs of the sooty tern has recently become an export commodity in the Seychelles. The eggs are collected in some of the outlying islands. Exports in 1935 amounted to 49 tons valued at £525, and, as usual, all went to France.

Bird's nests (the edible nests of a particular variety of swift which constructs its nests exclusively of saliva) are collected in limestone caves in North Borneo for export to China.

The **Carob** or **Locust Bean** is the fruit of an evergreen tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) which grows abundantly in Cyprus, Palestine, and various other Mediterranean countries; it has been introduced into South Africa, Australia, India and elsewhere.

The beans are gathered when ripe and are crushed either whole or after removal of the hard seeds to form an ingredient in cattle cake, their value lying chiefly in their sugar content which makes the cake palatable and nourishing.

The seeds are employed as a source of "Tragasol" and similar mucilaginous substances employed in the textile industry and toilet preparations.

The bean also yields a syrup which is used in the Levant in the preparation of sweetmeats.

Until 1928 whole beans only were exported but in that year two crushing mills were erected in Cyprus.

For many years carobs have been the most important agricultural export and one of the three largest items in the export trade in Cyprus. During the last five years the value of exports of carobs whole, ground and seed has varied between about £122,000 and £183,000 and the percentage of total domestic exports represented by carobs between 12 and 21 per cent.

Cascarilla bark, the dried bark of *Croton Eluteria*, is a minor forest product of some importance in the Bahamas, the annual value of exports during the past five years having varied between £983 and £1,704. It is used as a flavouring for tobacco and in medicine.

Cinchona bark, from which quinine is manufactured, has been grown experimentally in Tanganyika Territory and there is some prospect of its development.

Dyeing Materials.—Certain of the raw materials from which natural dye-stuffs are extracted are produced in the Colonial Empire. The most important of these are **logwood** and **fustic** to which reference is made under the head of Timbers. Areca-nuts (see above) are the source of Bombay **catechu,** and **camwood,** another of the dye-woods, is produced in parts of West Africa. Certain of the tanning materials mentioned below can also be used as dyes.

Flowers, of course grow in profusion in many Dependencies. The only flower, however, in which there is any export trade in the fresh state is the bulb of the Easter lily (*Lilium longiflorum Harrisii*), of which 2,515 cases valued at £7,545 were exported from Bermuda in 1935. An attempt is now being made to establish an export trade in lily bulbs from St. Helena. (See also pyrethrum below under Insecticides.)

Honey is a minor Colonial product. There are small bee-keeping industries in Mauritius, Cyprus, Palestine, British Honduras, and various West Indian Colonies. The only Colony with a substantial trade is Jamaica, the exports during recent years varying between 678 tons and 915 tons, valued at between £10,000 and £16,500. Palestine exports small quantities, but the trade has fallen during recent years from 20 tons in 1932 to under 4 tons in 1935.

Insecticides.

Pyrethrum is a plant the flowers of which yield a valuable insecticide. Some 85 per cent. of the world's Pyrethrum is consumed in the United States of America, and its chief use is in domestic fly sprays. It is also used in agricultural and livestock sprays and dusts, for which purposes it compares favourably with the other insecticides. Supplies formerly came entirely from foreign countries, but the crop has been established in Kenya where it has developed rapidly, and a surplus is now available for export. The Kenya Pyrethrum is of greater strength than Japanese, the main source of supply, its Pyrethrin content being about 50 per cent. higher. Production in Kenya in 1935 was about 580 tons and the acreage was just under 2,000 acres.

Derris or **Tuba Root** is grown in Malaya, Sarawak and North Borneo, and the Netherlands East Indies where it has long been in use as a fish poison. Experimental cultivation has also been carried out in Fiji and Tanganyika Territory. It contains a substance called Rotenone, which is an effective insecticide but not harmful to human beings. It is cultivated by the natives and also as a secondary crop in rubber and other plantations. The total world exports amount to about 700 tons per annum of which Malaya produces approximately 70 per cent., the principal source of supply being Johore, where some 3,800 acres were under this crop in 1931. The United Kingdom, United States of America and Japan are the principal consuming countries. Net exports from Malaya in 1935 amounted to 11,349 cwt. valued at £44,355.

Other Plants.—Many other different kinds of plants have been used as fish poisons in various parts of the world, and several of them may also be employed as insecticides. The most important at present so used is *Cubé* of which there is no commercial production in the Colonial Empire. Experiments are being made in British Guiana with *Lonchocarpus densiflorus* (locally known as *Haiari*), but there is at present no commercial production from this source. The active constituent of this plant is Rotenone as in the case of Derris.

Tephrosia Vogelii, which occurs in the wild state in many of the tropical African Colonies, has been proved to have important insecticidal properties and commercial developments may follow, as the plant can be easily cultivated.

Ivory.—The elephant is carefully preserved in the East and West African Dependencies, hunting being allowed only under licence, and every effort being made to prevent poaching and the taking of immature ivory.

There is a small but steady export trade in ivory. Domestic exports in 1935 were as follows:—

	Cwt.	£
Kenya and Uganda	916	28,817
Tanganyika Territory	456	17,275
Northern Rhodesia	232	5,466
Nyasaland	16	788
Gold Coast	16	351
Nigeria	15	143
Sierra Leone	1	27
	1,652	£52,867

Ivory-nuts or **Vegetable ivory** are the nuts of several palms. The most important palm of this class which grows in the Colonial Empire is the *Coelococcus Salomensis*, a palm closely related to the sago palm and found in the Solomon Islands. It is self-planted and is found in almost every swamp in the Protectorate. It takes from 10 to 14 years to come to maturity and having borne one crop of fruit, which drops to the ground when ripe, gradually rots away and dies. The fruit is collected when it falls to the ground and is sold to traders who export it principally to Australia from which the greater part is re-exported. The nut when mature is of a hard ivory-like character and is used extensively for making buttons and similar objects.

The quantities exported from the Solomon Islands vary between 700 and 1,500 tons annually and the value between about £5,600 and £13,600.

Species of *Hyphoene*, which yield the well known Dom palm nut, occur in some of the African Colonies, but so far the nuts have not been collected there commercially.

Kola-nuts, also known as Bissy and Guru, are the large, fleshy seeds of *Cola acuminata*, a West African tree closely related to the cocoa tree. Kola-nuts possess stimulating and sustaining properties mainly due to the presence of the alkaloid caffeine. For this reason they are used, chiefly as a masticatory, by the natives throughout the great triangular area bounded by Gambia and the Congo on the west and Abyssinia on the east. In Europe and the United States of America kola seeds are used medicinally and in various food preparations.

In the Gold Coast the industry is based on wild trees. The crop is mainly exported, either over the land frontiers to French territory or by sea to British and French West African ports. In 1935, export duty at the land frontier posts was paid on 3,343 tons valued at £77,810, but probably more actually crossed the frontiers. Exports by sea only amounted to 249 tons.

In Nigeria the kola tree has been planted extensively in recent years and it is estimated that in 1935 total production was about 20,000 tons, of which 255 tons valued at £1,332 were exported. In addition 153 tons were imported.

In Sierra Leone production is both from wild and from semi-cultivated trees. Production is in excess of local requirements and very substantial exports have been made in the past to neighbouring territories both British and foreign. Exports are diminishing owing to production in those territories, but in 1935 amounted to 1,859 tons valued at £39,415.

There is also a small production of kola-nuts in, and export from, Jamaica and the Windward Islands.

Rhinoceros horn is exported in small quantities from the East African Dependencies. Exports in 1935 were as follows:—

	Cwt.	£		*Cwt.*	£
Kenya and Uganda ...	6	551	Tanganyika Territory ...	13	750

The high value is due to the fact that in China, to which almost all the exports find their way, the horn has a high reputation as an aphrodisiac.

Silk.—The production of mulberry silk has long been established as an industry in Cyprus and a modern filature which has produced silk of the highest quality was established in 1926. Unfortunately, owing to the heavy fall in the market price of silk, the filature is now closed. There is, however, a small local production of silk, and export figures of raw silk for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	*Quantity.* *Cwt.*	*Value.* £
1931	79	9,051
1932	77	3,641
1933	204	9,741
1934	7	359
1935	—	—

Attempts made to establish silk production in other Colonies have so far proved unsuccessful, the decline in silk prices being a factor in the situation. Experiments with the Eri silkworm (*Attacus ricini*), introduced from India, which feeds on the castor oil plant are being carried out in the Gold Coast and Seychelles with a view to local weaving industries. This silkworm is also well known in Ceylon.

Strophanthus is the name of a genus of plants several species of which grow in East Africa, the most important being *S. hispidus* and *S. Kombe*.

The principal use of these plants used to be to provide the natives with arrow poison, which was extracted from the pounded seeds.

The seeds also have medicinal uses and are now grown for this purpose in Nyasaland, from which Protectorate there were exports of 86 cwt. valued at £965 in 1935.

Tanning materials.—Tannin, the active substance utilized in tanning leather is contained in varying degrees of concentration in the bark, wood, leaves, fruits and tubers of certain trees and plants.

A number of these trees and plants are found in the Colonial Empire, and there is some export of their products. Where the concentration of tannin is a high one, as in the case of certain barks and leaves, the natural product itself is exported. In other cases the product is treated locally in order to produce an extract giving a high degree of concentration. The following are the most important of these products:—

Cutch is a name applied to solid tanning extracts from several sources. In its proper and original sense it was used to designate a solid product derived from the heartwood of *Acacia Catechu*, produced in India and Burma, but the word is now more commonly used in the United Kingdom to designate the extract prepared from mangrove bark.

Mangrove cutch is the third most important product of Brunei, the exports of this substance in 1935 being 2,575 tons valued at £20,756 or about 5 per cent. of all exports. Cutch is also exported from Sarawak (exports in 1935, 3,207 tons valued at £57,782) and in small quantities from North Borneo.

Gambier is a solid extract prepared from the leafy twigs of *Uncaria Gambier* a climbing shrub cultivated in Malaya and the Malay Archipelago. Of round gambier, Malaya is a net importer, but the quantities involved are very small. Net exports of gambier cube, however, are substantial, amounting to about 2,527 tons valued at about £50,000 in 1935. There were also small net exports of block gambier in 1935 (358 tons valued at about £5,000).

Mangrove bark is the bark of a number of trees of the natural order of *Rhizophoraceae* and all called indiscriminately "mangrove" although their scientific names differ widely.

These trees grow in many parts of the Colonial Empire and the tannin content of their barks varies widely not only between different species of trees, but also between the same tree in different localities. Where the tannin content is low, as in Brunei and Sarawak, the extract is prepared on the spot. In other cases the bark itself is exported.

Exports from East Africa in 1935 were as follows:—

	Tons.	£		*Tons.*	£
Kenya and Uganda ...	6	17	Tanganyika Territory ...	3,715	11,855

There are also occasional small exports from British Guiana.

From West Africa there were no exports though there are very large areas under mangrove.

There is a very large *entrepôt* trade in Malaya, but imports exceed exports by 1,500 to 2,000 tons annually.

Sumach is derived from the *Rhus Coriaria*, a native of the Mediterranean countries. The principal source of supply is Sicily and the only producer in the Colonial Empire is Cyprus, from which the leaves are exported in ground form. Modern machinery has been installed and a commodity of high quality is now being produced. Exports during 1935 were 14,930 cwt. valued at £9,117.

Wattle bark, one of the most valuable and widely used tanning materials of the British Empire, is the bark of the black wattle (*Acacia mollissima*), a tree of Australian origin introduced into various other countries of which the most important in the Colonial Empire are Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

In Kenya the area under wattle on European estates in 1933-34 was 17,788 acres, and it is believed that there was an even larger area in the Native Reserves.

Exports of the bark are now substantial and there are good prospects of a further development of the trade. In 1935, they amounted to 11,157 tons valued at £44,570. In addition, 5,094 tons of wattle bark extract valued at £58,992 were exported. There are two factories in the Colony for the preparation of wattle extract, the second having been opened in 1934.

There have been no exports from Tanganyika Territory since 1931 when 101 tons valued at £471 were exported.

The wattle is also grown in Ceylon, but there is at present no export of the bark.

Further particulars of these materials will be found in the pamphlet "Tanning Materials of the British Empire," published by the Imperial Institute in 1929.

Wine, Brandy, and other grape spirits.—Few Dependencies of the Colonial Empire are climatically suitable for wine-growing and production of wine is in practice confined to Cyprus, Malta, and Palestine.

In Cyprus, wines have been made for centuries, but until recently production was almost solely for domestic consumption and the quality of the wine produced was not high. Steps have now, however, been taken to put the industry on a better footing and exports in 1931 were over 2 million gallons valued at over £75,000. In 1935 the quantity fell to about 1,200,000 gallons valued at about £51,000. Exports of brandy are still less than 1,000 gallons annually.

In Malta, where there is an old-established wine industry, the whole production, which in 1935 was estimated at nearly 600,000 gallons, is consumed locally.

In Palestine the industry was established comparatively recently by Jewish enterprise. There is some production both for local consumption and for export; in 1935 exports were a little under 750,000 litres, valued at a little over £20,000.

TABLE I

EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda— (Hides)	1932	cwt.	27,147	524	41,057	68,728	48,097	943	65,709	114,749
	1933	,,	27,506	531	77,021	105,058	40,703	660	110,936	152,299
	1934	,,	26,238	825	89,624	116,687	39,522	1,184	155,139	195,845
	1935	,,	19,787	7,707	67,266	94,760	32,192	18,036	119,507	169,735
(Skins)	1932	No.	321,146	74,218	308,288	703,652	10,093	2,111	24,479	36,683
	1933	,,	442,878	102,221	502,702	1,047,801	10,378	1,790	17,220	29,388
	1934	,,	394,180	141,765	533,783	1,069,728	9,369	3,097	16,903	29,369
	1935	,,	839,403	76,311	414,694	1,330,408	24,208	1,194	16,659	42,061
Tanganyika Territory	1932	cwt.	9,740	22,540	22,160	54,440	20,066	31,318	49,253	100,637
	1933	,,	9,800	24,440	48,560	82,800	19,355	39,602	106,425	165,382
	1934	,,	8,980	29,340	30,920	69,240	16,931	51,306	69,015	137,252
	1935	,,	7,380	26,940	34,300	62,620	21,373	50,634	87.666	159,673
		No.	199,790	524,006	235,545	959,413				
Northern Rhodesia ...	1932						3,770	4,572	44	8,386
	1933						4,226	4,165	44	8,435
	1934						9,595	51	438	10,084
	1935						7,678	1,123	1,812	10,613
Somaliland*	1932									46,889
	1933									81,000
	1934									81,953
	1935									55,358
East Africa—Totals (including Nyasaland and Zanzibar).	1932						82,093	38,965	141,098	309,045
	1933						74,738	46,258	236,420	448,416
	1934						75,526	55,721	243,023	456,673
	1935						85,499	71,185	226,854	438,896
South African High Commission Territories.	1932	No.				162,559				11,727
		cwt.				13,182				
	1933	No.				1,362,440				24,639
		cwt.				3,936				
	1934	No.				539,621				33,175
		cwt.				18,296				
	1935	No.				176,898				57,413
		cwt.				27,736				
Nigeria	1932	cwt.	31,796	12	63,634	95,442	224,387	23	434,438	658,848
	1933	,,	41,082	—	79,941	121,023	187,326	—	437,351	624,677
	1934	,,	35,016	109	90,339	125,464	196,660	455	533,593	730,708
	1935	,,	44,873	173	100,074	145,110	257,698	957	523,885	782,540
West Africa — Totals (including Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia).	1932	cwt.	32,373	69	65,800	98,242	225,615	366	437,886	663,867
	1933	,,	41,835	66	103,806	145,707	194,819	349	445,343	640,511
	1934	,,	35,590	198	95,375	131,163	199,038	990	543,361	743,389
	1935	,,	45,485	288	103,829	149,602	259,040	1,733	530,885	791,658
Ceylon	1932	cwt.	108	12,749	3	12,860	2,859	28,849	20	31,728
	1933	,,	34	11,944	23	12,001	477	21,564	314	22,355
	1934	,,	6	10,085	2,273	12,364	498	15,781	2,437	18,716
	1935	,,	4	14,818	1,165	15,987	225	19,325	1,392	20,942
Malaya†	1932	cwt.	7,583	14,606	13,149	35,338	19,729	51,236	35,343	106,308
	1933	,,	16,897	7,171	15,309	39,377	40,894	17,146	60,399	118,439
	1934	,,	13,970	7,374	17,563	38,907	26,991	12,614	39,933	79,538
	1935	,,	4,722	7,961	32,840	45,523	12,635	12,187	51,933	76,755
Dependencies in Borneo*‡	1932	cwt.				4,513				5,340
	1933	,,				3,199				13,152
	1934	,,				1,946				6,175
	1935	,,				2,859				2,558
Cyprus	1932	cwt.		19	1,944	1,963	2	77	8,840	8,919
	1933	,,	236	380	3,199	3,815	975	797	13,054	14,826
	1934	,,	1	137	1,401	1,539	7	470	6,049	6,526
	1935	,,	8	75	972	1,055	55	309	4,527	4,891
Malta	1932	cwt.	56	—	7,974	8,030	90	—	13,188	13,278
	1933	,,	18	—	7,886	7,904	103	—	13,307	13,410
	1934	,,	43	—	5,571	5,614	72	—	9,520	9,592
	1935	,,	131	—	12,152	12,283	259	—	15,760	16,019

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Palestine	1932	cwt.	82	—	7,935	8,017	2,296	—	12,045	14,341
	1933	„	69	—	9,471	9,540	1,569	—	13,296	14,865
	1934	„	41	—	15,976	16,017	226	—	22,619	22,845
	1935	„	9	—	26,253	26,262	269	—	48,197	48,466
Jamaica	1932	No.	5,110	—	177,783	182,893	2,204	—	13,979	16,183
	1933	„	12,838	2,525	192,036	207,399	5,466	1,335	14,436	21,237
	1934	„	13,820	4,032	182,126	199,978	6,463	1,706	14,110	22,279
	1935	„	18,255	900	190,677	209,832	8,402	500	14,954	23,856
Other British West Indies (including Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad, the Turks and Caicos,§ Cayman,§ Leeward and Windward Islands).	1932	cwt.	—	199	—	199	1,678	482	5,856	8,016
		No.	5,668	5,380	17,172	28,220				
	1933	cwt.	—	163	—	163	7,151	676	7,072	14,899
		No.	14,016	4,347	20,977	39,340				
	1934	cwt.	—	259	783	1,042	12,485	471	40,376	53,332
		No.	16,085	3,571	7,215	26,871				
	1935	cwt.	1,726	138	2,071	3,935	5,772	522	13,308	19,602
		No.	12,485	4,033	13,168	29,981				
West Indies and America—Totals.	1932	cwt.	—	199	—	199	3,882	482	19,835	24,199
		No.	10,778	5,380	194,055	211,113				
	1933	cwt.	2	163	2	167	12,617	2,001	21,508	36,136
		No.	26,854	6,872	213,013	246,739				
	1934	cwt.	—	259	783	1,042	18,948	2,177	54,486	75,611
		No.	29,905	7,603	189,341	226,849				
	1935	cwt.	1,726	138	2,071	3,935	14,174	1,022	28,262	43,458
		No.	31,035	4,933	203,845	239,813				
Falkland Islands and Dependencies.	1932						4,921	—	198	5,119
	1933						8,626	—	196	8,822
	1934						9,257	—	—	9,257
	1935						6,927	—	—	6,927
‖**Fiji and the Western Pacific Territories** (New Hebrides¶ and Tonga**).	1932						129	1,683	—	1,947
	1933						21	1,307	—	1,500
	1934						—	1,783	—	2,225
	1935						—	2,654	—	2,654
§GRAND TOTALS—(including Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena).	1932									1,196,622
	1933									1,347,630
	1934									1,464,132
	1935									1,510,880

Generally speaking the unit of measurement is hundredweights for hides and numbers for skins. The two units shown in the area totals are supplementary and not alternative, the total quantity exported being the sum of both. Total quantities for the whole Colonial Empire are not available, since value only is given in the trade returns of certain Colonies.

* Particulars of destination not available.

† Includes re-exports, the domestic exports not being shown separately in the trade returns.

‡ Includes horns, etc., separate figures for hides and skins only not being available in the cases of Brunei and Sarawak.

§ Details of exports from Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands for 1935 are not yet available: the small amount exported during the year is therefore not included.

‖ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F. 111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

¶ Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling, converted at day's rate.

** Values converted from Australian currency at the rate of £A. 125 = £100 sterling.

TABLE II.

WORLD EXPORTS OF COCOA BEANS IN METRIC TONS BY CROP-YEARS 1928-29 to 1935-36.

(These figures have been extracted from "Gordian" issues of 10th November, 1933, Page 19, and 26th October, 1936, page 16.)

Countries of Production.	*1935–36.*	*1934–35.*	*1933–34.*	*1932–33.*	*1931–32.*	*1930–31.*	*1929–30.*	*1928–29.*
Gold Coast	290,000	245,500	224,400	254,500	209,900	220,600	230,200	244,700
Brazil	117,000	102,600	87,700	101,900	98,700	66,400	73,700	66,000
Nigeria	91,600	83,500	72,200	69,800	56,200	49,500	52,600	50,100
Ivory Coast	49,400	44,300	35,700	31,600	24,800	19,700	22,200	16,700
Trinidad	12,600	20,700	13,200	23,200	18,000	27,900	24,800	26,600
Dominican Republic ...	18,300	28,400	22,600	19,800	16,300	27,500	19,400	24,400
Ecuador	20,500	18,800	16,800	10,200	16,200	15,000	17,700	15,800
All Others	96,100	91,800	92,400	94,200	92,000	97,900	93,900	96,900
TOTAL ...	695,500	635,600	565,000	605,200	532,100	524,500	534,500	537,200

TABLE III.

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF COCOA BEANS IN METRIC TONS BY CROP-YEARS 1928-29 to 1935-36.

(Extracted from issues of "Gordian," dated 10th November, 1933, page 19, and 21st October 1936, page 17.)

Countries of Consumption.	*1935–36*	*1934–35.*	*1933–34.*	*1932–33.*	*1931–32.*	*1930–31.*	*1929–30.*	*1928–29.*
United States of America	255,400	253,000	182,200	190,000	185,000	190,000	190,000	185,000
Germany*	76,300	75,200	90,000	77,000	77,000	81,000	72,000	80,000
Great Britain*	95,400	79,900	74,400	67,500	67,800	59,300	56,200	57,500
Netherlands	66,800	58,800	53,100	45,000	45,000	52,000	51,000	50,000
France*	47,300	41,000	42,800	42,900	41,400	41,500	35,200	35,800
Canada	11,800	12,900	11,400	9,700	8,400	8,300	8,900	9,300
Switzerland	7,800	7,300	7,400	7,600	5,100	10,800	7,400	9,100
Italy	9,500	12,100	8,400	7,600	6,800	7,500	6,800	7,700
Belgium	8,800	8,300	9,900	6,200	9,200	11,200	6,500	7,800
Other Countries	81,100	78,000	84,800	67,600	72,700	71,800	67,600	65,900
TOTAL ...	660,200	626,500	564,400	521,100	518,300	533,400	501,600	508,100

Note.—In this table the figures for the countries marked * are partly estimated or adjusted while those for the remaining countries are imports only, without adjustment. The figures are considered to be the most accurate estimate possible of "true consumption."

TABLE IV.

EXPORTS OF RAW COCOA FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
GOLD COAST	1932	56,300	4,090	173,355	233,745	1,388,730	97,180	4,025,450	5,511,360
	1933	49,737	6,627	179,753	236,117	1,047,203	132,953	3,791,322	4,971,478
	1934	59,266	6,234	164,770	230,270	1,083,417	111,173	2,847,107	4,040,697
	1935	82,611	11,336	174,943	268,890	1,670,124	212,100	3,321,735	5,203,959
NIGERIA	1932	14,664	—	56,371	71,035	301,742	—	1,159,709	1,461,451
	1933	17,819	—	42,918	60,737	353,337	—	790,290	1,143,627
	1934	17,054	263	60,666	77,983	288,880	4,563	996,993	1,290,436
	1935	25,741	2	62,399	88,142	479,128	48	1,104,651	1,583,827
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Sierra Leone).	1932	71,015	4,090	229,756	304,861	1,691,279	97,180	5,185,647	6,974,106
	1933	67,590	6,627	222,704	296,921	1,401,042	132,953	4,582,100	6,116,095
	1934	76,422	6,497	225,472	308,391	1,373.639	115,736	3,844,513	5,333,888
	1935	108,433	11,338	237,425	357,196	2,150,247	212,148	4,427,434	6,789,829
CEYLON	1932	861	716	2,549	4,126	33,354	29,345	101,728	164,427
	1933	417	481	2,353	3,251	14,176	17,087	84,577	115,840
	1934	926	754	2,388	4,068	29,954	25,589	79,635	135,178
	1935	471	717	2,289	3,477	14,851	19,879	65,194	99,924
JAMAICA	1932	35	1,883	270	2,188	766	41,895	5,411	48,102
	1933	27	1,618	26	1,671	534	31,395	506	32,435
	1934	1	1,974	6	1,981	15	42,560	133	42,708
	1935	2	2,254	11	2,267	43	46,826	242	47,111
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ...	1932	2,151	2,187	14,333	18,671	74,609	64,523	440,038	579,170
	1933	2,514	3,981	16,413	22,908	68,916	100,728	386,263	555,907
	1934	1,193	1,639	9,134	11,966	34,165	50,926	264,603	349,694
	1935	2,334	3,339	14,142	19,815	61,408	90,312	368,985	520,705
GRENADA	1932	1,982	1,512	898	4,392	45,072	35,384	20,775	101,231
	1933	1,693	2,389	485	4,567	42,868	53,437	10,230	106,535
	1934	1,043	1,594	1,234	3,871	27,090	44,283	29,370	100,743
	1935	1,667	2,039	318	4,024	40,259	49,333	7,810	97,404
WEST INDIA—TOTALS (including Leeward Islands, St. Lucia and St. Vincent).	1932	4,437	5,858	15,523	25,818	126,869	147,112	466,782	740,763
	1933	4,467	8,263	16,924	29,654	118,442	189,894	397,012	705,348
	1934	2,333	5,593	10,396	18,322	63,546	146,195	294,521	504,262
	1935	4,127	7,976	14,480	26,583	104,608	193,822	377,206	675,636
NEW HEBRIDES*†	1932				1,728				27,967
	1933				1,893				28,745
	1934				1,728				32,250
	1935				2,672				42,047
GRAND TOTALS (including Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika Territory)	1932				336,542				7,907,581
	1933				331,728				6,966,377
	1934				332,512				6,005,728
	1935				389,935				7,607,798

* Particulars of destination not available.

† Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling, converted at day's rate.

TABLE V.

EXPORTS OF RAW COFFEE FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda ...	1932	246,519	62,781	53,683	362,993*	1,055,701	230,016	151,117	1,436,877*
	1933	179,331	95,932	82,258	357,658*	576,331	265,115	200,951	1,042,991*
	1934	95,264	103,176	142,574	341,057*	256,260	226,444	302,280	785,072*
	1935	165,808	127,360	190,567	483,778*	454,646	280,435	425,608	1,160,772*
Tanganyika Territory ...	1932	27,760	195,520	3,940	227,220	69,664	383,365	10,521	463,550
	1933	32,060	216,240	6,060	254,360	70,797	341,104	17,605	429,506
	1934	20,380	266,540	8,400	295,320	38,397	439,196	17,602	495,195
	1935	23,620	322,940	25,160	371,720	41,889	397,587	47,183	486,659
East Africa—Totals (including Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia).	1932	274,684	258,667	57,678	591,039*	1,126,356	614,235	161,766	1,902,400*
	1933	211,674	312,412	88,318	612,541*	647,717	606,778	218,557	1,473,646*
	1934	116,108	369,904	150,976	637,031*	295,519	665,995	319,886	1,281,488*
	1935	190.130	450.672	215,731	856,576*	497,790	678,717	472,798	1,649,388*
Jamaica	1932	2,749	69,629	6,885	79,263	7,898	197,312	18,847	224,057
	1933	2,353	84.909	470	87,732	5,930	211,186	1,261	218,377
	1934	2,554	61,124	6	63,684	22,891	145,178	22	168,091
	1935	4,383	62,217	1,201	67,801	34,602	117,205	3,645	155,452
Trinidad	1932	4	7,717	390	8,111	11	19,672	1,139	20,822
	1933	4	2,890	208	3,102	9	7,202	577	7,788
	1934	128	4,459	97	4,684	264	10,142	176	10,582
	1935	6	9,103	1,497	10,606	10	15,940	2,340	18,290
West Indies—Totals (including British Guiana, Leeward Islands and St. Lucia).	1932	2,753	80,521	13,497	96,789*	7,909	223,151	28,178	259,270*
	1933	2,365	92,606	6,068	101,057*	5,951	226,448	10,383	242,816*
	1934	2,682	68,218	3,813	74,713	23,155	159,370	6,019	188,544
	1935	4,393	73,832	4.376	82,601	34,616	136,082	7,985	178,683
GRAND TOTALS—(including Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, and New Hebrides†).	1932	277,479	339,198	71,401	692,366*	1,134,325	837,415	190,308	2,168,694*
	1933	214,176	405,035	95,008	722,879*	653,926	833,275	230,068	1,731,206*
	1934	118,905	438,133	155,152	718,593*	318,847	825,398	326,509	1,480,493*
	1935	194,835	524,550	221,277	948,025*	532,858	814,921	482,793	1,850,022*

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* Including exports for Ships' Stores.

† Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling, converted at day's rate.

TABLE VI.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in centals of 100 lb. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda (almost entirely Uganda).	1932	77,489	746,882	9,448	833,819	144,470	1,430,519	17,772	1,592,761
	1933	238,334	781,682	169,959	1,189,975	530,730	1,806,459	368,605	2,705,794
	1934	89,625	799,106	265,585	1,154,316	210,926	2,080,887	664,466	2,956,279
	1935	45,613	949,791	45,983	1,041,387	117,350	2,674,733	106,982	2,899,065
Tanganyika Territory ...	1932	30,793	28,719	12,376	71,888	76,782	75,552	31,413	183,747
	1933	35,543	76,071	2,063	113,677	86,868	184,438	5,158	276,864
	1934	19,935	79,046	27,466	126,447	49,673	202,199	74,741	326,613
	1935	46,784	155,662	21,101	223,547	118,313	400,112	51,122	569,547
Nyasaland	1932	20,950	—	—	20,950	34,916	—	—	34,916
	1933	23,139	—	1,099	24,238	47,725	—	2,289	50,014
	1934	36,612	—	4,860	41,472	90,725	—	12,151	102,876
	1935	59,408	9,791	12,741	81,940	148,519	24,480	31,852	204,851
East Africa—Totals (including Northern Rhodesia).	1932	129,345	775,601	21,824	926,770	256,448	1,506,071	49,185	1,811,704
	1933	297,016	857,753	173,121	1,327,890	665,323	1,991,297	376,052	3,032,672
	1934	146,172	878,152	297,911	1,322,235	351,324	2,283,086	751,358	3,385,768
	1935	151,805	1,115,267	79,825	1,346,897	384,182	3,099,364	189,956	3,673,502
Nigeria (Lint)	1932	24,574	—	2,102	26,676	47,408	—	4,055	51,463
	1933	93,797	—	4,834	98,631	183,739	—	9,250	192,989
	1934	113,235	—	17,854	131,089	257,734	—	39,608	297,342
	1935	169,521	—	73,450	242,971	408,569	—	171,365	579,925
West Africa—Totals (including Gambia and Gold Coast).	1932	24,574	8	3,707	28,289	47,408	6	4,618	52,032
	1933	93,797	—	5,671	99,468	183,738	—	9,639	193,378
	1934	113,235	—	19,583	132,818	257,734	—	40,514	298,248
	1935	169,524	—	75,194	244,618	408,571	—	172,183	580,744
Cyprus	1932	2,315		9,541	11,856	4,399	1	20,718	25,118
	1933	56		4,847	4,903	100	1	11,623	11,724
	1934	2,876	26	8,149	11,051	7,176	69	21,331	28,576
	1935	1,408	—	7,878	9,286	3,745	—	21,501	25,246
West Indies—Totals (including Bahamas, Barbados, Trinidad and the Leeward and Windward Islands).	1932	8,545	31	1,636	10,212	30,133	33	7,170	37,326
	1933	10,148	25	3,420	13,593	30,416	66	16,301	46,783
	1934	13,457	9	1,538	15,004	51,352	17	6,076	57,445
	1935	17,632	21	2,060	19,713	75,879	30	11,734	87,643
Fiji* and the Western Pacific Territories (New Hebrides†).	1932				5,254				7,872
	1933				1,738				3,156
	1934				451				583
	1935				739				941
GRAND TOTALS—(including Ceylon, Malaya, North Borneo and Malta).	1932				983,390				1,934,945
	1933				1,449,184				3,289,412
	1934				1,482,691				3,771,522
	1935				1,622,160				4,369,109
Total (in bales of 400 lb.) ...	1932				245,848				
	1933				362,296				
	1934				370,673				
	1935				405,540				

* Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F. 111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

† Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling, converted at day's rate.

TABLE VII.

EXPORTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
Kenya and Uganda ...	1932	gal.	3,087	203	1,143	4,433	3,569	124	5,662	9,355
(Essential and Perfumed)	1933	„	2,652	140	947	3,739	2,747	804	5,226	8,777
	1934	„	1,663	106	714	2,483	1,447	635	4,721	6,803
	1935	„	2,946	48	967	3,961	2,776	310	4,737	7,823
Ceylon	1932	lb.	328,629	135,564	815,608	1,279,801	23,377	9,372	57,470	90,219
(Citronella)	1933	„	301,272	169,527	988,624	1,459,423	20,212	11,122	64,203	95,537
	1934	„	395,092	209,574	933,202	1,537,868	15,974	5,556	35,757	57,287
	1935	„	295,325	235,360	879,079	1,399,764	10,921	8,454	32,106	51,481
(Cinnamon Leaf and Cinnamon Bark)	1932	lb.	24,404	22,469	98,480	145,353	5,343	4,807	21,025	31,175
	1933	„	18,237	20,530	124,966	163,733	2,691	2,952	18,695	24,338
	1934	„	19,961	25,574	129,255	174,790	3,225	3,989	20,874	28,088
	1935	„	14,844	27,651	113,205	155,700	1,675	3,005	12,812	17,492
Seychelles	1932	lb.	6,416	132	108,428	114,976	1,710	27	14,264	16,001
(Mostly Cinnamon Leaf)	1933	„	1,505	—	133,785	135,290	534	—	15,087	15,621
	1934	„	11,908	—	120,124	131,222	1,344	—	13,332	14,676
	1935	„	31,139	—	105.337	136,476	4,258	—	12,138	16,396
British Guiana	1932	gal.	170	51	509	730	2,223	620	6,427	9,270
(Lime)	1933	„	946	—	220	1,166	10,679	—	2,865	13,544
	1934	„	644	—	248	892	4,735	—	2,133	6,868
	1935	„	382	—	215	597	3,087	—	2,140	5,227
Jamaica	1932	gal.	1,866	72	6,614	8,552	3,208	614	9,135	12,957
(Mainly Orange)	1933	„	2,195	47	6,655	8,897	4,862	356	11,490	16,708
	1934	„	2,352	55	4,999	7,406	2,611	210	7,250	10,071
	1935	„	2,209	347	3,585	6,141	3,746	1,530	7,584	12,860
Leeward Islands	1932						3,890	500	14,204	18,594
(Lime)	1933						5,105	81	8,929	14,115
	1934						4,666	523	4,154	9,343
	1935						4,078	795	5,511	10,384
(Other)	1932						2,297	178	3,301	5,776
	1933						427	191	3,458	4,076
	1934						937	541	2,385	3,863
	1935						1,524	60	1,661	3,245
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1932	gal.	195	70	665	930	2,824	901	9,115	12,840
(Lime)	1933	„	535	44	1,316	1,895	6,115	571	15,910	22,596
	1934	„	1,155	101	1,626	2,882	9,038	863	15,154	25,055
	1935	lb.	4,350	2,041	9,202	15,593	4,078	1,699	9,529	15,306
Windward Islands ...	1932	gal.	666	280	1,221	2,167	8,845	1,708	15,266	25,819
(Mostly Lime)	1933	„	503	92	984	1,579	6,343	1,106	9,629	17,078
	1934	„	712	188	1,561	2,461	5,900	1,475	13,655	21,030
	1935	„	984	—	119	1,103	8,637	—	1,210	9,847
West Indies and America—Totals.	1932						23,287	4,521	57,448	85,256
	1933						33,531	2,305	52,281	88,117
	1934						27,887	3,612	44,731	76,230
	1935						25,150	4,084	27,635	56,869
GRAND TOTALS ...	1932						57,286	18,851	155,869	232,006
	1933						59,715	17,183	155,492	232,390
	1934						49,877	13,792	119,415	183,084
	1935						44,780	15,853	89,428	150,061

TABLE VIII.

EXPORTS OF FIBRES (OTHER THAN COTTON) FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda ... (Sisal Fibre and Tow)	1932	4,770	413	10,202	15,385	57,529	5,121	123,925	186,575
	1933	6,208	819	12,834	19,861	75,558	10,113	164,311	249,982
	1934	9,669	375	13,972	24,016	126,180	4,765	180,526	311,471
	1935	12,944	1,042	18,726	32,712	170,546	15,346	246,015	431,907
Tanganyika Territory ... (Sisal Fibre and Tow)	1932	15,667	856	44,031	60,554	178,380	7,615	512,207	698,202
	1933	17,031	2,616	49,953	69,600	207,140	33,398	641,234	881,772
	1934	21,884	1,167	49,459	72,510	251,576	13,684	582,302	847,562
	1935	23,687	3,371	55,618	82,676	324,795	56,445	753,492	1,134,732
East Africa—Totals (including Nyasaland—sisal—and Somaliland).	1932	20,437	1,269	54,233	75,939	235,909	12,739	636,132	884,780
	1933	23,259	3,435	62,787	89,481	282,860	43,511	805,545	1,131,916
	1934	31,553	1,542	63,421	96,526	377,756	18,451	762,828	1,159,035
	1935	36,631	4,413	74,344	115,388	495,341	71,792	999,507	1,566,640
West Africa — Totals (including Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) (Piassava)	1932	917	65	2,160	3,142	8,338	1,040	17,202	26,580
	1933	1,670	94	2,173	3,937	14,588	1,557	19,398	35,543
	1934	2,173	93	1,972	4,240	17,593	2,134	17,665	37,382
	1935	2,041	99	1,784	3,924	17,229	1,639	17,970	36,838
St. Helena ... (New Zealand Hemp and Tow)	1932				378				4,618
	1933				963				9,426
	1934				1,015				8,234
	1935				1,176				11,786
Ceylon ... (Coir bristle and mattress and kitul)	1932	6,529	4,348	11,664	22,591*	22,058	7,490	86,771	116,532*
	1933	7,976	5,080	14,226	27,318*	24,915	11,063	86,423	122,493*
	1934	8,888	6,653	15,562	31,102*	27,338	15,611	76,778	119,727*
	1935	10,991	7,304	16,936	35,231*	67,424	41,854	119,698	228,976*
Mauritius ... (Mauritius Hemp)	1932	153	—	257	410	2,143	—	3,900	6,043
	1933	182	—	233	415	3,128	—	3,457	6,585
	1934	256	—	402	658	3,291	—	5,411	8,702
	1935	51	1	387	439	530	14	5,692	6,236
GRAND TOTALS — (including North Borneo, Cyprus, Bahamas, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad).	1932				102,633*				1,040,295*
	1933				122,292*				1,308,106*
	1934				133,855*				1,336,276*
	1935				157,015*				1,856,075*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

TABLE IX.

EXPORTS OF BANANAS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
NIGERIA ... ... (Fresh and dried, and plantains)	1932	cwt.	1	—	307,906	307,907	1	—	45,313	45,314
	1933	,,	—	—	346,900	346,900	—	—	50,781	50,781
	1934	,,	24,597	3	442,620	467,220	5,518	5	72,572	78,095
	1935	,,	108,863	—	661,892	770,755	28,197	—	170,861	199,058
PALESTINE...	1932	cwt.	—	40	1,369	1,409	—	27	1,729	1,756
	1933	,,	—	—	89	89	—	—	63	63
	1934	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	,,	—	—	21	21	—	—	10	10
JAMAICA ... ... (Fresh and dried and plantains)	1932	cwt.	291	1	1,490	1,782	1,266,270	235,904	369,467	1,871,641
		stems	13,258,522	2,645,962	4,456,129	20,360,613				
	1933	cwt.	120	—	—	120	805,762	179,394	33,501	1,018,657
		stems	8,387,582	1,832,468	337,319	10,557,369				
	1934	cwt.	191	—	—	191	1,290,042	288,578	86,790	1,665,410
		stems	12,533,463	2,667,910	773,533	15,974,906				
	1935	cwt.	178	—	68	246	1,695,125	281,772	197,771	2,174,668
		stems	16,120,700	2,352,710	1,905,916	20,379,326				
OTHER BRITISH WEST INDIES (including British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward and Windward Islands) (Fresh and plantains)	1932	bunches	1,345	12,610	83,927	97,882	229	645	5,927	6,801
	1933	,,	16,457	70,967	146,423	233,847	1,104	3,967	10,257	15,328
	1934	,,	47,520	99,526	297,393	444,439	4,448	8,178	20,004	32,630
	1935	,,	11,099	249,956	359,175	620,230	985	20,862	26,147	47,994
FIJI*	1932	bunches	—	346,968	—	346,968	—	67,237	—	67,237
	1933	,,	—	326,422	—	326,422	—	62,381	—	62,381
	1934	,,	—	324,494	—	324,494	—	61,122	—	61,122
	1935	,,	—	303,127	—	303,127	—	60,237	—	60,237
TONGA†	1932‡									8,362
	1933§	cases				16,777				2,960
	1934§	,,				26,402				5,526
	1935	,,	—	29,793	—	29,793	—	6,682	—	6,682
GRAND TOTALS (including plantains *not* included in bunch or stem figures).	1932									2,001,222
	1933									1,150,680
	1934									1,842,783
	1935									2,488,649

* Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

† Values converted from Australian currency made at the rate of £A.125 = £100 sterling.

‡ Quantity figures not available.

§ Particulars of destination not available.

TABLE X.

EXPORTS OF CITRUS FRUITS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Cyprus	1932	No.	1,181,571	50,721	16,112,645	17,344,937	2,730	30	26,612	29,372
(Oranges)	1933	,,	6,908,037	634,242	12,684,145	20,226,424	10,955	824	22,719	34,498
	1934	,,	14,474,934	618,786	15,685,642	30,779,362	28,499	778	29,551	58,828
	1935	,,	11,182,611	1,136,608	10,804,788	23,124,007	20,507	1,541	19,152	41,200
(Lemons)	1932	No.	566,438	920,750	609,185	2,096,373	730	620	369	1,719
	1933	,,	819,870	2,197,500	95,345	3,112,715	820	1,655	79	2,554
	1934	,,	1,690,190	46,850	1,489,477	3,226,517	1,712	42	1,183	2,937
	1935	,,	7,377,357	87,380	812,362	8,277,099	8,305	107	975	9,387
Palestine...	1932	tons	—	—	998	998	1,207,266	17,006	485,334	1,709,606
(Oranges in bulk and in boxes)		boxes	2,493,685	36,956	993,958	3,524,599				
	1933	tons	—	—	327	327	1,405,718	12,533	533,992	1,952,243
		boxes	3,037,385	27,312	1,135,218	4,199,915				
	1934	tons	—	—	642	642	1,544,173	26,115	865,974	2,436,262
		boxes	3,295,180	54,527	1,779,715	5,129,422				
	1935	tons	—	—	2,197	2,197	2,182,702	17,595	951,974	3,152,271
		boxes	4,812,318	38,334	2,028,259	6,878,911				
(Lemons in bulk and in boxes)	1932	tons	—	—	28	28	3,182	70	2,790	6,042
		boxes	7,595	174	6,516	14,285				
	1933	tons	—	—	—	—	2,669	—	3,941	6,610
		boxes	7,025	—	10,315	17,160				
	1934	tons	—	—	12	12	1,797	—	10,432	12,229
		boxes	4,237	—	24,220	28,457				
	1935	tons	—	—	—	—	3,577	—	14,624	18,201
		boxes	6,050	—	25,326	31,376				
(Grapefruit)	1932	boxes	119,686	1,142	28,973	149,801	63,460	613	15,491	79,564
	1933	,,	185,880	—	64,946	250,826	95,817	—	33,367	129,184
	1934	,,	322,121	968	96,700	419,789	169,048	533	50,643	220,224
	1935	,,	731,757	6,132	150,904	888,793	313,344	2,048	60,573	375,965
(Citrons)*	1932						72	28	3,413	3,513
	1933						154	—	2,143	2,297
	1934						149	—	3,739	3,888
	1935						310	—	3,988	4,298
Jamaica	1932	boxes	2,865	89,810	61	92,736	1,475	43,666	30	45,171
(Oranges)	1933	,,	2,757	89,744	—	92,501	1,356	41,479	—	42,835
	1934	,,	996	78,200	—	79,196	480	32,271	—	32,751
	1935	,,	11,745	132,214	86	144,045	4,685	52,029	34	56,748
(Grapefruit, fresh and canned)	1932	pkgs.	538	395	98	1,031	53,192	18,294	84	71,570
		No.	10,178,159	3,607,211	4,000	13,789,370				
	1933	pkgs.*					51,628	10,224	—	61,852
		No.	9,775,576	2,090,683	—	11,866,259				
	1934	pkgs.*					67,629	11,680	35	79,344
		No.	14,071,418	2,657,070	8,074	16,736,562				
	1935	pkgs *					38,304	9,166	6	47,476
		No.	6,593,488	2,121,743	1,400	8,716,631				
(Other)*...	1932						28	331	4,519	4,878
	1933						60	1,037	4,004	5,101
	1934						42	778	119	939
	1935						246	533	1,841	2,620
Other British West Indies (including British Guiana, British Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward and Windward Islands) (Oranges and Tangerines)*	1932						120	7,218	78	7,416
	1933						634	9,537	65	10,236
	1934						409	8,390	188	8,987
	1935						156	12,919	85	13,160
(Grapefruit)*	1932						8,453	4,610	16	13,079
	1933						4,905	3,263	49	8,217
	1934						20,902	6,106	127	27,135
	1935						45,306	6,601	34	51,941
(Limes, fresh, green and pickled)*	1932						371	2,084	14,763	17,218
	1933						223	3,700	10,283	14,206
	1934						51	3,152	14,317	17,520
	1935						288	2,931	14,582	17,801

Table X—*continued*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
OTHER BRITISH WEST INDIES—*continued.*										
(Lemons)*	1932						—	—	—	—
	1933						—	—	—	—
	1934						—	2	—	2
	1935						—	118	—	118
FIJI†	1932		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Oranges and Mandarines)	1933	cases	—	7,351	—	7,351	—	3,382	—	3,382
	1934	,,	—	3,522	—	3,522	—	1,701	—	1,701
	1935	,,	—	8,812	—	8,812	—	4,952	—	4,952
GRAND TOTALS (including Malta).	1932						1,341,170	94,611	553,684	1,989,465
	1933						1,575,173	87,634	610,642	2,273,449
	1934						1,835,017	91,548	976,332	2,902,897
	1935						2,617,873	110,540	1,067,868	3,796,281

* Quantity figures not available.

† Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111=£100 sterling in respect of the years 1933 onwards.

TOTAL VALUE OF EACH CITRUS FRUIT EXPORTED FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

	Year.	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Oranges, Mandarines and Tangerines.	1932	1,211,694	68,144	512,053	1,791,891
	1933	1,418,922	68,103	556,776	2,043,801
	1934	1,573,725	69,370	895,737	2,538,832
	1935	2,208,257	89,307	971,246	3,268,810
Lemons	1932	3,912	690	3,345	7,947
	1933	3,489	1,656	4,021	9,166
	1934	3,509	44	11,615	15,168
	1935	11,882	225	15,599	27,706
Limes	1932	387	2,232	19,282	21,901
	1933	258	4,169	14,286	18,713
	1934	55	3,815	14,436	18,306
	1935	470	3,193	16,422	20,085
Citrons	1932	72	28	3,413	3,513
	1933	154	—	2,143	2,297
	1934	149	—	3,739	3,888
	1935	310	—	3,988	4,298
Grapefruit	1932	125,105	23,517	15,591	164,213
	1933	152,350	13,706	33,416	199,472
	1934	257,579	18,319	50,805	326,703
	1935	396,954	17,815	60,613	475,382

TABLE XI.

EXPORTS OF LIME JUICE FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in gallons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
British West Indies (including British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward and Windward Islands). (Concentrated)	1932	22,382	—	—	22,382	889	—	—	889
	1933	63,783	782	2,059	66,624	3,439	27	135	3,601
	1934	30,115	5,124	—	35,239	1,468	183	—	1,651
	1935	14,359	190	—	14,549	953	5	—	958
(Raw)	1932	107,421	55,334	22,416	185,171	8,272	2,629	1,059	11,960
	1933	89,178	20,746	109	110,033	6,280	1,255	8	7,543
	1934	55,387	46,493	29,082	130,962	3,371	2,373	1,749	7,493
	1935	108,496	70,140	37,915	216,551	5,982	2,728	1,608	10,318
(Other)	1932	260	—	—	260	130	—	—	130
	1933	—	50	—	50	—	3	—	3
	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS	1932	130,063	55,334	22,416	207,813	9,291	2,629	1,059	12,979
	1933	152,961	21,578	2,168	176,707	9,719	1,285	143	11,147
	1934	85,502	51,617	29,082	166,201	4,839	2,556	1,749	9,144
	1935	122,855	70,330	37,915	231,100	6,935	2,733	1,608	11,276

TABLE XII.

EXPORTS OF PINEAPPLES FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
British Malaya ... ... (Canned)	1932	cwt.	1,113,980	117,420	94,440	1,325,840	774,498	79,312	69,570	923,380
	1933	„	916,120	183,340	92,160	1,191,620	553,811	114,509	64,983	733,303
	1934	„	1,021,460	240,320	70,900	1,332,680	626,059	146,695	47,066	819,820
	1935	„	1,090,220	265,340	122,900	1,478,460	697,647	185,133	89,159	971,939
Other Colonies (including Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Fiji* and Tonga).†	1932						3,133	5,200	595	8,979
	1933						1,058	3,465	1,511	6,117
	1934						631	3,588	189	4.408
	1935						646	1,427	—	2,073
GRAND TOTALS ...	1932									932,359
	1933									739,420
	1934									824,228
	1935									974,012

* Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

† Values converted from Australian currency at the rate of £A.125 = £100 sterling.

TABLE XIII.

EXPORTS OF GUMS AND RESINS (EXCEPT RUBBER) FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ... (Arabic and Copal)	1932	500	19,960	—	20,460	1,557	13,983	—	15,540
	1933	1,100	18,580	620	20,300	3,156	11,692	391	15,239
	1934	760	21,280	440	22,480	1,889	19,732	410	22,031
	1935	980	13,140	2,840	16,960	1,956	12,461	2,958	17,375
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE (Arabic, Frankincense, etc.)	1932				16,669				10,489
	1933				8,467				9,112
	1934				7,329				6,494
	1935				13,176				11,345
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Copal from Kenya and Uganda).	1932	730	19,960	23	37,382	2,731	13,983	100	27,303
	1933	1,381	18,580	620	29,048	4,360	11,692	391	25,555
	1934	1,126	21,296	450	30,201	3,239	19,756	460	29,949
	1935	1,181	13,230	2,686	30,455	2,533	12,722	2,985	29,585
WEST AFRICA — TOTALS (mainly Arabic from Nigeria).	1932	11,846	5	153	12,004	10,805	10	206	11,021
	1933	10,495	—	299	10,794	12,100	—	426	12,526
	1934	7,934	—	18	7,952	7,537	—	25	7,562
	1935	13,847	—	211	14,058	13,557	—	457	14,014
MALAYA ... ... (Damar)	1932				47,080				28,854
	1933				54,100				36,846
	1934				30,180				22,084
	1935				—				—
(Gutta Percha)	1932				7,680				22,576
	1933				12,580				29,504
	1934				3,980				7,530
	1935				10,860				23,693
MALAYA — TOTALS* (including Copal, Dragon's Blood, Sticklac and Jelutong).	1932				60,360				63,640
	1933				68,620				69,980
	1934				34,480				32,644
	1935				15,580				32,967
DEPENDENCIES IN BORNEO (Jelutong)	1932				69,003				54,818
	1933				75,099				107,811
	1934				47,048				65,985
	1935				34,907				57,982
(Damar)	1932				51,845				13,847
	1933				76,831				18,959
	1934				82,865				25,465
	1935				127,625				28,514
(Other)	1932				2,645				3,384
	1933				3,454				4,322
	1934				986				1,353
	1935				524				697
BRITISH GUIANA ... ... (mainly Balata)	1932	4,345	—	1,367	5,712	25,545	3	5,406	30,954
	1933	3,877	1	404	4,282	24,695	5	1,868	26,568
	1934	1,651	26	542	2,219	10,946	48	3,652	14,646
	1935	2,183	7	459	2,649	11,913	32	2,503	14,448
BRITISH HONDURAS ... ... (Chicle)	1932	666	130	1,701	2,497	4,906	1,251	14,052	20,209
	1933	13	3,624	2,852	6,489	46	24,835	18,332	43,213
	1934	—	573	6,459	7,032	—	3,529	37,535	41,064
	1935	—	1,423	5,138	6,561	—	7,755	28,227	35,982
GRAND TOTALS (including Mauritius and Fiji†).	1932				244,522				227,971
	1933				274,617				308,619
	1934				216,719				222,600
	1935				236,036				217,979

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* The quantities given in the Malayan exports are the net exports, i.e. the excess of total exports over imports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

† Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F. 111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

TABLE XIV.

EXPORT AND PRODUCTION OF TIN IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

1. Exports.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda ...	1932	316	19	—	335	45,504	1,664	—	47,168
(Tin Ore and Concentrates)	1933	294	74	60	428	40,809	8,054	8,640	57,503
	1934	17	103	320	440	2,500	14,575	46,245	63,320
	1935	39	168	343	550	5,265	23,852	49,098	78,215
Tanganyika Territory ...	1932	—	94	—	94	—	8,397	—	8,397
(Tin Ore and Concentrates)	1933	—	80	—	80	—	10,161	—	10,161
	1934	—	128	—	128	—	18,618	—	18,618
	1935	1	177	—	178	136	23,932	—	24,068
Northern Rhodesia ...	1932				—				—
(Tin Ore)	1933				—				—
	1934				—				—
	1935				5				1,145
Swaziland	1932				84				11,497
(Tin Ore)	1933				101				19,665
	1934				162				37,356
	1935				182				39,628
Nigeria	1932	5,967	—	—	5,967	579,504	—	—	579,504
(Tin Ore and Concentrates)	1933	5,216	—	—	5,216	658,598	—	—	658,598
	1934	7,528	—	—	7,528	1,243,722	—	—	1,243,722
	1935	8,948	—	—	8,948	1,456,752	—	—	1,456,752
2. Production.									
Federated Malay States	1932				28,363				3,655,967
(In terms of block tin)	1933				23,922				4,394,302
	1934				36,385				7,879,511
	1935				40,749				8,885,352
Straits Settlements ...	1932				38				4,432
(In terms of block tin)	1933				57				10,653
	1934				51				11,098
	1935				52				10,084
Unfederated Malay States	1932				1,341				174,774
(In terms of block tin)	1933				923				170,947
	1934				1,239				279,141
	1935				1,542				369,147
GRAND TOTALS	1932				34,432				4,481,739
(In terms of block tin)	1933				29,059				5,321,829
	1934				43,198				9,532,766
	1935				49,574				10,864,391

TABLE XV.

EXPORTS OF MINERAL OIL FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
BRUNEI†	1932	tons				176,275				127,711
(Crude)	1933	,,				280,523				205,434
	1934	,,				371,591				276,695
	1935	,,				441,744				324,921
SARAWAK	1932	tons				94,474				288,675
(Benzine)	1933	,,				78,990				204,139
	1934	,,				91,708				225,767
	1935	,,				70,136				179,501
(Crude)	1932	tons				127,763				112,416
	1933	,,				128,684				104,804
	1934	,,				14,319				12,037
	1935	,,				—				—
(Kerosene) ...	1932	tons				50,379				120,773
	1933	,,				34,405				75,407
	1934	,,				13,631				18,338
	1935	,,				40,395				75,325
(Fuel)	1932	tons				196,422				173,185
	1933	,,				245,451				197,582
	1934	,,				433,660				388,697
	1935	,,				459,459				436,138
(Solar)	1932	tons				50,967				50,958
	1933	,,				81,134				65,793
	1934	,,				93,337				83,955
	1935	,,				96,218				91,554
TRINIDAD	1932	gal.	1,880,455	7,583,160	82,320,159	91,783,773	8,038	46,327	483,088	537,453
(Crude)	1933	,,	12,233,539	2,816,532	25,849,113	40,899,184	45,698	10,586	130,558	186,842
	1934	,,	10,900,263	4,745,357	813,704	16,459,324	51,297	25,099	4,020	80,416
	1935	,,	9,604,715	308	204	9,605,227	48,289	3	1	48,293
(Fuel)	1932	gal.	36,349,835	21,197,208	39,328,405	175,191,068*	158,294	142,279	151,255	812,553*
	1933	,,	485,087	21,309,210	46,658,078	193,395,203*	2,021	129,020	243,062	1,003,105*
	1934	,,	1,732,473	25,929,503	70,150,706	230,856,316*	12,385	157,025	428,460	1,457,997*
	1935	,,	18,199,840	28,692,376	101,742,675	268,894,667*	90,893	147,563	514,162	1,380,525*
(Kerosene)... ...	1932	gal.	294	1,003,996	1,136,937	2,145,226*	6	29,238	18,911	48,280*
	1933	,,	—	1,642,802	1,241,074	2,886,691*	—	53,675	28,497	82,275*
	1934	,,	—	1,861,261	660,650	2,523,794*	—	62,979	20,774	83,800*
	1935	,,	1,111,227	1,979,916	1,348,825	4,441,912*	11,575	58,025	28,519	98,190*
(Motor Spirit) ...	1932	gal.	19,282,169	15,990,677	32,605,701	67,891,008*	262,808	270,922	444,161	978,444*
	1933	,,	37,418,194	24,704,854	2,037,662	74,188,469*	481,097	300,786	58,677	973,336*
	1934	,,	61,973,159	8,866,837	20,448,547	91,316,548*	759,223	146,471	302,807	1,209,137*
	1935	,,	72,842,559	10,011,324	13,082,296	95,996,270*	860,033	149,276	175,208	1,186,279*
GRAND TOTALS— (including Road and Lubricating Oils from Trinidad)	1932	gal.				337,311,591*				3,256,564*
		tons				696,280				
	1933	gal.				311,825,444*				3,107,214*
		tons				849,187				
	1934	gal.				352,026,731*				3,852,145*
		tons				1,028,246				
	1935	gal.				379,780,377*				3,835,212*
		tons				1,107,952				

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores, Bunkers and use of aeroplanes.

† Particulars of destination not available.

TABLE XVI.

EXPORTS OF DIAMONDS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in carats exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1932	—	1,391	—	1,391	—	1,666	—	1,666
	1933	—	1,373	—	1,373	—	2,389	—	2,389
	1934	—	1,154	—	1,154	—	4,608	—	4,608
	1935	—	1,414	—	1,414	—	2,972	—	2,972
GOLD COAST	1932	842,297	—	—	842,297	536,946	—	—	536,946
	1933	803,985	—	—	803,985	518,400	—	—	518,400
	1934	2,391,609	—	—	2,391,609	756,816	—	—	756,816
	1935	1,349,847	—	—	1,349,847	546,094	—	—	546,094
SIERRA LEONE	1932	748	—	—	748	1,497	—	—	1,497
	1933	26,901	—	—	26,901	73,266	—	—	73,266
	1934	66,746	—	—	66,746	144,861	—	—	144,861
	1935*	—	—	—	—	402,067	—	—	402,067
BRITISH GUIANA	1932	24,555	—	32,514	57,069	47,352	—	64,842	112,194
	1933	22,967	—	27,937	50,904	52,949	—	62,040	114,989
	1934	8,522	—	35,901	44,423	18,731	—	81,995	100,726
	1935	12,612	—	30,575	43,187	28,158	—	75,241	103,399
GRAND TOTALS	1932	867,600	1,391	32,514	901,505	585,795	1,666	64,842	652,303
	1933	853,853	1,373	27,937	883,163	644,615	2,389	62,040	709,044
	1934	2,466,877	1,154	35,901	2,503,932	920,408	4,608	81,995	1,007,011
	1935	1,362,459	1,414	30,575	1,394,448	976,319	2,972	75,241	1,054,532

* Quantity figures not available.

TABLE XVII.

EXPORTS OF "OTHER MINERALS" FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.		Quantity exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
			United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
KENYA AND UGANDA ... (Almost all carbonate of soda)	1932	tons	—	13,133	24,130	37,263	—	60,635	109,337	169,972
	1933	„	30	15,295	27,754	43,079	837	69,729	125,179	195,745
	1934	„	—	12,424	18,408	30,832	13	57,471	83,152	140,636
	1935	„	—	11,142	27,586	38,728	—	51,358	124,606	175,964
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ... (Mainly Mica on a value basis).	1932	tons	7		5	12	2,330	42	1,989	4,361
	1933	„	3	2	28	33	625	95	2,495	3,215
	1934	„	329	94	4,098	4,521	355	23	1,459	1,837
	1935	„	53	6	74	133	4,161	497	1,677	6,335
NORTHERN RHODESIA ... (Copper Ore and Concentrates)	1932	tons of 2,000 lb.	28	—	240	268	550	—	3,098	3,648
	1933	„	29	—	—	29	515	—	—	515
	1934	„	—	—	6	6	—	—	114	114
	1935	„	—	—	3,295	3,295	1	—	39,053	39,054
(Copper Blister Bar and Ingot)	1932	centals	418,525	4	1,203,753	1,622,278	547,585	6	1,536,381	2,083,972
	1933	„	693,076	2	1,615,605	2,308,683	942,401	4	2,171,698	3,114,103
	1934	„	1,295,483	2	1,606,557	2,902,042	1,637,277	3	2,068,389	3,705,669
	1939	„	1,682,669	19,948	1,393,984	3,096,601	2,168,746	25,982	1,742,722	3,937,450
(Zinc Ingots)	1932	centals	1,450	—	—	1,450	1,088	—	—	1,088
	1933	„	246,336	—	121,581	367,917	184,519	—	91,315	275,834
	1934	„	356,071	—	85,531	441,602	266,267	—	64,187	330,454
	1935	„	276,803	37,687	79,669	394,159	207,271	28,300	59,521	295,092
(Vanadium)	1932	tons of 2,000 lb.	—	—	1,005	1,005	—	—	32,266	32,266
	1933	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934	„	—	—	671	671	—	—	21,548	21,548
	1935	„	56	—	1,061	1,117	1,795	—	34,078	35,873
(Fused Vanadic Oxide) ...	1932	lb.	875,844	—	66,800	942,644	152,917	—	11,835	164,752
	1933	„	44,645	—	67,367	112,212	7,848	—	11,790	19,638
	1934	„	—	—	89,580	89,580	—	—	15,676	15,676
	1935	„	231,021	—	29,119	260,140	40,426	—	5,096	45,522
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS (including other minerals from Northern Rhodesia)	1932						704,536	60,683	1,694,906	2,460,125
	1933						1,136,765	69,828	2,402,477	3,609,070
	1934						1,904,116	57,509	2,446,064	4,407,689
	1935						2,425,592	106,137	2,136,207	4,667,936
GOLD COAST ... ... (Mostly Manganese ores)	1932	tons	8,451	—	42,255	50,706	53,902	—	70,392	124,294
	1933	„	20,036	29,555	215,561	265,152	54,771	46,564	256,226	357,561
	1934	„	29,432	21,934	288,658	340,024	89,922	30,596	361,600	482,118
	1935	„	25,732	29,882	343,155	398,769	106,232	36,422	471,973	614,627
NIGERIA ... ... (Metalliferous Ores—other than Tin)	1932	tons	2	—	1,329	1,331	243	—	27,021	27,264
	1933	„	9		789	798	115	1	6,938	7,054
	1934	„	7	—	1,403	1,410	754	—	19,471	20,225
	1935	„	11	—	1,597	1,608	1,052	—	53,200	54,252
(Coal)	1932	tons	—	28,016	—	28,016	—	28,551	—	28,551
	1933	„	—	23,943	15	23,958	—	25,120	24	25,144
	1934	„		38,372	—	38,372	7	40,316	—	40,323
	1935	„	—	36,728	—	36,728	—	33,192	—	33,192
EST AFRICA — TOTALS (including Sierra Leone and other minerals from Nigeria)	1932						58,647	30,649	97,467	186,763
	1933						57,373	73,116	263,250	393,739
	1934						150,540	72,882	408,299	631,721
	1935						218,366	69,614	596,811	884,791
CEYLON ... ... (Plumbago)	1932	tons	1,192	697	4,211	6,100	14,426	8,822	53,498	76,746
	1933	„	1,480	746	7,333	9,559	14,193	7,119	69,705	91,017
	1934	„	1,628	784	9,157	11,569	17,545	8,399	98,157	124,101
	1935	„	2,583	878	10,447	13,908	28,762	9,772	116,305	154,839
(Other)	1932						331	56	240	627
	1933						10	41	265	316
	1934						75	2	—	77
	1935						281	15	450	746

Table XVII—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
MALAYA	1932	tons	—	2,106	693,343	695,449	—	7,909	391,562	399,471
(Iron Ore and Scrap)	1933	”	—	1,102	778,444	779,546	—	4,245	430,971	435,216
	1934	”	5	358	1,101,030	1,101,393	6	1,225	571,651	572,882
	1935	”	—	132	1,415,378	1,415,510	—	478	710,791	711,269
(Tungsten Ore)	1932	tons	399	—	25	424	15,092	—	700	15,792
	1933	”	938	—	133	1,071	40,319	—	5,475	45,794
	1934	”	616	—	1,024	1,640	71,406	—	126,390	197,796
	1935	”	790	—	859	1,649	96,633	—	114,581	211,214
(Phosphates)	1932	tons	—	—	84,197	84,197	—	—	166,996	166,996
	1933	”	—	—	91,280	91,280	—	—	181,040	181,040
	1934	”	—	5,500	122,590	128,090	—	10,908	243,256	254,164
	1935	”	—	5,170	141,812	146,982	—	10,254	281,260	291,514
(Other ores including Manganese)	1932	tons	—	—	9,278	9,278	—	—	8,797	8,797
	1933	”	—	105	11,678	11,783	—	248	11,474	11,722
	1934	”	—	—	9,745	9,745	—	—	9,143	9,143
	1935	”	87	—	29,027	29,114	26	—	29,866	29,892
DEPENDENCIES IN BORNEO*	1932	tons				11,953				13,953
(Coal)	1933	”				4,609				5,358
	1934	”				671				786
	1935	”				25				23
CYPRUS	1932	tons	1,519	—	81	1,600	26,204	—	1,010	27,214
(Asbestos)	1933	”	1,786	—	2,781	4,567	29,147	—	14,941	44,088
	1934	”	960	2	6,628	7,590	14,692	9	49,553	64,254
	1935	”	115	12	7,386	7,513	418	38	49,718	50,174
(Cupriferous Pyrites) ...	1932	tons	14,210	—	163,420	177,630	12,205	—	154,347	166,552
	1933	”	11,200	—	198,770	209,970	9,039	—	186,740	195,779
	1934	”	3,400	—	146,795	150,195	2,455	—	140,003	142,458
	1935	”	12,000	3	195,786	207,789	11,443	24	183,315	194,782
(Other)	1932	tons	1,619	1	869	2,489	3,581	6	2,684	6,271
	1933	”	1,989	1,111	3,280	6,380	4,987	370	6,368	11,725
	1934	”	2,490	28	5,426	7,944	6,149	143	140,834	147,126
	1935	”	2,659	32	40,627	43,318	6,749	226	157,354	164,329
BRITISH GUIANA	1932	tons	103	—	64,785	64,888	262	—	103,127	103,389
(Bauxite)	1933	”	891	—	35,025	35,916	1,224	—	53,766	54,990
	1934	”	1,910	—	48,695	50,605	2,705	—	63,573	66,278
	1935	”	5,638	22,040	83,822	111,500	7,796	23,732	105,079	136,607
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	1932	bushels	—	410,541	166,953	577,494	—	7,378	2,759	10,137
(Salt)	1933	”	—	526,743	161,098	687,841	—	10,635	2,854	13,489
	1934	”	—	353,961	169,507	523,468	—	6,989	2,791	9,780
	1935*	”				793,747				10,482
TRINIDAD	1932	tons	24,936	2,977	23,575	51,488	65,187	5,155	61,309	131,651
(Asphalt)	1933	”	23,795	7,403	20,791	51,989	69,890	20,112	60,862	150,864
	1934	”	28,322	4,097	23,034	55,453	84,966	11,985	69,098	166,049
	1935	”	25,760	6,545	49,460	81,765	77,280	18,879	131,546	227,705
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTALS (including Manjak from Barbados)	1932						65,779	12,535	167,419	245,733
	1933						71,234	30,747	117,842	219,823
	1934						88,051	18,974	135,622	242,647
	1935									375,350
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.†	1932	tons				142,200*				153,576*
(Phosphate of Lime).	1933	”	—	201,000	23,200	224,200	—	271,080	25,056	242,136
	1934	”	—	167,360	8,290	175,650	—	177,402	8,787	186,189
	1935	”	—	196,667	37,733	234,400	—	188,800	36,224	225,024
GRAND TOTALS ... (including Palestine).	1932									3,929,422
	1933									5,488,587
	1934									6,984,058
	1935									7,964,268

* Particulars of destination not available.

† Values converted from Australian currency at the rate of £A. 125 = £100 sterling.

TABLE XVIII.

EXPORTS OF FRESH COCONUTS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*No. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
East Africa—Totals ... (mainly Zanzibar).	1932						—	1,716	469	2,185
	1933						5	1,666	793	2,468*
	1934						—	1,181	180	1,361
	1935						—	1,629	427	2,056
Ceylon	1932		5,941,882	6,945,093	10,257,491	23,144,466	18,970	32,165	34,031	85,166
	1933		4,662,543	3,151,088	13,885,386	21,699,017	9,397	7,168	26,779	43,344
	1934		7,473,404	6,264,020	17,679,964	31,417,388	10,523	9,478	20,628	40,629
	1935		5,627,360	7,771,529	7,489,324	20,885,213	19,925	36,102	27,304	83,331
Malaya†	1932					10,953,600				42,000
	1933					10,370,600				25,000
	1934					10,081,400				21,635
	1935					10,627,200				28,149
Dependencies in Borneo‡	1932					520,332				1,632
	1933					528,153				1,239
	1934					791,075				1,684
	1935					1,745,444				4,061
Jamaica	1932		2,552,069	6,784,912	29,901,803	39,238,784	7,686	22,323	101,517	131,526
	1933		1,651,150	6,766,002	29,020,407	37,437,559	4,828	21,868	90,882	117,578
	1934		604,700	6,072,610	30,467,337	37,144,647	1,448	14,277	81,021	96,746
	1935		2,050,630	8,737,470	26,468,580	37,256,680	4,855	19,647	66,685	91,187
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1932		958,550	1,817,595	1,071,100	3,847,245	2,260	6,102	4,460	12,822
	1933		3,102,710	2,286,280	2,499,990	7,888,980	7,352	7,350	6,704	21,406
	1934		774,435	1,853,634	7,222,230	9,850,299	1,882	5,423	21,823	29,128
	1935		460,170	1,365,580	3,550,540	5,376,290	1,013	4,099	9,103	14,215
West Indies and America Totals (including British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward and Windward Islands).	1932		3,877,493	11,356,951	32,502,038	47,736,482	11,393	34,572	109,045	155,010
	1933		5,232,810	11,329,763	35,568,869	52,131,442	13,730	35,221	105,767	154,718
	1934		1,985,642	12,860,722	43,901,961	58,748,325	5,139	33,241	118,534	156,914
	1935		2,971,742	15,761,028	39,906,412	58,639,182	6,804	38,849	105,495	151,148
GRAND TOTALS (including Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Seychelles, Fiji§, Tonga‖ and the New Hebrides¶).	1932	No.				83,737,141				287,496
		cwt.				2,180				
	1933	No.				85,985,022*				227,788*
		cwt.				6,620				
	1934	No.				101,570,838				225,819
		cwt.				1,180				
	1935	No.				92,195,023				269,423

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

† The quantities given are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. Values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

‡ Particulars of destination not available.

§ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

‖ Values converted from Australian currency at the rate of £A.125 = £100 sterling.

¶ Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling, converted at day's rate.

TABLE XIX.

EXPORTS OF DESICCATED COCONUT AND COCONUT CAKE FROM CEYLON.

	Year.	*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Desiccated Coconut	1932	298,290	30,877	270,099	599,266	269,837	27,133	239,291	536,261
	1933	411,356	41,814	336,680	789,850	264,462	26,096	215,439	505,997
	1934	282,233	42,686	321,809	646,728	137,084	20,264	152,600	309,948
	1935	304,035	38,036	322,283	664,354	248,778	31,352	267,937	548,067
Coconut poonac	1932	4	12	433,691	433,707	1	4	132,420	132,425
	1933	—	8	509,018	509,026	—	2	112,201	112,203
	1934	—	49	623,421	623,470	—	9	129,081	129,090
	1935	60	32	467,473	467,565	16	9	120,040	120,065

TABLE XX.

EXPORTS OF COCONUT OIL FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
CEYLON	1932	cwt.	152,579	577,680	294,781	1,025,040	160,109	615,665	309,859	1,085,633
	1933	,,	195,766	470,083	395,545	1,061,394	143,960	371,377	294,693	810,030
	1934	,,	240,103	597,625	559,137	1,396,865	135,632	334,732	314,189	784,553
	1935	,,	163,743	548,900	396,710	1,109,353	151,091	503,948	368,454	1,023,493
MALAYA†	1932	,,				238,980				232,000
	1933	,,				351,640				277,000
	1934	,,				509,680				271,411
	1935	,,				718,220				566,576
GRAND TOTALS (including Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, North Borneo, Mauritius, Seychelles, Palestine, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia and Fiji‡).	1932	gal.				58,602				1,331,109
		cwt.				1,269,349				
	1933	gal.				111,651*				1,102,852*
		cwt.				1,418,709				
	1934	gal.				48,774*				1,066,861*
		cwt.				1,914,425				
	1935	gal.				10,437				1,603,552*
		cwt.				1,841,790				

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

† The quantities given are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. Values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

‡ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111=£100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

TABLE XXI.

EXPORTS OF COPRA FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ...	1932	287	5,992	986	7,265	3,055	51,547	10,092	64,694
	1933	90	6,257	1,810	8,157	707	47,963	13,490	62,160
	1934	943	2,691	2,096	5,730	5,205	16,189	11,202	32,596
	1935	—	2,926	1,124	4,050	—	27,083	11,164	38,247
ZANZIBAR	1932	69	27	11,708	11,804	827	295	142,385	143,507
	1933	—	79	12,165	12,244	—	671	104,600	105,271
	1934	276	45	12,286	12,607	1,514	276	69,673	71,463
	1935	—	264	11,430	11,694	—	3,303	117,049	120,352
EAST AFRICA—Totals (including Kenya and Uganda).	1932	356	6,070	12,694	19,120	3,882	52,366	152,477	208,725
	1933	90	6,350	14,024	20,464	707	48,763	118,485	167,955
	1934	1,219	2,736	14,382	18,337	6,719	16,465	80,875	104,059
	1935	—	3,224	12,554	15,779*	—	30,709	128,213	158,926*
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS (mostly Gold Coast).	1932	639	—	1,293	1,932	6,349	—	14,997	21,346
	1933	319	—	944	1,263	3,306	—	8,846	12,152
	1934	504	—	599	1,103	3,250	—	3,974	7,224
	1935	901	—	692	1,593	7,406	—	4,589	11,995
CEYLON	1932	301	14.376	31,022	45,699	3,328	236,484	381,510	621,322
	1933	100	23,794	40,445	64,339	669	194,393	317,071	512,133
	1934	3,940	32,737	68,792	105,469	25,326	220,468	447,536	693,330
	1935	—	36,245	12,516	48.761	—	440.895	145.485	586,380
MALAYA†	1932				97,277				1,100,000
	1933				110,298				909,000
	1934				95,590				684,214
	1935				111,752				1,010.860
DEPENDENCIES IN BORNEO‡	1932				10,262				65,324
	1933				11,963				51,113
	1934				9,261				34,411
	1935				10,543				62,984
MAURITIUS	1932	1,719	—	—	1,719	21,564	—	—	21,564
	1933	1,175	8	—	1,183	15,005	100	—	15,105
	1934	1,540	—	—	1,540	12,127	—	—	12,127
	1935	1,718	—	—	1,718	16,349	—	—	16,349
SEYCHELLES	1932	1,569	2,832	279	4,680	18,383	37,379	3,473	59,235
	1933	2,312	905	—	3,217	20,026	10,598	—	30,624
	1934	5,293	272	—	5,565	36,421	1,691	—	38,112
	1935	3,584	727	—	4,311	36,517	7,328	—	43,845
JAMAICA	1932	2,609	—	274	2,883	30,876	—	2,832	33,708
	1933	2,031		257	2,288	19,335	1	2,623	21,959
	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRINIDAD	1932	5,762	—	1,121	6,883	75,328	—	16,116	91,444
	1933	5,084	8	3,550	8,642	48,641	107	34,197	82,945
	1934	2.834	—	5,170	8,004	21,529	—	35,922	57,451
	1935	790	—	3,122	3,912	6,235	—	28,020	34,255
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTALS (including British Guiana, British Honduras and the Leeward and Windward Islands).	1932	9,892	810	1,848	12,550	128,427	9,121	21,845	159,393
	1933	9,034	858	4,188	14,080	86,619	8,039	39,396	134,054
	1934	4,173	818	5,429	10,420	31,822	5,994	37,745	75,561
	1935	2,265	603	3,130	5,998	19,423	5,843	28,067	53,333
FIJI§	1932	10,149	2	4,925	15,076	113,387	22	56,831	170,240
	1933	7,545	205	14,847	22,597	57,905	2,028	116,452	176,385
	1934	6,671	1,602	15,247	23,520	33,230	8,302	73,730	115,262
	1935	2,186	4,083	19,812	26,081	18,590	31,073	148,966	198,629
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE‖¶	1932–3	—	12,916	9,340	22,256	—	69,319	53,422	122,741
	1933–4	—	14,086	7,033	21,119	—	33,872	22,431	56,303
	1934–5	—	11,286	6,807	18,093	—	18,730	24,480	43,210
	1935–6								
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.‖¶	1931–2	—	—	6,715	6,715	—	—	53,720	53,720
	1932–3	—	6,945	2,050	8,995	—	62,540	13,334	75,874
	1933–4	—	—	3.626	3,626	—	—	21,686	21,686
	1934–5	—	2,162	4,991	7,153	—	17,115	29,403	46,518

TABLE XXI—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
TONGA**¶	1932	—	—	8,323	8,323	—	—	66,582	66,582
	1933	—	—	11,379	11,379	—	—	84,023	84,023
	1934	—	—	10,154	10,154	—	—	47,953	47,953
	1935	—	3	12,036	12,039	—	14	63,188	63,202
NEW HEBRIDES‡**	1932				7,032				36,306
	1933				7,045				23,864
	1934				6,939				24,600
	1935				9,859				61,783
WESTERN PACIFIC—TOTALS	1932				59,402				449,589
	1933				71,135				416,449
	1934				62,332				252,711
	1935				55,132††				370,132††
GRAND TOTALS	1932				252,641				2,706,498
	1933				297,942				2,248,585
	1934				309,617				1,901,749
	1935				255,587††				2,314,804††

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

† The quantities given are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. Values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical,

‡ Particulars of destination not available.

§ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

|| Exports to Europe (which may include United Kingdom) included under "Foreign Countries."

¶ Values converted from Australian currency at the rate of £A.125 = £100 sterling.

** Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling, converted at day's rate.

†† Excludes exports from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate details of which are not yet available.

TABLE XXII.

EXPORTS OF COTTON SEED AND COTTON SEED CAKE AND MEAL FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ...	1932	46,137	4,070	6,274	56,481	137,888	12,207	18,804	168,899
	1933	81,377	—	—	81,377	262,848	—	—	262,848
	1934	35,979	—	1	35,980	86,638	1	2	86,641
	1935	50,195	—	1,692	51,887	134,431	—	4,558	138,989
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland).	1932	48,985	4,944	6,326	60,255	145,700	13,971	19,085	178,756
	1933	83,751	202	—	83,953	268,141	342	2	268,485
	1934	36,779	1,948	4	38,731	88,302	1,906	8	90,216
	1935	53,677	2,596	1,704	57,977	142,277	3,355	4,582	150,214
SWAZILAND	1932				335				3,125
	1933				92				1,400
	1934				132				2,048
	1935				89				1,459
NIGERIA	1932	532			532	1,600	1	4	1,605
	1933	6,092	5		6,097	30,816	9	14	30,839
	1934	3,837	—		3,837	15,068	—	1	15,069
	1935	16,963	—	—	16,963	55,745	—	—	55,745
GRAND TOTALS (including Ceylon, Cyprus, Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward and Windward Islands, Fiji* and New Hebrides†). (Cotton Seed)	1932				62,095				186,268
	1933				90,751				302,957
	1934				43,478				110,130
	1935				76,825				214,392
Cotton Seed Cake and Meal (from Tanganyika Territory, Barbados and the Leeward Islands).	1932	—	165	56	221	—	944	470	1,414
	1933	—	40	—	40	—	282	—	282
	1934	—	62	19	81	—	351	108	459
	1935	—	45	8	53	—	256	47	303
GRAND TOTALS ... ... Cotton Seed and Cotton Seed Cake and Meal.	1932				62,316				187,682
	1933				90,791				303,239
	1934				43,559				110,589
	1935				76,878				214.695

* Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling.

† Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling. converted at day's rate.

TABLE XXIII.

EXPORTS OF GROUNDNUTS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Tanganyika Territory ...	1932	6,982	1,848	5,043	15,873	103,861	17,739	60,410	182,010
	1933	6,791	3,494	8,892	19,177	60,530	27,046	78,647	166,223
	1934	2,986	3,445	1,605	8,036	21,545	25,273	13,327	60,145
	1935	9,650	2,080	4,699	16,429	125,675	23,844	60,499	210,018
East Africa—Totals (including Kenya and Uganda, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia).	1932	9,664	2,475	5,317	17,456	111,306	24,659	63,609	199,574
	1933	7,004	3,920	9,228	20,152	62,278	30,385	81,390	174,053
	1934	2,986	3,766	1,797	8,549	21,545	27,320	15,021	63,887*
	1935	10,400	2,684	5,012	18,096	134,675	30,896	64,261	229,832
Gambia	1932	7,619	15	29,681	37,315	80,019	176	311,464	391,659
	1933	23,902	320	43,148	67,370	171,057	2,163	327,546	500,766
	1934	8,185	327	63,407	71,919	39,776	1,721	345,848	387,345
	1935	11,327	37	33,746	45,110	86,040	329	282,518	368,887
Nigeria	1932	19,732	11	168,380	188,123	196,541	114	1,677,176	1,873,831
	1933	23,517	29	181,060	204,606	244,565	292	1,819,512	2,064,369
	1934	32,588	1,924	210,374	244,886	254,612	14,454	1,591,201	1,860,267
	1935	43,461	1,534	138,998	183,993	468,549	19,339	1,604,702	2,092,590
West Africa—Totals (including Gold Coast and Sierra Leone).	1932	27,351	26	198,062	225,439	276,560	290	1,988,645	2,265,495
	1933	47,419	349	224,210	271,978	415,622	2,455	2,147,085	2,565,162
	1934	40,773	2,251	273,783	316,807	294,388	16,175	1,937,070	2,247,633
	1935	54,788	1,571	172,757	229,116	554,589	19,668	1,887,339	2,461,596
GRAND TOTALS (including St. Vincent).	1932	37,015	2,529	203,379	242,923	387,866	25,347	2,052,254	2,465,467
	1933	54,423	4,290	233,438	292,151	477,900	33,131	2,228,476	2,739,507
	1934	43,759	6,022	275,580	325,361	315,933	43,495	1,952,091	2,311,520*
	1935	65,188	4,255	177,769	247,212	689,264	50,564	1,951,600	2,691,428

* Includes Ships' Stores.

TABLE XXIV.

EXPORTS OF PALM KERNELS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Gold Coast	1932	610	—	6,389	6,999	5,472	—	54,811	60,283
	1933	538	—	2,475	3,013	4,574	—	18,666	23,240
	1934	992	—	2,375	3,367	5,976	—	13,330	19,306
	1935	2,387	—	4,105	6,492	16,435	—	26,809	43,244
Nigeria	1932	133,687	—	175,374	309,061	1,161,062	—	1,534,902	2,695,964
	1933	102,316	—	157,629	259,945	759,554	—	1,138,968	1,898,522
	1934	139,596	—	149,851	289,447	758,259	—	832,387	1,590,646
	1935	139,772	—	172,974	312,746	996,648	—	1,248,356	2,245,004
Sierra Leone	1932	24,690	—	52,472	77,162	220,658	—	466,819	687,477
	1933	28,202	—	35,881	64,083	216,853	—	255,971	472,824
	1934	25,624	—	43,031	68,655	131,718	—	229,062	360,780
	1935	35,589	—	42,430	78,019	262,478	—	321,167	583,645
West Africa—Totals (including Gambia).	1932	159,083	—	234,861	393,944	1,387,909	—	2,061,365	3,449,274
	1933	131,325	—	196,331	327,656	983,003	—	1,415,782	2,398,785
	1934	166,406	—	195,616	362,575	896,986	—	1,076,458	1,976,156
	1935	178,155	—	219,745	397,900	1,278,322	—	1,597,794	2,876,116
GRAND TOTALS (including Tanganyika Territory and Malaya).	1932	159,612	—	235,627	395,239	1,396,697	—	2,071,944	3,468,641
	1933	131,727	—	197,980	327,707	987,126	—	1,429,486	2,416,612
	1934	167,452	10	197,782	365,774	903,712	94	1,089,367	1,993,173
	1935	183,496	—	221,320	401,816	1,294,877	—	1,608,851	2,903,728

TABLE XXV.

EXPORTS OF PALM OIL FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
NIGERIA	1932	46,365	6	69,689	116,060	605,006	79	909,225	1,514,310
	1933	63,820	4,831	60,045	128,696	697,180	45,265	641,986	1,384,431
	1934	72,169	5,153	35,451	112,773	558,592	36,288	290,520	885,400
	1935	82,379	13,183	47,066	142,628	983,795	161,199	511,165	1,656,159
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia).	1932	48,146	824	70,000	118,970	628,265	9,518	914,130	1,551,913
	1933	65,297	4,965	60,068	130,330	712,910	47,046	642,293	1,402,249
	1934	73,764	5,697	35,601	115,062	571,019	41,165	291,930	904,114
	1935	84,811	13,567	47,552	145,930	1,014,739	166,170	517,835	1,698,745
MALAYA	1932	3,528	414	3,963	7,905	60,513	7,228	65,189	132,930
	1933	3,506	3,121	5,754	12,381	40,558	44,672	78,002	163,232
	1934	7,641	5,726	2,612	15,979	71,142	59,996	29,685	160,823
	1935	9,201	13,144	2,401	24,746	137,444	206,815	41,783	386,042
GRAND TOTALS (including Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika Territory).	1932	51,731	1,245	73,963	126,939	689,827	16,909	979,330	1,686,066
	1933	68,830	8,097	65,822	142,749	753,772	91,895	720,295	1,565,962
	1934	81,405	11,427	38,213	131,045	642,161	101,232	321,615	1,065,008
	1935	94,012	26,714	49,953	170,679	1,152,183	373,060	559,618	2,084,861

TABLE XXVI.

EXPORTS OF OTHER OIL SEEDS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA ... (Mostly Sesame).	1932	154	384	5,333	5,871	476	4,764	66,688	71,928
	1933	319	129	5,874	6,322	2,566	1,303	66,551	70,420
	1934	238	327	2,538	3,103	1,626	4,279	26,700	32,605
	1935	261	399	3,180	3,840	2,080	4,651	33,898	40,629
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY ... (Mostly Sesame).	1932	113	1,432	3,379	4,924	544	13,756	36,386	50,686
	1933	99	1,060	3,381	4,540	413	9,088	32,772	42,273
	1934	—	1,564	2,177	3,741	—	12,791	18,359	31,150
	1935	723	2,868	659	4,250	5,451	31,346	7,122	43,919
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Nyasaland and Zanzibar).	1932	267	1,816	8,712	10,795	1,020	18,520	103,074	122,614
	1933	418	1,192	9,255	10,865	2,979	10,421	99,323	112,723
	1934	238	1,891	4,715	6,844	1,626	17,070	45,059	63,755
	1935	984	3,267	3,839	8,090	7,531	35,997	41,020	84,548
WEST AFRICA — TOTALS (Mostly Benniseed from Nigeria).	1932	121	1	10,415	10,537	106	2,727	87,252	90,085
	1933	62	3	9,607	9,672	868	3,045	79,286	83,199
	1934	6	1	12,904	12,911	105	2,385	84,998	87,488
	1935	1,003	3	12,550	13,556	6,784	3,309	76,890	86,983
PALESTINE ... ... (Mostly Sesame).	1932	10		351	361	102	3	6,495	6,600
	1933	—	—	168	168	—	—	2,872	2,872
	1934	—	—	541	541	—	—	8,455	8,455
	1935	—	—	967	967	—	—	16,827	16,827
GRAND TOTALS (including Ceylon, Cyprus, Jamaica and New Hebrides*).	1932				22,177				223,703
	1933				21,234				204,664
	1934				20,481				162,165
	1935				22,631				188,530

* Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs=£1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling converted at day's rate.

TABLE XXVII.

EXPORTS OF OTHER VEGETABLE OILS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

(i.e. other than Palm Oil, Coconut Oil and Essential Oils).

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda— (Mainly Sesame).	1932	gal.	—	33,431	986	34,417	—	4,484	138	4,622
	1933	„	2,493	41,045	897	44,443*	216	4,232	93	4,542*
	1934	„	—	34,938	523	35,461*	—	3,238	63	3,301*
	1935	„	—	25,318	81,000	106,559*	—	3,137	13,515	16,683*
Palestine ... ... (Olive—edible).	1932	cwt.	309	1,559	4,692	6,560	1,040	5,167	13,432	19,639
	1933	„	369	1,366	4,428	6,163	1,631	4,759	14,396	20,786
	1934	„	64	1,485	3,841	5,390	206	5,295	13,186	18,687
	1935	„	231	1,849	7,404	9,484	786	6,681	25,230	32,787
(Olive—unrefined) ...	1932	cwt.	—	293	7,216	7,509	—	648	12,127	12,775
	1933	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1934	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	„	—	—	405	405	—	—	570	570
(Sunflower)	1932	cwt.	—	—	16,036	16,036	—	—	29,353	29,353
	1933	„	—	—	305	305	—	—	612	612
	1934	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Other)	1932	cwt.	—	3	77	80	—	7	158	165
	1933	„	—	—	67	67	—	—	125	125
	1934	„	—	—	24,903	24,903	—	—	35,978	35,978
	1935	„	—	—	14,848	14,848	—	—	23,808	23,808
GRAND TOTALS—(including Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ceylon, Sarawak, Cyprus and the Leeward Islands).	1932	gal. cwt.				38,973 32,038				71,539
	1933	gal. cwt.				44,443* 8,607				36,235*
	1934	gal. cwt.				35,461* 31,567				64,205*
	1935	gal. cwt.				106,559* 27,659				81,369*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

TABLE XXVIII.

EXPORTS OF RAW RUBBER FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	Year.	Quantity in tons exported to			Total.	Value in £ exported to			Total.
		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.		United Kingdom.	Rest of Empire.	Foreign Countries.	
East Africa—Totals (including Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland)	1932	—		—	—	—	2	—	2
	1933	48		—	48	568	2	—	570
	1934	156	—	—	156	7,203	—	—	7,203
	1935	430	—	1	431	20,943	—	18	20,961
Nigeria	1932	653	—	192	845	27,537	—	3,825	31,362
	1933	781	—	226	1,007	27,835	—	5,254	33,089
	1934	966	—	647	1,613	31,442	—	13,046	44,488
	1935	1,444	—	620	2,064	46,950	—	14,622	61,572
West Africa—Totals (including Gold Coast and Sierra Leone)	1932	656	—	203	859	27,611	—	4,140	31,751
	1933	785		248	1,033	27,902	1	5,996	33,899
	1934	1,056	—	681	1,737	35,823	—	14,054	49,877
	1935	1,718	4	637	2,359	60,523	91	15,126	75,740
Ceylon	1932	6,619	2,690	40,352	49,661	131,639	51,519	809,391	992,549
	1933	8,616	1,244	53,676	63,536	239,620	32,691	1,452,382	1,724,693
	1934	19,684	2,006	58,026	79,716	1,075,885	106,127	3,064,291	4,246,303
	1935	13,840	2,898	37,066	53,804	738,262	158,141	1,984,177	2,880,580
Malaya† ... ... (Para Rubber)	1932				400,500				7,527,000
	1933				434,100				10,754,000
	1934				450,300				21,597,000
	1935				402,100				20,523,000
(Rubber latex) ...	1932	436,454* 256	31,104* 5	1,289,444* 1,252	1,757,002* 1,513	27,982	2,673	98,856	129,511
	1933	1,694	219	8,557	10,470	54,263	7,215	273,519	334,997
	1934	3,298	457	10,417	14,172	206,320	26,079	598,215	830,614
	1935	2,996	418	9,736	13,150	172,776	23,166	572,351	768,293
(Other)	1932	319	44	220	583	5,870	1,309	4,999	12,178
	1933	564	65	445	1,074	16,782	2,512	12,606	31,900
	1934	787	63	409	1,259	42,043	3,495	21,608	67,146
	1935	160	43	177	380	8,390	2,682	9,899	20,971
Dependencies in Borneo‡	1932				13,091				205,510
	1933				19,943				464,438
	1934				30,411				1,469,184
	1935				30,045				1,406,123
GRAND TOTALS—(including Trinidad and Fiji§)	1932				1,757,002* 466,207				8,898,503
	1933				530,204				13,344,501
	1934				577,782				28,268,765
	1935				502,336				25,699,883

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* Quantity in gallons.

† The quantities given in the case of Malaya are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. In the case of Para Rubber, allowance has been made for moisture and impurities in imported rubber when calculating net exports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

‡ Particulars of destination not available.

§ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111=£100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

TABLE XXIX.

EXPORTS OF SPICES AND CONDIMENTS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
ZANZIBAR ... ... (Cloves).	1932		14,054	68,210	79,790	162,054	40,558	207,015	239,822	487,395
	1933		25,725	77,537	112,063	215,325	57,839	183,064	255,362	496,265
	1934		12,775	73,286	131,453	217,514	28,086	162,130	287,447	477,663
	1935		6,957	78,591	104,223	189,771	16,268	198,261	259,984	474,513
(Clove Stems)	1932		15,419	1,699	22,125	39,243	7,642	802	11,103	19,547
	1933		17,170	1,820	34,616	53,606	6,371	705	12,745	19,821
	1934		36,861	1,973	33,789	72,623	12,185	753	11,394	24,332
	1935		21,838	6,888	61,664	90,390	8,577	2,927	28,507	40,011
(Other)	1932		107	—	342	449	135	—	187	322
	1933		43	—	619	662	62	—	233	295
	1934		143	—	1,593	1,736	214	—	429	643
	1935		147	29	737	913	231	10	150	391
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland).	1932		29,747	70,750	103,726	204,224*	48,623	209,377	253,401	511,403*
	1933		44,109	80,078	149,041	273,228	65,929	184,588	270,838	521,355
	1934		50,850	76,458	168,902	296,210	42,191	164,146	302,472	508,809
	1935		29,536	86,353	168,099	283,988	25,946	202,156	290,813	518,915
SIERRA LEONE ... ... (Mostly Ginger).	1932		14,581	1,289	13,111	28,981	12,334	1,331	11,374	25,039
	1933		14,624	932	16,732	32,288	8,053	673	9,304	18,030
	1934		16,699	2,322	14,826	33,847	12,149	2,080	10,040	24,269
	1935		11,448	4,051	14,983	30,482	14,680	4,642	18,261	37,583
WEST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Gold Coast and Nigeria).	1932		14,581	1,328	13,112	29,021	12,600	1,626	11,377	25,603
	1933		14,829	1,075	16,746	32,650	9,840	989	9,429	20,258
	1934		16,699	2,558	14,839	34,096	14,454	2,326	10,356	27,136
	1935		11,450	4,419	15,035	30,904	14,682	5,050	18,302	38,034
CEYLON ... ... (Cardamoms)	1932		298	610	1,779	2,687	3,098	6,469	18,387	27,954
	1933		242	464	2,455	3,161	1,895	3,843	19,619	25,357
	1934		284	925	2,232	3,441	2,219	7,302	17,176	26,697
	1935		191	729	1,442	2,362	1,623	6,322	12,661	20,606
(Cinnamon)	1932		3,520	3,766	40,981	48,267	3,880	2,114	68,473	74,467
	1933		4,539	3,535	40,595	48,669	6,002	1,979	66,065	74,046
	1934		4,101	3,055	37,090	44,246	6,758	2,276	78,187	87,221
	1935		4,761	3,347	38,317	46,425	7,875	2,876	100,999	111,751
(Other, mainly pepper and nutmegs).	1932		261	3,191	863	4,315	757	5,204	1,877	7,838
	1933		560	1,701	700	2,961	1,093	2,444	846	4,383
	1934		233	1,061	1,169	2,463	581	1,840	2,238	4,659
	1935		139	1,164	215	1,518	210	1,989	304	2,503
HONG KONG† ‡ ... ... (Ginger, preserved).	1932						49,498	33,490	28,536	111,524
	1933						56,971	32,535	35,081	124,587
	1934						51,604	41,504	38,078	131,186
	1935						76,693	50,756	33,719	161,168
MALAYA§ ... ... (All kinds).	1932					500				1,209
	1933					260				714
	1934					1,040				4,051
	1935					91,660				420,563
DEPENDENCIES IN BORNEO‖ (Almost all pepper from Sarawak).	1932					84,580				166,019
	1933					65,289				129,185
	1934					93,793				353,462
	1935					34,805				73,890
CYPRUS ... ... (Cumin).	1932		66	—	4,822	4,888	74	—	5,027	5,101
	1933		—	1,489	4,388	5,877	—	1,862	6,479	8,341
	1934		—	624	11,643	12,267	—	1,059	20,622	21,681
	1935		19	7,519	12,403	19,941	19	12,663	19,402	32,084

TABLE XXIX—*continued.*

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity in cwt. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
MALTA ... ... (Cumin).	1932		140	382	6,117	6,639	182	554	7,061	7,797
	1933		100	—	5,128	5,228	229	—	7,528	7,757
	1934		100	40	4,864	5,004	226	50	11,391	11,667
	1935		450	162	4,721	5,333	944	381	10,027	11,342
JAMAICA ... ... (Pimento).	1932		3,151	3,840	66,918	73,909	2,771	2,981	55,935	61,687
	1933		5,378	3,470	72,413	81,262	4,827	3,028	61,956	69,811
	1934		7,873	4,674	95,941	108,488	7,529	4,118	84,701	96,348
	1935		3,404	4,868	63,584	71,856	4,090	5,346	71,289	80,725
(Ginger and small quantities of other spices).	1932		6,748	2,849	5,264	14,861	15,954	6,974	12,798	35,726
	1933		6,996	1,661	6,219	14,876	14,604	3,447	13,001	31,052
	1934		12,399	2,823	6,160	21,382	36,044	10,769	17,779	64,592
	1935		13,330	3,756	10,780	27,866	37,497	10,462	22,982	70,941
WINDWARD ISLANDS ... (Nutmegs).	1932		5,876	1,932	19,497	27,305	8,243	2,618	25,998	36,859
	1933		7,933	2,823	17,531	28,287	10,098	3,905	23,021	37,024
	1934		5,521	2,448	23,581	31,550	8,022	3,881	37,309	49,149
	1935		8,990	2,231	18,507	29,728	15,713	4,420	37,062	57,195
(Mace)	1932		3,280	134	767	4,181	17,956	601	4,533	23,090
	1933		3,645	198	573	4,416	19,018	859	2,599	22,476
	1934		3,237	231	968	4,456	18,500	928	5,936	25,364
	1935		4,007	332	851	5,190	31,762	2,025	7,388	41,175
WEST INDIES AND AMERICA—TOTALS (including Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and other spices from the Windward Islands).	1932	bush	—	116	29	145	45,341	14,328	99,712	159,381
		cwt.	19,260	9,278	92,480	121,018				
	1933	bush.	—	30	—	30	49,042	11,855	100,748	161,645
		cwt.	24,177	8,509	96,813	129,499				
	1934	bush.	—	18	—	18	70,095	19,909	146,003	236,007
		cwt.	29,030	10,332	126,786	166,148				
	1935	bush.	—	18	—	18	89,105	22,860	138,960	250,925
		cwt.	29,763	11,455	93,764	134,982				
GRAND TOTALS (including Mauritius, Seychelles and Fiji¶).	1932	bush.				145				1,098,911*
		cwt.				508,104*				
	1933	bush.				30				1,078,153
		cwt.				568,151				
	1934	bush.				18				1,412,826
		cwt.				659,102				
	1935	bush.				18				1,641,776
		cwt.				651,918				

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* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

† Quantity figures not available.

‡ Dollars converted to sterling at the annual average rate of exchange.

§ The quantities given in the case of Malaya, are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

‖ Particulars of destination not available.

¶ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111=£100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

TABLE XXX.

EXPORTS OF RAW SUGAR FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in tons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda† ...	1932	—	2,794	60	2,854	—	61,575	1,311	62,891*
	1933	8,124	3,183	36	11,343	131,201	63,908	652	195,765*
	1934	15,251	3,106	60	18,417	230,770	66,512	1,229	298,511*
	1935	11,322	5,193	484	17,027*	136,272	79,800	5,142	221,239*
East Africa—Totals (including Tanganyika Territory)	1932	—	2,840	61	2,901	—	62,069	1,323	63,397*
	1933	8,124	3,211	37	11,372	131,201	64,230	665	196,100*
	1934	15,251	3,134	62	18,447	230,770	66,871	1,253	298,894*
	1935	11,322	5,239	484	17,045	136,272	80,360	5,148	221,780*
Mauritius	1932	194,716	—	3	194,719	1,978,876	—	38	1,978,914
	1933	222,274	749	2	223,025	2,302,637	8,212	24	2,310,873
	1934	175,362	7,321	—	182,683	1,813,559	74,704	—	1,888,263
	1935	198,394	31,076	—	229,470	1,758,462	258,697	—	2,017,159
Barbados	1932	31,793	42,554	363	74,710	313,237	415,947	3,764	732,948
	1933	43,739	35,137	118	78,994	433,540	353,508	1,135	788,183
	1934	18,673	68,578	208	87,459	164,044	608,709	1,961	774,714
	1935	2,493	36,707	192	39,392	21,743	306,835	1,972	330,550
British Guiana	1932	77,266	59,786	22	137,078*	777,123	557,817	224	1,335,236*
	1933	91,054	36,012	13	127,083*	856,340	340,287	204	1,196,907*
	1934	77,746	52,162	—	129,908	711,964	448,021	—	1,159,985
	1935	64,889	109,261	1	174,156*	561,570	881,352	17	1,443,029*
Jamaica	1932	8,966	29,520	—	38,488*	79,339	263,556	—	342,909*
	1933	28,013	17,256	1	45,270	260,369	163,922	4	424,295
	1934	9,442	44,785	—	54,227	81,505	366,655	—	448,160
	1935	7,063	61,876	—	68,939	57,057	501,407	—	558,464
Leeward Islands—Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis	1932	27,284	10,482	9	37,775	258,078	105,095	103	363,276
	1933	35,110	10,142	6	45,258	354,954	102,652	63	457,669
	1934	34,870	12,050	—	46,920	323,772	111,310	—	435,082
	1935	25,125	18,227	—	43,352	223,262	165,787	—	389,049
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1932	50,143	34,614	7	84,764	521,914	308,757	105	830,776
	1933	89,708	18,803	5	108,516	945,162	170,335	70	1,115,567
	1934	72,940	20,574	—	93,514	748,277	167,955	—	916,232
	1935	54,893	50,802	4	105,699	531,854	398,475	40	930,429
Windward Islands — St. Lucia and St. Vincent	1932	3,291	1,899	—	5,190	30,525	17,841	—	48,366
	1933	4,841	949	—	5,790	45,406	9,249	—	54,655
	1934	3,255	2,225	—	5,480	27,797	17,578	—	45,375
	1935	2,385	4,420	—	6,805	19,718	35,065	—	54,783
West Indies and America —Totals	1932	198,743	178,855	401	378,005*	1,980,216	1,669,013	4,196	3,653,511*
	1933	292,465	118,299	143	410,911*	2,895,771	1,139,953	1,476	4,037,276*
	1934	216,926	200,374	208	417,508*	2,057,359	1,720,228	1,961	3,779,548*
	1935	156,848	281,293	197	438,343*	1,415,204	2,288,921	2,029	3,706,304*
Fiji‡	1932	70,984	60,316	2	131,302	707,276	581,949	14	1,289,239
	1933	63,763	50,069	4	113,836	591,549	472,174	45	1,063,768
	1934	56,468	47,395	—	103,863	530,074	433,033	—	963,107
	1935	85,353	50,279	—	135,632	766,306	417,593	—	1,183,899
GRAND TOTALS—(including Ceylon)	1932	464,443	242,011	467	706,927*	4,666,368	2,313,035	5,572	6,985,066*
	1933	594,750	175,539	223	770,516*	6,052,360	1,748,802	2,875	7,804,121*
	1934	464,007	258,224	270	722,501*	4,631,762	2,294,836	3,214	6,929,812*
	1935	451,917	367,887	681	820,490*	4,076,244	3,045,571	7,177	7,129,142*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

† Mainly sugar produced *and refined* locally.

‡ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F. 111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

TABLE XXXI.

EXPORTS OF MOLASSES AND SYRUP FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity in gallons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Barbados	1932		398,279	6,584,632	1,468,167	8,451,078	5,025	338,713	79,437	423,175
	1933		958,400	7,412,455	632,419	9,003,274	3,770	399,248	33,794	436,812
	1934		759,252	9,681,694	1,185,234	11,626,180	3,560	469,503	63,636	536,699
	1935		248,037	9,027,717	1,509,814	10,785,568	3,445	542,987	90,664	637,096
British Guiana ...	1932		5,849,558	1,039,951	665,011	7,554,520	60,617	11,984	7,771	80,372
	1933		5,405,853	2,636,376	95,004	8,137,233	56,311	29,493	2,051	87,855
	1934		3,251,624	2,052,133	81,077	5,384,834	33,870	22,441	1,679	57,990
	1935		3,374,554	2,473,000	101,839	5,949,393	35,205	26,621	2,326	64,152
West Indies and America—Totals (including Jamaica, Trinidad, Leeward & Windward Islands)	1932		9,141,563	8,828,604	2,199,309	20,169,476	90,011	361,951	89,648	541,611*
	1933		8,773,585	12,019,023	856,544	21,649,152	80,602	452,205	40,904	573,711
	1934		6,791,950	13,008,039	1,378,572	21,178,561	60,566	507,739	70,341	638,646
	1935		4,890,910	14,144,495	1,915,495	20,950,900	50,768	599,770	100,929	751,467
GRAND TOTALS—(including Tanganyika Territory and Fiji†)	1932	tons	—	9,460	—	9,460	90,011	371,627	89,651	551,290*
		galls.	9,141,563	8,828,604	2,199,309	20,169,476				
	1933	tons	—	12,937	—	12,937	80,602	463,860	40,904	585,366
		galls.	8,773,585	12,019,023	856,544	21,649,152				
	1934	tons	—	16,828	—	16,828	60,566	522,899	70,341	653,806
		galls.	6,791,950	13,008,039	1,378,572	21,178,561				
	1935	tons	—	16,591	—	16,591	50,768	615,231	100,935	766,934
		galls.	4,890,910	14,144,495	1,915,495	20,950,900				

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

† Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111=£100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

TABLE XXXII.

EXPORTS OF RUM FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in gallons exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
British Guiana	1932	410,670	78,956	155,724	645,511*	43,035	5,469	10,839	59,432*
	1933	506,273	106,664	269,870	883,019*	55,762	6,925	17,105	79,846*
	1934	725,311	326,411	69,239	1,120,961*	75,598	21,836	4,604	102,038*
	1935	605,572	329,502	139,772	1.075,271*	57,208	22,563	8,835	89,344*
Jamaica	1932	102,097	34,980	43,613	181,469*	12,212	4,185	5,031	21,519*
	1933	290,820	34,269	60,783	387,065*	35,835	4,381	8,057	48,428*
	1934	296,850	43,560	119,388	459,798	54,896	14,075	66,832	135,803
	1935	294,460	52,247	119,577	466,284	69,829	20,925	59,262	150,016
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1932	139,330	96	20	139,540*	27,351	72	17	27,521*
	1933	61,335	1,746	596	63,907*	10,916	1,295	443	12,853*
	1934	43,655	400	6,204	50,259	8,312	388	2,374	11,074
	1935	1,528	1,438	2,581	5,547	200	649	1,799	2,648
GRAND TOTALS—(including Mauritius, Barbados, British Honduras, Leeward and Windward Islands (St. Lucia and St. Vincent))	1932	660,949	185,450	200,533	1,050,262*	83,539	18,907	16,115	119,042*
	1933	881,895	212,075	331,448	1,429,248*	105,049	21,946	25,629	153,242*
	1934	1,087,036	451,371	202,336	1,740,743*	141,064	44,809	74,553	260,426*
	1935	928,004	449,993	263,358	1,648,388*	129,670	52,071	70,122	250,168*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

TABLE XXXIII.

EXPORTS OF TEA FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in lb. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
KENYA AND UGANDA	1932	436,800	270,928	4,704	713,328*	18,050	11,520	221	29,829*
	1933	2,774,439	912,575	53,172	3,740,746*	57,647	19,240	1,105	78,022*
	1934	1,748,544	701,232	54,768	2,504,544*	79,281	31,564	2,644	113,489*
	1935	4,126,752	520,576	441,168	5,089,952*	175,586	24,455	18,810	218,941*
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.	1932	2,413,309	148,241	12,321	2,573,871	40,222	2,471	205	42,898
	1933	3,098,593	116,068	61,816	3,276,477	56,243	2,338	1,075	59,656
	1934	4,515,752	100,921	7,438	4,624,111	167,221	3,902	287	171,470
	1935	5,924,824	111,649	6,059	6,042,532	219,758	3,916	202	223,876
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS (including Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia).	1932	2,854,365	419,281	17,025	3,291,567*	58,592	13,996	426	73,052*
	1933	5,873,144	1,028,643	114,988	7,017,335*	113,901	21,578	2,181	137,690*
	1934	6,274,712	802,377	62,206	7,139,295*	247,152	35,476	2,931	285,559*
	1935	10,072,296	632,337	447,227	11,132,484*	396,485	28,380	19,012	442,817*
CEYLON	1932	172,222,457	46,583,343	33,950,942	252,823,755*	5,519,742	1,467,733	1,087,228	8,076,911*
	1933	149,494,689	40,020,363	26,500,891	216,060,773*	6,107,434	1,643,377	1,090,546	8,843,233*
	1934	155,237,462	40,437,250	23,020,244	218,694,956*	7,740,319	1,983,924	1,142,494	10,866,737*
	1935	149,937,464	44,343,309	17,872,429	212,153,202*	7,561,923	2,183,489	1,186,872	10,932,284*
GRAND TOTALS ...	1932	175,076,822	47,002,624	33,967,967	256,115,322*	5,578,334	1,481,729	1,087,654	8,149,963*
	1933	155,367,833	41,049,006	26,615,879	223,078,108*	6,221,335	1,664,955	1,092,727	8,980,923*
	1934	161,512,174	41,239,627	23,082,450	225,834,251*	7,987,471	2,019,400	1,145,425	11,152,296*
	1935	160,009,760	44,975,646	18,319,656	223,285,686*	7,958,408	2,211,869	1,205,884	11,375,101*

* Includes exports for Ships' Stores.

TABLE XXXIV.

EXPORTS OF TIMBER AND WOOD FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Kenya and Uganda ... (Cedar).	1932	cub. feet	36,241	3,617	5,068	44,926	9,153	928	1,341	11,422
	1933	,,	38,125	4,038	3,864	46,027	10,452	1,010	1,018	12,480
	1934	,,	32,226	3,608	2,821	38,655	7,691	903	776	9,370
	1935	,,	20,778	4,134	1,824	26,736	5,580	1,096	555	7,231
(Mangrove poles)	1932	No.	—	12,109	41,033	54,342*	—	85	405	496*
	1933	,,	—	27,713	182,338	214,391*	—	126	1,904	2,075*
	1934	,,	—	31,896	196,366	228,262*	—	206	2,615	2,821*
	1935	,,	—	72,665	291,450	368,455*	—	418	3,527	3,960*
(Other)	1932	cub. feet	13,778	21,439	1,553	36,920*	3,159	3,273	269	6,711*
	1933	,,	11,899	22,761	3,135	37,945*	2,975	3,654	550	7,201*
	1934	,,	29,202	38,442	8,250	75,894*	8,047	5,264	572	13,883*
	1935	,,	12,514	64,762	7,652	86,504*	3,896	9,004	784	13,696*
Tanganyika Territory ... (Cedar)	1932	cub. feet	848	—	—	848	150	—	—	150
	1933	,,	3,798	—	—	3,798	1,815	—	—	1,815
	1934	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1935	,,	—	18	—	18	—	4	—	4
(Mangrove poles)	1932†						—	2,005	81	2,086
	1933	cub. feet	—	55,772	12,160	67,932	—	825	215	1,040
	1934	,,	—	116,444	131,656	248,100	—	902	1,164	2,066
	1935	score	—	3,006	445	3,451	—	1,093	271	1,364
(Other)	1932	cub. feet	1,285	5,831	6,871	13,987	114	2,415	852	3,381
	1933	,,	2,575	9,736	4,275	16,586	524	4,297	687	5,508
	1934	,,	8,175	15,326	5,196	28,697	2,203	10,467	1,922	14,592
	1935	,,	12,067	32,037	4,977	49,071	2,634	5,298	737	8,669
Northern Rhodesia ...	1932	cub. feet	—	50,728	—	50,728	—	9,622	—	9,622
	1933	,,	10	75,487	—	75,497	4	11,622	—	11,626
	1934	,,	13	210,102	264	210,379	4	20,811	76	20,891
	1935	,,	100	273,120	19	273,239	18	28,156	4	28,178
East Africa—Totals (including Zanzibar).	1932						12,576	18,328	2,978	33,898*
	1933						15,770	21,539	4,742	42,116*
	1934						17,945	38,586	7,157	63,688*
	1935						12,128	45,073	5,939	63,140*
Gold Coast ... ... (Mahogany).	1932	cub. feet	228,743	—	31,174	259,917	30,136	—	2,549	32,685
	1933	,,	160,761	—	49,141	209,902	20,667	—	4,603	25,270
	1934	,,	535,724	2,567	72,765	611,056	55,173	578	8,807	64,558
	1935	,,	633,836	42	432,200	1,066,078	66,567	6	38,936	105,509
Nigeria ... ... (Mahogany).	1932	cub. feet	499,252	—	125,824	625,076	51,042	—	11,094	62,136
	1933	,,	508,907	—	227,391	736,298	39,974	—	18,470	58,444
	1934	,,	759,434	5,167	252,018	1,016,619	68,601	312	16,535	85,448
	1935	,,	821,472	—	206,877	1,028,349	73,103	—	12,449	85,552
(Other)	1932	tons	8,477	16	6,148	14,641	25,281	52	19,091	44,424
	1933	,,	9,620	53	9,736	19,409	23,450	200	21,046	44,696
	1934	,,	14,558	232	18,424	33,214	52,687	1,274	43,723	97,684
	1935	,,	9,576	139	12,132	21,847	36,138	1,096	33,258	70,492
West Africa—Totals (including Gambia, Sierra Leone and minor woods from the Gold Coast).	1932						111,154	52	32,743	143,949
	1933						89,075	200	44,184	133,459
	1934						179,766	2,585	69,517	251,868
	1935						179,637	1,515	84,756	265,908
Ceylon	1932	tons	661	917	925	2,503	1,839	4,342	3,483	9,664
	1933	,,	121	1,019	1,073	2,213	2,018	2,899	4,433	9,350
	1934	,,	—	673	583	1,256	1	1,156	1,885	3,042
	1935	,,	20	722	961	1,703	447	1,445	4,022	5,914
Malaya§	1932	cub. tons of 50 cub. feet				17,499				48,325
	1933					22,339				59,300
	1934					20,879				61,293
	1935	,,				15,304				44,277
Dependencies in Borneo†‡	1932									371,300
	1933									280,567
	1934									274,720
	1935									279,728

TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

EXPORTS OF TIMBER AND WOOD FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
Bahamas	1932	tons	51	—	—	51	261	19,473	7,326	27,060
		m. feet	—	3,266	2,200	5,466				
	1933	tons	130	—	—	130	605	18,845	3,879	23,329
		m. feet	—	3,369	978	4,347				
	1934	tons	30	—	—	30	120	7,403	—	7,523
		m. feet	—	1,649	—	1,649				
	1935	tons	226	—	—	226	820	10,331	4,607	15,758
		m. feet	—	1,760	1,101	2,861				
British Guiana ... ... (Greenheart, Lumber).	1932	sup. feet	—	108,855	2,263	111,118	—	1,840	32	1,872
	1933	,,	—	98,286	29,180	127,466	—	1,518	482	2,000
	1934	,,	—	102,284	13,793	116,077	—	1,618	206	1,824
	1935	,,	18,897	269,080	62,069	350,046	329	3,950	933	5,212
(Greenheart, Timber) ...	1932	cub. feet	29,093	78,764	69,632	177,489	4,879	9,681	10,409	24,969
	1933	,,	75,677	22,557	84,486	182,720	9,969	2,967	12,231	25,167
	1934	,,	100,716	5,943	77,398	184,057	11,048	901	9,145	21,094
	1935	,,	84,544	32,315	73,582	190,541*	8,565	3,136	7,601	19,302*
(Other, Lumber)	1932	sup. feet	—	22,952	8,359	31,311	—	291	33	324
	1933	,,	—	31,293	4,324	35,617	—	384	28	412
	1934	,,	—	19,030	6,107	25,137	—	236	84	320
	1935	,,	1,677	21,709	—	23,386	11	258	—	269
(Other, Timber)	1932	cub. feet	198	550	—	748	21	61	—	82
	1933	,,	622	1,147	—	1,769	47	101	—	148
	1934	,,	—	844	512	1,356	—	76	26	102
	1935	,,	40	489	4,754	5,283	3	36	239	278
British Honduras ... (Mahogany).	1932	sup. feet	177,695	37,007	655,194	869,896	4,674	974	11,036	16,684
	1933	,,	637,812	2,577	—	640,389	13,757	93	—	13,850
	1934	,,	2,646,213	10,593	2,022,279	4,679,085	51,263	405	32,635	84,303
	1935	cub. feet	360,705	631	151,731	513,067	58,840	168	29,883	88,891
(Other)	1932	tons	103	—	—	103	469	81	718	1,268
		sup. ft.	7,183	3,017	113,656	123,856				
	1933	tons	162	—	10	172	1,210	—	666	1,876
		sup. ft.	63,350	—	127,004	190,354				
	1934	tons	126	—	11	137	822	—	856	1,678
		sup. ft.	51,517	—	99,227	150,744				
	1935	tons	137	—	314	451	1,124	—	5,635	6,759
		cub. ft.	4,553	—	31,631	36,184				
Jamaica ... ... (Logwood).	1932	tons	743	—	18,515	19,258	2,074	—	53,156	55,230
	1933	,,	1,152	—	23,952	25,104	3,219	—	65,455	68,674
	1934	,,	100	—	11,928	12,028	250	—	31,887	32,137
	1935	,,	25	—	16,051	16,076	75	—	42,917	42,992
(Other)	1932	tons	1,652		1,084	2,736	5,292	34	3,120	8,446
	1933	,,	1,781	1	4,442	6,224	3,052	18	11,077	14,147
	1934	,,	1,968	2	2,430	4,400	4,082	7	5,361	9,450
	1935	,,	803	2	2,124	2,929	1,942	38	5,249	7,229
West Indies and America—Totals (including Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands, Trinidad, Leeward and Windward Islands).	1932						17,688	34,078	86,076	137,842
	1933						32,066	25,746	94,740	152,552
	1934						67,755	13,449	84,136	165,340
	1935						71,840	20,155	99,689	191,725
Western Pacific Totals (including Fiji,‖ British Solomon Islands Protectorate¶ and the New Hebrides**).	1932	tons‡				69	3	4,727	5	5,881
		sup. ft.	150	1,204,241	77	1,204,468				
	1933	tons‡				61	82	2,387	—	3,410
		sup. ft.	5,659	736,948	—	742,607				
	1934	tons				51	1	4,782	23	5,562
		sup. ft.	34	1,420,847	969	1,421,850				
	1935††	tons				66	—	3	—	1,707
		sup. ft.	—	100	—	100				
GRAND TOTALS ...	1932									750,859
	1933									680,754
	1934									825,513
	1935††									852,399

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* Includes exports for Ships' Stores. † Quantity figures not available. ‡ Particulars of destination not available.

§ The quantities given in the case of Malaya are the net exports, i.e., the excess of total exports over imports. The values are approximate and are based on the assumption that the average value of domestic exports and re-exports was identical.

‖ Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F. 111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

¶ Values converted from Australian currency at the rate of £A. 125 = £100 sterling.

** Conversions in the case of the years 1932 to 1934 made at 124 francs = £1 sterling. The 1935 figures are in true sterling, converted at day's rate.

†† Excludes exports from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, details of which are not yet available.

TABLE XXXV.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Colony, etc.	*Year.*	*Quantity in lb. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
		United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
NORTHERN RHODESIA ...	1932	744,471	326,374	—	1,070,845	27,290	11,919	—	39,209
	1933	423,547	540,608	—	964,155	16,193	19,003	—	35,196
	1934	590,863	564,878	—	1,155,741	22,736	18,933	—	41,669
	1935	546,636	660,661	—	1,207,297	17,536	25,684	—	43,220
NYASALAND	1932	15,081,842	—	193	15,082,035	565,569	—	7	565,576
	1933	10,383,976	5,997	4,525	10,394,498	389,399	225	170	389,794
	1934	12,442,206	101,920	—	12,544,126	466,583	3,822	—	470,405
	1935	10,095,870	72,771	—	10,168,641	294,691	2,241	—	296,932
EAST AFRICA—TOTALS—(including Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar)	1932	15,956,351	460,005	53,285	16,469,641	599,117	14,097	841	614,055
	1933	10,974,624	984,093	41,073	11,999,790	412,641	29,833	555	443,029
	1934	13,117,164	1,700,848	23,924	14,841,936	493,413	47,251	411	512,074
	1935	10,864,260	1,353,599	44,499	12,262,358	319,935	42,260	722	362,917
SWAZILAND*	1932				341,055				10,850
	1933				377,906				10,010
	1934				374,952				10,433
	1935				261,794				6,542
CEYLON	1932	10,901	1,611,028	—	1,621,929	368	74,212	—	74,580
	1933	14,933	2,150,607	—	2,165,540	750	72,583	—	73,333
	1934	24,300	2,695,124	—	2,719,424	1,827	47,346	—	49,173
	1935	—	1,972,383	—	1,972,383	—	32,544	—	32,544
NORTH BORNEO*	1932				736,810				75,889
	1933				724,082				73,587
	1934				209,034				20,116
	1935				32,911				1,540
CYPRUS	1932	248,416	—	17,920	266,336	7,684	—	330	8,014
	1933	369,936	—	—	369,936	12,407	—	—	12,407
	1934	403,200	672	—	403,872	13,410	11	—	13,421
	1935	413,616	2,576	336	416,528	11,187	48	13	11,248
GRAND TOTALS—(including Mauritius, Palestine, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands and Fiji†).	1932				19,569,935				791,301
	1933				15,714,694				617,175
	1934				18,605,096				609,697
	1935				14,977,114				417,225

* Particulars of destination not available.

† Conversions from Fijian currency made at the rate of £F.111 = £100 sterling in respect of 1933 and later years.

TABLE XXXVI.

EXPORTS OF CIGARS FROM THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Colony, etc.	*Year.*		*Quantity in lb. exported to*			*Total.*	*Value in £ exported to*			*Total.*
			United Kingdom.	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*		*United Kingdom.*	*Rest of Empire.*	*Foreign Countries.*	
JAMAICA...	1932	lb.	5,903	9,813	31,809	47,525	5,783	6,416	17,222	29,421
	1933	„	6,213	8,430	25,219	39,862	5,586	5,218	12,341	23,145
	1934	„	5,025	8,123	21,580	34,728	4,624	5,101	8,590	18,315
	1935	„	6,376	8,471	20,771	35,618	6,031	5,871	8,414	20,316
GRAND TOTALS—(including Kenya and Uganda, Ceylon and the Leeward Islands).	1932	lb.	5,903	18,589	31,809	56,301	5,783	7,172	17,22[illegible]	30,177
	1933	No.	—	6,250	—	6,250	5,586	5,690	12,34[illegible]	23,624
		lb.	6,213	14,876	25,319	46,408				
	1934	lb.	5,025	12,801	21,580	39,406	4,624	5,458	8,5[illegible]	18,672
	1933	lb.	6,376	20,175	20,771	47,322	6,031	6,901	8,41[illegible]	21,346

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INDEX II.

COMMODITIES.

Note.—In the present index a page reference is given to each of the memoranda in Part II.

In the case of other entries the reference is not to the page, but to the memorandum in which the name occurs, the following abbreviations being employed:—

Memorandum.	*Abbreviation.*
Animals and Animal Products.	**Animals**
Cereals, other than Rice	**Cereals**
Cocoa	—
Coffee	—
Cotton	—
Essential Oils	**Ess. Oils**
Fibres, other than Cotton:	
I. Soft fibres	**Fibres I**
II. Hard fibres	**Fibres II**
Fruits and Fruit Products.	**Fruit**
Nuts used as Fruit	**Fruit nuts**
Gums and Resins:	
I. True Gums	**Gums I**
II. Resins	**Gums II**
III. Miscellaneous	**Gums III**
Marine Products	**Marine**
Minerals:	
I. Metals	**Minerals I**
II. Precious stones	**Minerals II**
III. Petroleum, etc.	**Minerals III**
IV. Miscellaneous	**Minerals IV**
Oil seeds and nuts and vegetable oils.	**Oils**
Rice	—
Rubber	—
Spices and Condiments	**Spices**
Sugar and Sugar Products	**Sugar**
Tea	—
Timber	—
Tobacco	—
Vegetables and Tubers:	
I. Tubers	**Veg. I**
II. Others	**Veg. II**
Miscellaneous:	**Misc.**
Dyeing materials	**Misc. Dyes**
Tanning materials	**Misc. Tans.**

A.

Abura	Timber
Acacia spp.	Gums I, Misc. Tans.
Achras Sapota	Gums III
Afara, Black	Timber
Agathis alba	Gums II
Agathis spp.	Timber
Agave spp.	Fibres II
Agba	Timber
Alcohol, power	Sugar
Allspice	Spices
Almandine-pyrope	Minerals II
Almonds	Fruit nuts
Aloe fibre	Fibres II
Amethyst	Minerals II
Amyris balsamifera	Timber
Andalusite	Minerals II
Animals and Animal Products.	p. 476
Apatite	Minerals II
Arabic, Gum	Gums I
Arabica	Coffee
Areca nut	Misc.
Arrowroot	Veg. I
Arsenic	Minerals IV
Asbestos	Minerals IV
Asphalt	Minerals III
Avocado pears	Fruit

B.

Babai	Veg. I
Bacon	Animals
Bagasse	Sugar
Baikiaea plurijuga	Timber
Balanocarpus Heimii	Gums II.
Balata	Gums III.
Bamboo	Timber
Bananas	Fruit
Barite	Minerals I
Barley	Cereals
Bauxite	Minerals I
Bay oil	Ess. Oils
Beans	Veg. II
Beans, Dolichos	Veg. II
Beans, French	Veg. II
Beans, Lima	Veg. II
Bêche de Mer	Marine
Beeswax	Misc.
Belian	Timber
Benniseed	Oils
Beryl	Minerals II
Bird's egg yolk	Misc.
Bird's nests, Edible	Misc.
Bitters	Misc.
Bitumen	Minerals III
Blachan	Marine
Bloodwood	Timber
Blue Mountain	Coffee
Bowstring hemp	Fibres II
Breadfruit	Veg. II
Bromine	Minerals IV
Brya ebenus	Timber
Buckwheat	Cereals
Burghaus shell	Marine
Butter	Animals

C.

Cabbage Bark	Timber
Calophyllum brasiliense	Timber
Camphor, Borneo	Gums II
Camphorwood	Timber
Camwood	Misc. Dyes
Cane tops	Sugar
Cane trash	Sugar
Canna Edulis	Veg. I
Cannabis sativa	Fibres I
Cantala	Fibres II
Capsicums	Spices
Carbon dioxide, solid	Sugar
Carobs	Misc.
Cardamoms	Spices
Carnallite	Minerals IV

Caryota urens ... Fibres II
Cascarilla Bark ... Misc.
Cashew nuts ... Fruit nuts
Cassava ... Veg. I
Castilloa elastica ... Rubber
Castor seed ... Oils
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Chillies ... Spices
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Chlorophora tinctoria ... Timber
Chloroxylon swietenia ... Timber
Chrome iron ore ... Minerals I
Chrysoberyl ... Minerals II
Cigars ... Tobacco
Cinchona bark ... Misc.
Cinnamon bark ... Spices
Cinnamon-bark oil ... Ess. Oils
Cinnamon-leaf oil ... Ess. Oils
Cinnamonum Zeylanicum ... Ess. Oils, Spices
Citrons ... Fruit
Citronella Oil ... Ess. Oils
Citrus ... Fruit
Citrus medica ... Ess. Oils
Cloves ... Spices
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Cocus ... Timber
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Colocasia indica ... Veg. I
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Copra ... Oils
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Cymbopogon spp. ... Ess. Oils

D.

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Dalbergia stevensonii ... Timber
Damars (various) ... Gums II
Derris ... Misc.
Dhall ... Veg. II
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Dimorphandra Gongrijjpii Timber
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Dioscorea ... Veg. I
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Dragon's blood ... Gums II
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E.

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J.

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Terre verte ... Minerals IV
Theobroma cacao ... Cocoa
Thorium ... Minerals I
Timber ... p. 541
Tin ... Minerals I
Titanium ... Minerals I
Tobacco ... p. 543
Tomatoes ... Veg. II
Tombac ... Tobacco
Topaz ... Minerals II
Tortoiseshell ... Marine
Tourmaline ... Minerals II
Triplochiton nigericum ... Timber
Triplochiton scleroxylon ... Timber
Trocas shell ... Marine
Tuba ... Misc.
Tung fruit ... Oils
Tungsten ... Minerals I
Turtles ... Marine
Turtle meat ... Marine
Turtle shell ... Marine
Turtle skin ... Marine

U.

Uncaria gambier ... Misc. Tans.

V.

Vanadium ... Minerals I
Vanilla ... Spices
Vegetables:
  I. Tubers ... p. 547
  II. Other ... p. 548

W.

Walnut, African, Nigerian or Benin. Timber
Wattle ... Misc. Tans.
Whale products ... Marine
Wheat ... Cereals
Whitewood, African ... Timber
Windowpane oysters ... Marine
Wine ... Misc.
Wolfram ... Minerals I
Wool ... Animals

X.

Xanthosoma sagittifolium... Veg. I

Y.

Yams ... Veg. I
Ye'eb nuts ... Fruit Nuts

Z.

Zanthoxylum spp. ... Timber
Zinc ... Minerals I
Zingiber officinale ... Spices
Zircon ... Minerals II

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Oil, whale
Oil, palm
Okra ...
Olea spp.
Olive
Onions
Opepe
Orang
Oran
Ory
Ox

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